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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCI.

VOLUME LXXI.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1801.

ODE,

THAT MAY SUIT THE NEW YEAR 1802.

BELLONA'S red chariot and ſmoaking hot ſteeds
Are drawn by, and a ſomething like Peace now ſucceeds.
'Tis a ſomething that all ranks of people delights;
And John Bull, grown half frantic, roars out loud for Lights.
He ſays 'tis a Peace—but *I* ſay 'tis a Truce;
He thinks well of the French—*I* them wiſh at the Deuce.
If the French and the Blacks come to blows at Domingo,
May their throats all be cut! is my full wiſh, by Jingo.
Let Savage meet Savage, and ſoon we ſhall find
Their total deſtruction the good of Mankind.
Oh! Johnny, my dear, will you truſt Buonapartè,
And waſte all your candles *pour hausser sa clarté?*
While popguns and bells clang and pounce all around,
In Joy's giddy clamour War's thunders are drown'd.
Whate'er GEORGE may think of an olive well twiſted,
His ſubjects reflect how, by all unaſſiſted,
They took ſuch rich Iſles, and Invaſion reſiſted;
Extinguiſh'd all traitors, while, directed by God,
Our Navy, our ſafeguard, all conquering rode.
Now nothing remains but before the ſmooth breeze
Our boats eager wait to waft over the ſeas,
To ſtare, and our eyes and our purſes to ope,
To ſee the French Conſul ſhake hands with the Pope,
Give back th' old Pope's bones, but keep his Antiques,
For Conqu'rors are famous for playing ſuch tricks.
Our King never rode in *his* conquering coach
O'er plains ſtain'd with blood, the Warrior's reproach;
Nor Nelſon of Sandy indulg'd *une idée*,
When he blew the French fleet fairly out of the ſea.
We ſpeak in plain Engliſh the places we 've won,
From the Eaſt to the Weſt, and from ſun unto ſun;
And we hang up our trophies in Paul's church in London,
While Europe and Britain are both almoſt undone.
Then, PYE, pray be ſilent, and tell no more tales
Of hills clad with vines, and Heſperian vales;
Nor of Plenty to feed the Three Kingdoms united,
To which not a ſingle *poor* ſoul is invited;
Nor of ſucceſs for which we feel ourſelves ſore,
And *give* it all back—and—who could *ask* more!!!

Dec. 31, 1801. DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR.

*** A Liſt of the eminent Men who have flouriſhed in the Eighteenth Century is preparing for February; which ſhall be ſo paged that it may be bound up to follow the liſt given at the beginning of vol. LXX.

PREFACE.

THE first year of the new Century has been so fruitful of events, that it has almost exceeded the limits of our Miscellany to record them all: but the transactions in Egypt stand eminently forward, and are not less worthy of regard, as having contributed to that *Pacification* so earnestly wished for in every quarter of the globe. Preliminaries of Peace were signed at London Oct. 1; and received with transports of joy, which left no time for reflection on the *terms* of Peace. Inflexibly true to our Country and our Constitution, and strictly loyal to the Prince who sits at its helm, nor less grateful to Divine Providence for the blessings of a real Peace; we cannot so far constrain ourselves as not to argue coolly on points which have already undergone discussion in the Senate, and met with the support of a great majority; persuaded as we are from undoubted evidences, that the bulk of the nation expected relief from taxes almost amounting to abolition, influx of riches to every rank, and a sudden abatement in the price of the necessaries of life, which the bounty of Heaven in the abundance of a fruitful season authorized the fullest expectation of. Some of these effects cannot yet take place. To expect a reduction of taxes while such an arrear of expence and debt exists, or an equality of wealth when such a golden flood has been brought into the country by the War as to lower the value of money comparatively to nothing, were vain and chimerical. Not so that respecting the necessaries of life; which now too plainly appear not to have been influenced by the War, but by the avarice of a few great capitalists, which has taught monopoly to every salesman and shopkeeper, the wholesale trader compelling the retailer to extortion. Avarice and the wantonness of wealth in factors and breeders concur to distress the poor, and drive them to desperation, by keeping up the price of cattle, pampered for prizes and pictures*. A rage for inclosures, more particularly round the metropolis, will be severely felt by those who found it the only means of counteracting immense farms, by furnishing the smaller articles of life, such as milk, poultry, pigs, &c. on easier, we had almost said on any, terms. Peace will increase the City already built out of itself, and carry it beyond its suburbs,

* It is deserving of notice, that during the week in which the trustees of Dr. Stock's charity announced their distribution of his annual bounty of 10*l.* to each of ten poor clergymen, the Smithfield Society likewise bestowed *their* annual premiums for fattening of cattle. For the former there were upwards of 50 applicants; and of the successful candidates one had 27*l.* a year, to support himself, a wife, and 10 children! and another, old, blind, and infirm, after 50 years efficient ministry, had 40*l. per annum* to provide food and raiment for 12 children, their mother, and himself!—The Smithfield prizes were three times as much.

till it makes every ten miles of road a town. These are, to call them by the most favourable term, the *Intoxications of Peace*.

These hints apply more particularly to Britons in general; for whom their Government has tried every relief hitherto in vain. And yet, when the maintenance of the poor in a populous parish near London has arisen from 400*l.* to 2700*l. per annum**, there must be somewhere a *root* of evil.

But, if we turn our eyes to Europe at large, what a view presents itself! France, the source of all revolutionary mischief, ruined in its constitution, polity, and morals. Without a government, for who can promise a month's security to the present Rulers; without laws, for her people are told they are not ripe for a code of civilization; without commerce, for there is no tariff or commercial treaty; without food, for there is no agriculture; labour performed by women and boys; and bread dearer than with us, where it is dear enough; without education, for people must live before they can learn, and all good habits are dissolved; without religion, for who can trust an indeterminate *Concordat*. Paris described by the few who have seen it as a sink of vice, folly, and dissipation, mutually administering to each other †. The face of the country lamentably changed, and some of the finest parts under water. Curiosity, damped with this melancholy reflection that its objects are a mass of ill-gotten plunder.

Add to all this, as if Heaven, co-operating by natural causes, had taken up the scourge of *inundation* for a guilty Continent, of which how large a part may say, "What benefit has the last Century brought to us?"

These are the suggestions of an honest unbiassed mind, anxious that his countrymen, who have withstood false Philosophy under all the pressures of War, may not be beguiled into it by the witcheries of ease and indolence; and though so little has yet been known of the effects of Peace, we must regret that we cannot welcome it.

"O lovely Peace with PLENTY crown'd,
Come shed thy choicest blessings round;
Let fleecy flocks our hills adorn,
And vallies shine with wavy corn;
Let the shrill trumpet cease, nor other sound
Than Nature's songsters wake the chearful morn.
* * * * * *
These delights when Peace shall give,
We with Peace shall joy to live."

SYLVANUS URBAN, grateful to HIS constituents, and devoted to the most excellent constitution of his country, utters these effusions of a warm but honest heart, with the most affectionate and dutiful view to provide timely remedies, and to prevent the *evils* even of PEACE, that the improvidence of the Rich may not impoverish the Poor.

* We are aware that a large portion of this sum is appropriated to the wives and children of the Militia; a temporary advance, which Government will re-pay.

† See Mr. Gibbon's predictions of France, Hist. I. 207. in our vol. LXVI. 744.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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LOND. GAZETT.
GENERAL EVE.
Lloyd's Evenin
St. James's Chron.
Lond n Chron
London Evening
Whitehall Evn.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
Engliſh Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Leger
Gazett'r. & M. Poſt
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
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Meteorological Table for January, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1801.
Dec.	o	o	o		
27	35	40	34	29,64	fair
28	33	39	36	,60	foggy
29	38	41	34	,20	rain [night
30	32	30	32	,59	fair, ſnow at
31	32	32	30	,82	fair
J. 1	40	47	42	,70	rain
2	42	48	46	,71	fair
3	47	51	45	,70	ſhowery
4	44	46	47	,55	fair
5	47	54	44	,45	windy&cloud.
6	43	45	40	,92	fair
7	40	42	39	30,07	cloudy
8	39	41	40	,02	cloudy
9	42	44	40	,03	cloudy
10	43	44	38	,10	cloudy
11	40	43	37	,08	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. ps.	Weather in Jan. 1801.
Jan.	o	o	o		
12	38	43	40	29,99	cloudy
13	40	43	43	,90	ſmall rain
14	43	48	37	,85	fair
15	31	43	41	,80	fair
16	43	46	43	,62	rain
17	43	49	39	,52	fair
18	33	45	40	,70	air
19	39	44	41	,78	hir
20	48	49	40	,80	fir
21	40	46	39	,88	fair
22	38	42	37	,50	cloudy
23	32	37	30	,28	rain & ſnow
24	27	35	28	,79	fair
25	26	31	26	,80	fair
26	24	37	37	,65	ſnow & rain

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in December, 1801.
1	SW moderate	29,88	50	48	14 3.2	fine day, rain at night
2	SW moderate	46	40	42	4.2	hail ſtorms
3	NW moderate	30	40	40	.0	hail ſtorms
4	SE calm	25	36	38	3.5	ſhowers
5	NW gentle	20	35	37	.7	ſhowers
6	NW gentle	28	37	37	.4	ſhowers
7	NW moderate	38	36	37	.5	ſun and fair, rain at night
8	NW moderate	44	37	37	.5	ſun
9	SE calm	53	31	33	.0	froſt, thaw, froſt
10	SE calm	53	31	32	.8	foggy
11	SE moderate	65	35	37	.8	foggy
12	SE moderate	50	41	41	.5	a ſhower, ſun at intervals
13	SE calm	76	32	35	.8	fair with ſun
14	E calm	52	43	43	.9	dark and damp, rain at night
15	E calm	83	41	42	3.1	gloomy, rain at night
16	SE calm	30,10	41	42	2.4	foggy
17	SE gentle	50	38	40	.8	gloomy and damp
18	S gentle	29,07	39	40	.6	foggy
19	SE gentle	82	37	39	.8	rain
20	SW calm	70	45	46	.2	foggy and little rain
21	SW calm	75	46	46	.8	foggy and little rain
22	S calm	75	46	46	3.2	ſun, clear and pleaſant
23	SW calm	52	46	46	.4	ſun, clear and pleaſant
24						rain
25	SW calm	30	40	42	.3	ſun and pleaſant, rain at night
26	SW calm	32	37	39	.4	ſun and pleaſant A. M. rain, ſnow at night
27	SW gentle	50	36	38	.1	ſun and pleaſant
28	SW calm	62	35	37	.0	ſun and pleaſant, rain and ſnow at night
29	E calm	43	32	35	.4	ſnow
30	NW calm	60	24	30	.7	ſun and pleaſant
31	W calm	65	25	30	4.0	ſun and pleaſant

5. The honeyſuckle begins to foliate.—10. The ſea very noiſy in the evening.—12. An extenſively beautiful horizon at ſunſet; the evening previous partially ſo.—27. The ſun ſo warm that the thermometer in the ſhade and in a Northern aſpect ſtood at 49°. Groundſel in flower.——The year, as well as the century, with a few exceptions, has taken its leave in a very mild manner. The temperature of the air has been unuſually warm and bland, and its vivifying powers are apparent under various forms amongſt the vegetable tribes.——Fall of rain 3.20 inches. Evaporation 1½ inches.

Under

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

WHILE the term *Jacobin* is, perhaps, too indiſcriminately applied to every opponent of Adminiſtration, it is much to be feared that the plots and deſigns of the *real Jacobins* are too little attended to. If hiſtory is conſulted, it will be found that moſt of the violent revolutions in modern times have begun with the Eſtabliſhed Church; ſo it was in the reign of our unfortunate Charles I.; ſo it was in the beginning of the French Revolution; and I have not a ſingle doubt upon my mind, but that the preſent unprecedented and cruel perſecution of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy may be traced to the ſame diabolical motive; a perſecution in which, under the colour of ſuits for non-reſidence, clergymen, exemplary in their attention to their pariſhes, and to the diſcharge of their duty in every reſpect, in many of the caſes actually reſident, have been treated as criminals, and been almoſt ruined by the very ſevere penalties exacted from them.

Perhaps our rulers in Church and State are yet to be informed, that theſe *perſecutions* are carried on by the very ſame infamous junto of *Jacobins* and *Atheiſts*, who were ſome time ago expelled from a *cellar* notorious for ſedition in the vicinity of one of the inns of court. Perhaps they are yet to be informed, that *circular letters* have been ſent round to all the *principal Diſſenters*, and all who are deemed *diſaffected to the Conſtitution*, ſoliciting ſubſcriptions to aid them in the glorious cauſe of rooting out the Eſtabliſhed Clergy. Theſe are facts, Sir, however, which can be proved, and the letters themſelves can be produced in evidence.

With reſpect to the buſineſs of reſidence itſelf, allow me to ſay, Sir, that it is groſſly miſtaken. The act on which theſe *perſecutions* are founded was a *Popiſh act*, and has no reference whatever to the preſent conſtitution of the Church. It was made profeſſedly to prevent the revenues of the Church being ſpent at *Rome*; while the churches were left without any reſident miniſter, to be caſually ſupplied by preaching friars. It can have no reference to a church where every pariſh muſt have a reſident miniſter duly licenſed by the biſhop; and in that caſe I beg, Sir, to know whether it is of any importance whether this miniſter be called rector, vicar, or curate, except that, in nine caſes out of ten, the latter is the more acceptable man? But, Sir, I muſt go farther; I affirm that it is phyſically *impoſſible* that every in-

Under the many ſcenes which ſtill ſurround and hang over us at the concluſion of this century, a moſt awful and eventful period! let us ſtill truſt that that Providence, which has hitherto been our protection, will yet be our refuge and ſafety. But this may not be without our own endeavours, and under a proper confidence in that Power which is all-ſufficient. That this is not the only ſeaſon in which famine has viſited our ſoil, let the following extract from the Regiſter of Marriages and Burials at Namptwich, in Cheſhire, ſerve as proof, copied by G. W. Manchеſter.

Extract, *anno* 1597.—"This yeare was a greate dearthe of corne and other victuals generally all over England; for wheate was ſold at four markes the buſhell; rye at forty-four ſhillings; barlie at 28s.; peaſe and beans at 32s.; and malt at 40s. Ale was ſold at 4d. per quart. The ſcaricitie was ſo greate, that many poor familjes were famiſhed, and ſundry of good account were utterly impoveriſhed. N. B. The wages of artizans at this time was 7d.½ per day."

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

cumbent

cumbent ſhould be reſident according to the terms of the act of Henry VIII. I will even add, that, out of *ten thouſand*, I do not believe there are *two hundred* non-reſidents without good and ſufficient cauſe. Look at the late proſecutions, and ſee if there has been above *one* real delinquent. The Clergy who are abſent are either laborioufly engaged elſewhere in the diſcharge of their functions, or, in what is not leſs meritorious, in the care of public ſeminaries of education; or they are ſo on account of age and infirmities. In ſhort, Sir, the act as it now ſtands is an act for the oppreſſion of the ſuperior, and for the *ſtarvation* of the inferior Clergy; for the ruin of a moſt meritorious body of men, from whom only a ſucceſſion of worthy paſtors can be kept up, the ſtipendary curates.

But, granting the evil of non-reſidence actually to exiſt, who ought to be the proper judges of the offence, the pariſhioners themſelves, or an infamous *qui-tam* informer? I affirm, Sir, that no man has a right to intrude himſelf between a clergyman and his pariſhioners. If the *majority* of a veſtry determine that the non-reſidence of an incumbent is an evil or an abuſe, let him be proſecuted—with all my heart; but no other man has a right to judge for a whole congregation; it is an uſurpation on the one hand, and a tyranny on the other.

It is aſtoniſhing, ſuppoſing our rulers in Church and State inſenſible to the dangers of the Church, that the Clergy do not *meet* and claim for themſelves the protection of the Legiſlature. The act in queſtion ought no more to diſgrace our Statute-books than that which makes it felony without benefit of clergy to be ſeen one month in company with gypſies. The Clergy, if they would exert themſelves, would not be deſtitute of friends. It is even more the intereſt of the *lay patrons* than theirs; for, if things continue in the preſent ſtate, an advowſon is not worth *one farthing*.

I have heard, Sir, of remedies in agitation which ſavour much of quackery. I hope the reſpectable heads of our Church will beware of INNOVATION, a name ever fatal to an eſtabliſhment. If they begin, they will find *architects* of *ruin* who will readily lend a helping hand. The late curates' act, I affirm, provides amply for every neceſſity of the Church. Let them, therefore, if they value its exiſtence, not join in the oppreſſion of the Clergy, but confine themſelves to the ſimple repeal.

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Cloſe of Sarum, New Year's-day.*

"Now, now tis time to baniſh care;
But not to coſtly feaſts, prepare:"
With thankful hearts
Creech's Horace, Book I. Ode 37.

PERMIT me, by your means, to congratulate our numerous friends upon the return of this happy, this auſpicious ſeaſon. Welcome Chriſtmas! thou ever hallowed feſtival, thou ſource of delight to every ſincere Chriſtian, to every free-born Briton! The dark gloom of winter brightens at thy approach; ſmoothed is the wrinkled brow of care; each peaſant forgets his toil; the enraptured ſchool-boy haſtens to his beloved home; and every object wears the face of joy! It will be the happier taſk of others, to explain the nature of this ſolemnity in a *religious* ſenſe; the more humble province of an occaſional eſſay is to view it in a very uſeful, though leſs ſerious light, and to ſtamp a juſt value on the ſocial benefits of this inſtitution; an inſtitution moſt admirably contrived to keep us in cheerfulneſs and good-humour; to cement the ties of friendſhip among relations; and to breathe a ſpirit of harmony and love throughout the Chriſtian world.

Come forward then, all ye whom Providence hath bleſſed with ample, or even with competent fortunes,

tunes, and ſhew us by your example, that your hearts overflow with gratitude towards the Giver of them! Let benevolence be the guide and ornament of your lives, and let the laborious (and at this time the diſtreſſed) poor feel the hand of your bounty. No ſeaſon can be more proper than this, to exert your liberality, and to teſtify that, although Engliſh hoſpitality and religious obſervances may perhaps, in this our day of modern refinement and modern philoſophy, be growing out of faſhion; and the former may be ſomewhat damped by the alteration and the exigence of the times; ſhe is not yet at the eve of her departure. Let us be merry, but let us be wiſe; a great deal of ſocial good-humour may be conſiſtent with ſobriety, decency, and even with œconomy itſelf. The hoſpitable board, the ſprightly ſong and dance, the ſober rubber, the mirthful paſtimes, and all the enlivening ſallies of wit, may be ſo conducted as not to offend againſt the laws of God, or even againſt the moſt rigid moral duties.

In devotion, as in every thing elſe, we ſucceed moſt happily when the more ſerious duties and the innocent amuſements of life, like day and night, ſucceed each other.

We cannot always *inſure* happineſs to the new year, but we may be allowed to *wiſh* for it; and it is poſſible that a few gentle hints, if well attended to, may bid fair to promote it. Take them therefore as they riſe, and make the beſt uſe of them.

In religious duties be ever in good earneſt; enjoy the bleſſings of Providence to the utmoſt, and be thankful. Bear up againſt the preſent national calamities, and under the croſs accidents of life, with becoming fortitude. Be fair and open in all your dealings; be courteous and affable to every human being; affect not ſuperficial greatneſs; live within the bounds of your income, and pay your debts punctually. Make no friendſhip with fools; beware of pride and low cunning; and deſpiſe the ſupercilious hypocrite, who ſmiles in your face whilſt he hates you. Tell no tales of others, and keep your own ſecrets; be contented to let every man go on in his own road; and ſtudy to be quiet, and to mind your own buſineſs.

And now, my worthy friends, my bolt is ſhot: but I cannot take leave of you without ſtopping for a moment, bell-man like, juſt to wiſh you a happy new year; and may the happineſs of the new year continue to the laſt moment of our lives! Let us with reſignation and hope look forward to *better times*; truſting that our Legiſlature (when they can do it with ſafety, honour, and propriety,) will obtain us *Peace*, and that Heaven will in due time give us *Plenty*. Of this, indeed, we already have a happy preſage, from the late favourable ſeaſon for ſowing, the great and unuſual quantity of corn ſown, and the preſent propitious appearance of the forthcoming crops.

The preſent ſyſtem of œconomy and temporary privation, which we have prudently adopted, will at any rate tend to augment our future plenty; whether the preſent idea of ſcarcity be *real*, or whether it be *fallacious*, as I have pretty good grounds to ſuſpect. Be this, however, as it may, let the rich be frugal, and let the poor be thankful that every thing is doing for their relief, and that their preſent ſufferings are not aggravated by the rigours of a ſevere winter; and, *finally*, let us hope, that, under *every* circumſtance, peace, unanimity, happineſs, and goodwill, may prevail in this our happy iſle, as long as *Chriſtmas*, and the adorable Object of its inſtitution, ſhall be acknowledged and remembered amongſt us! BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

T. C's remembrance of me (vol. LXX. p. 718.) is ſo obliging,

ging, that it rouſes my ſlumbering pen, which, leſs active than my perception of natural objects, keeps not pace with my obſervations; but I hope T. C. will ſupply the naturaliſt's place in your Magazine, that various circumſtances have compelled me to deſert; as your valuable work ſhould compriſe records of natural hiſtory, as well as of political, antiquarian, and other ſubjects.

Reſpecting the barrenneſs of the hawthorn laſt ſummer, I inform T. C. that in four different Southern counties that I viſited in the courſe of laſt year, I obſerved the ſame circumſtance as he did, and that without any ſurprize, as, from the very extraordinary profuſe and productive blow of the year 1799, I expected that there would be but a weak and partial one in 1800; for I have always remarked, that when trees of any particular kind produce extra-abundantly one year, they always prove deficient the next; and T. C. will probably ſee this remark verified next ſummer in reſpect to plumbs, cherries, currants, and gooſeberries, which, he may recollect, were particularly plentiful laſt ſeaſon; and, on the other hand, I imagine we ſhall have abundance of apples and nuts next autumn, as they run ſhort the laſt. I never ſaw a more beautiful diſplay than was on the hawthorns during the fine fortnight in June, 1799, when every buſh appeared as if covered with pieces of white or of pink callico; for, in the county I happened to be in at that time, large buſhes of pink hawthorn grew ſpontaneouſly in the hedges, like the white. This is a variety that has its bloſſoms of a damaſk-roſe hue from their firſt opening, and which is propagated in the nurſeries by grafting; though I have not the leaſt doubt but its haws would produce the ſame ſort again, as it is an original diſtinct variety, proceeding from nature without the aid of art. The flowers on many ſtems of the common white-flowering hawthorn, change to pink when declining; but thoſe of the true pink thorn poſſeſs their roſeat colour throughout the whole time of their duration; and therefore I recommend it to every lover of a garden to plant a tree of this ſpecies in ſight of his parlour window, and allow it ſpace to ſhow itſelf in. The beauty of many a good ſhrub is loſt, by its being crowded into a promiſcuous ſhrubbery in ſome neglected or diſtant part of a garden; for people are more apt to form ſhrubberies for the ſake of hiding diſagreeable objects, than with a view to the enjoyment of the beauties of the ſhrubs; and for this reaſon they buy more ſhrubs than they need, and plant them ſo thick, that many of them can neither have air, rain, or ſun, to make them grow; nor room to expand their boughs or ſhew their bloſſoms. But this practice is *faſhionable*, and therefore *muſt* be *correct*; ſo I will return to my original ſubject, and mention an aſſertion that is worth inveſtigating, *viz.* that hogs will greedily devour haws, and fatten on them. The haws that followed the fine blow I have alluded to, were ſo numerous, bright, and large, that the public prints adviſed that they ſhould be applied to that uſe; but I had not myſelf either the opportunity of trying the experiment, or of knowing whether it was tried. That ſame year, the cockſpur and the evergreen thorns alſo flowered profuſely, and were likewiſe both nearly barren in 1800. As to conſidering a plenitude of haws as a prognoſtication of a ſevere winter, I think it would be giving undue credit to an old ſuppoſition, that was probably adopted before botaniſts had diſcovered, that the bloſſoms of the year in ſucceſſion are, on moſt trees, formed in embryo during the time of the bloſſoms of the year preſent being in perfection; which fact is viſible to the moſt careleſs obſerver, in the inſtance of the whitebeam, or *cratægus aria*, (which abounds in the chalkey

chalkey counties) on which tree may be plainly ſeen the flower-buds of the year to come, at the ſame time as thoſe of the year preſent are in full bloom; the tomentous or woolly appearance of which buds make them very ſtriking all winter; and therefore, in addition to the other four ſorts of *cratægus* I have mentioned in this letter, I recommend particular attention to this.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

MR. URBAN, *Moleſey, Jan.* 9.

IN the winter and ſpring of laſt year, the Robin-red-breaſt was a merry little fellow; and ſo he now is. He is ſure to be ſeen where they have been digging, will occaſionally fly acroſs your approach, then ſalute you from the neareſt buſh. If you whiſtle to him, he turns his head, and joins in concert. Such attentions ſoon make him know his friends as well as pigeons or poultry do: with them too he will feed in his own way, hopping off with a ſtraggling grain, and returning again and again to his ſalutary repaſt.

I have often, both in verſe and proſe, ſpoke my regard for him; but, as I think I ſhall do it now rather in a new light, I proceed.

I had not the preceding year a Nightingale near me, and was very careful and attentive to my Robins, ſeldom traverſing my garden without a red-breaſted companion; they were my feathered favourites. Though other birds chirped, and cheered me for ſmall treaſures of grain I ſcattered in retired places, frequented by the Blackbird, Thruſh, &c. we cannot draw theſe into the intimacy of the Robin. Beſides, they exert not their efforts the day long; while our favourite opens his ſtrains with the dawn, and cloſes with the day.

Early in ſpring, a ſteep wooded bank of thick underwood, which had long been a natural aviary for Nightingales, was grubbed up. Being ſome hundred yards from my premiſes, I never expected benefit from the change; but was one day charmed to hear a Nightingale in a wooded bank of my own. In a few days others followed, and convinced me, that a ſimple alteration in another man's property had filled me with a preſent moſt "*mellifluous.*" I was ſo over buſtle with joy at my welcome ſtrangers, I probably never for ſome days thought of my ROBINS; but, as old friends ſoon regain their uſual conſideration, I ſearched for them in vain; a ſolitary one was neither to be heard or ſeen, though, previous to the Nightingale's ſudden approach, they were, and had been the year long, active and loud.

Whether they were all ear (no bird hearkens ſo cloſely to another's exertions, or loves his own more), or their notes were overpowered, and gradually diminiſhed to ſilence, by the divine tones of the Nightingale, is not for man to ſay; but, until the matchleſs muſick of that bird had itſelf periſhed, or was rather *worn* away, and was ſupplanted by a perpetual croak, the Robin remained *mute.* But on this diſorganized change he burſts from his retreats, aſſumes his conſequence and old haunts, is bolder in ſong, and ſeems to have ſtolen a note or two from the late Paramours of Night, whoſe ſuperiority of melody had driven him from the face of day.

The Nightingale came laſt year the 12th of April, and was very rich for near two months. When we conſider her unremitting exertions, we muſt be ſurprized her little body can ſo long hold together. Probably her powers are in force till her young be fledged, and ſhe loſes them when the part of increaſe is fulfilled, and conſequently commits her offſpring to their induſtry. The ear cannot undergo greater extremes than in the ſweetneſs this bird thrills the heart with, and the violent harſhneſs of her doleful complaints before ſhe leaves thoſe banks and thoſe trees ſhe had filled with harmony.

To a contemplative mind they

are ſubjects of invaluable conſideration, and, like the lilies of the valley, are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

The opportunity ſo unexpectedly conferred was not thrown away. I watched them with a parent's care, and am convinced they like, as much as the Robin does, to gain the notice of man. We may occaſionally whiſtle with the Red-breaſt, but all the human Roſignol monſters of Italy cannot equal a ſingle Nightingale. Sometimes, buried amidſt foliage, they remain unſeen, though cloſe to us, on firſt coming they are ſo very ſhy. Having built their neſts in ſafety, they will often ſhew themſelves, and pour out the moſt exquiſite melody when you are within a few yards of them.

An invaluable friend and obſerver and I were one morning led to an open buſh by the "*juk! juk! juk!*" and we were allowed to approach a moſt melodious little being. We ſaw the ſwelling of the throat, and the bill in full action. You muſt gueſs at our admiration after the "*juk! juk!*" which was cloſe to us, to perceive the breaſt *labouring*; yet the ſound appeared not to iſſue from the bird; it was the *call*, and ſeemed to echo* to us from a diſtance, and acted like enchantment on our minds; for we inſtantly declared the ſound proceeded from the powers of the very bird before us, and at the ſame moment pronounced that it was "A VENTRILOQUIST."

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

*** By the ſide of Old Parr, and nearly oppoſite to Handel's monument, in Weſtminſter abbey, a ſtone has lately been laid down, with the following inſcription:

"To the memory of
MARY-ELEANOR BOWES,
Counteſs of Strathmore,
only child of George Bowes, Eſq.
of Streatham Caſtle, and of Gibſide,
in the county of Durham,
who died 28th April, 1800,
aged 51 years."

* Dr. Johnſon derives nightingale from "night and galan, Sax. to ſing;" and adds, that "*galm, Teutonick*, is a ſound, or *echo*."

*** *The following very curious communication has accidentally been long miſlaid.*

Mr. URBAN, *Moſco, Dec.* 28, 1797. *O.S.*

I AM very doubtful whether the following little anecdote is worthy of a corner in a Miſcellany, which is ſo replete with inſtruction and entertainment; particularly to us, who have pitched our tents in this hyperborean region; but, as it ſerves to ſhew in what point of view our new ſovereign looks upon French principles, French manners, and above all, *la coſtume Françoiſe dominante*, I thought it might not be altogether unacceptable.

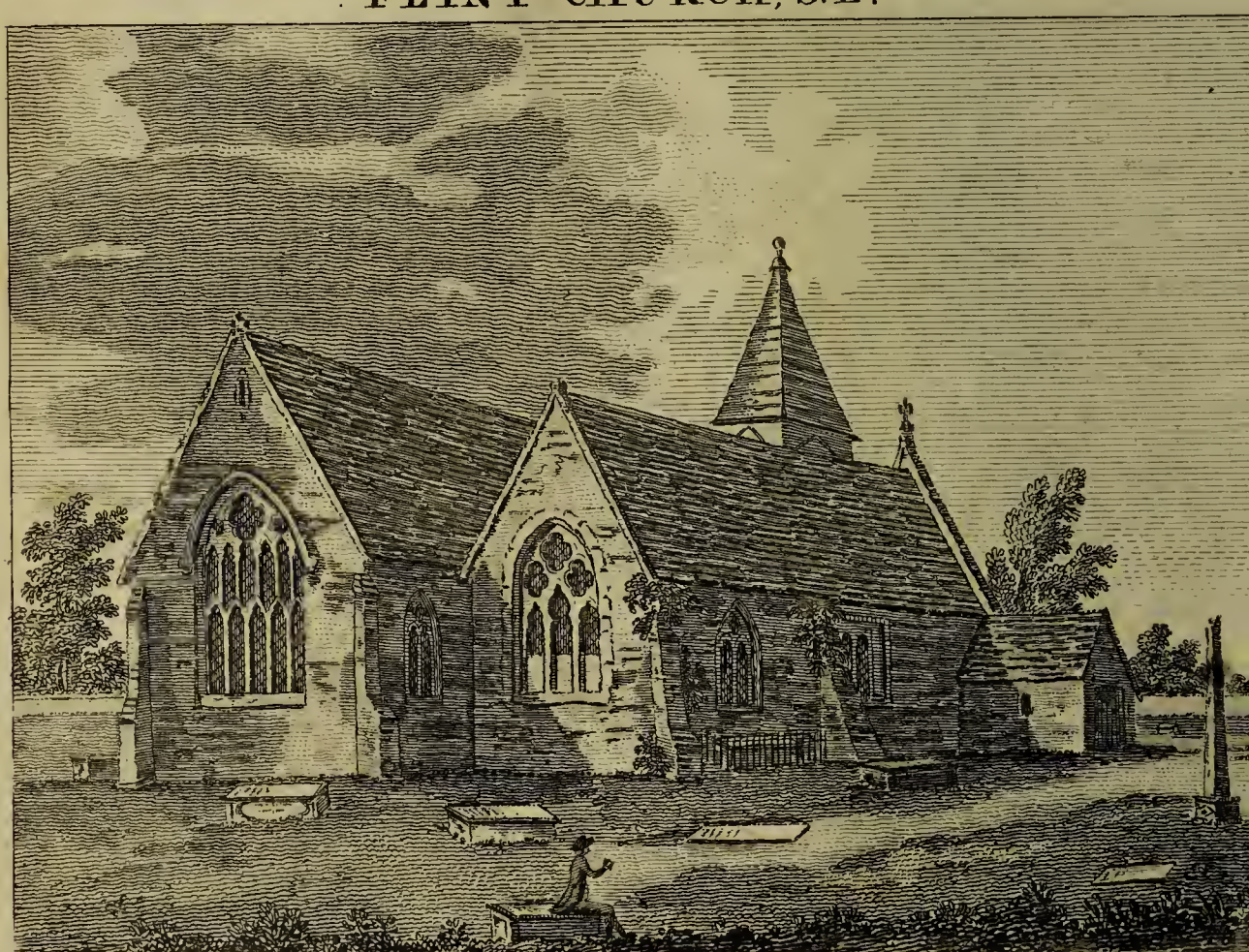
Madame du V. a French lady, who reſided at Moſco a few years ago, was a demirep of the very firſt *ton*, and equally remarkable for the beauty of her perſon, the elegance of her dreſs, and the licentiouſneſs of her conduct. Having paid a viſit to her native country, ſhe returned to St. Peterſburg about the beginning of this winter, and appeared in public in a dreſs entirely *à la guillotine*, that is to ſay, in a ſcarlet ſtuff, made ſo as to ſit cloſe to the body, with pantaloons deſcending to the ſole of the feet, and covered with a ſlight tranſparent gauze; the breaſts entirely bare, as well as the arms up as high as the ſhoulders; the hair from behind drawn back very tight, and faſtened emblematically on the top of the head. At a ball given by Strogonoff, the new lord chamberlain, who ſucceeds Shoualloff, lately deceaſed, in that office, three Ruſſian ladies of the firſt quality, ſtruck with the novelty, thought proper to exhibit their charms in this very dreſs. The conſequence was, that they were all conducted home by the officers of the police, with orders to keep their houſes for a certain number of days, and an injunction never to appear in public in ſuch a dreſs again. Madame du V. being known to have introduced it, was immediately ſent out of the country, with poſitive orders never to ſet foot in it again on pain of receiving the knout; and, to complete the misfortune, two French merchants, one of whom had been ſpeculating to a great amount in theſe Antimonarchical trappings, arriving in St. Peterſburg about the ſame time, were both arreſted, their goods confiſcated, and, by the clemency of the emperor, had the good fortune to be conducted to the frontiers, inſtead of being ſent to paſs the remainder of their lives in the mines of Siberia.

MOSQUENSIS.

KIRKBY, on the Blean, Co. LINCOLN.

E. C. del. 1800.

FLINT CHURCH, S.E.



D. Parkes. del. July 4 1800

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

PASSING through the village of Kirby-on-the-Bain, a few weeks ago, in an excurſion to Tatterſhall Caſtle, I was ſtruck with the odd appearance of the pariſh-church, and on being informed that it was ſhortly to be taken down and re-built, I was reſolved to have a drawing made of it, which I thought might not be unacceptable to you.

The ſteeple is of *wood* from the top to the bottom; and the inhabitants, reſolving to reverſe the order of things in the erection of this edifice, have made the pulpit of *ſtone*, which is in part ſcooped out of the North-wall. The reading-deſk, as if aſhamed of it, has retired at a modeſt diſtance, being placed on the other ſide of the aile. The living is a rectory; the King patron. The Rev. Thomas Roe is the preſent incumbent. The hamlets of Tomby and Fulſby are in this pariſh, the ſoil of which is of a ſandy nature. The canal from the Witham to Dalderby-wath paſſes by the E. end of the church. By virtue of a new act of parliament, obtained the laſt ſeſſion, empowering the proprietors to raiſe more money, it is ſuppoſed it will ſoon be continued to Horncaſtle, its original deſtination, which will be a matter of great public utility, affording a ready conveyance by water for the produce of the Wolds, and all the Eaſtern parts of the county. As to ſome other curioſities, for which this place was once diſtinguiſhed, I ſhall refer you to a converſation which, I was told, paſſed ſome years ago between a farmer of this pariſh and the dioceſan.

It was at a viſitation; when the farmer expreſſed an earneſt deſire to be admitted to ſpeak to the biſhop, and refuſed to mention his buſineſs till he was in his preſence. Being at length introduced into the room where the clergy were aſſembled, and having made his bow, the biſhop deſired to know, what great matter of importance he had to communicate. "I thought it neceſſary to inform your lordſhip," ſaid the farmer, "if you happen to come our way, that there are *ſix* things in our pariſh well worth your notice." The biſhop thanked the honeſt man for his intelligence, and begged to know what they were. "They are," continued he, "a wooden ſteeple; a ſtone pulpit; a preſbyterian parſon; a clerk, who is a whore *; two drunken churchwardens; and, pleaſe you, my lord, (making a very low bow,) *I* am *one* of 'em." J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Sept.* 1.

BEING at Flint, (the county-town of Flintſhire, N. Wales,) laſt July, I made a drawing of the church, which I ſend to you, and hope you will give it a place in your Magazine.

Flint church is of conſiderable antiquity, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a perpetual curacy to Northop. The interior is plain, and contains little that claims the attention of the traveller; there are ſome remains of painted glaſs in the windows, but too mutilated to be deſcribed. On a braſs-plate on the floor, in the North ſide, is the following inſcription:

HIC IACET CORPVS THOMÆ SALVSBVRIÆ DE LEADBROOK ARMIGERI: QVI OBIIT DECIMO QVARTO DIE MARTII ANNO DOMINI 1602 ÆTATIS SVÆ 42.

SALVS = BVRIÆ
IVNCTA SALVS FVNVS SVNT IN COGNOMINE FVNVS
PRÆTERIIT REMANET PERPETVATA SALVS:
A CINERE AD SALVTEM.

The following are in the churchyard.

On a plain tomb-ſtone:

HERE LIES IN HOPES OF A IOYFVLL [RESVRRECTION
THE BODY OF THOMAS PIERS OF CHWAREL [WHO DEPARTED

* It is not unuſual to have *female* pariſh-clerks in ſome parts of this county.

THIS LIFE THE 12 DAY OF DECEMBER
[IN THE 50 YEARE OF
HIS AGE AND WAS BVRIED THE 15 OF
[THE SAME MONTH
ANNO DOMINI 1710.—HE IS NOT DEAD
[BVT SLEEPETH.

On another:

Here lies the body of
Peter Davies, son of
David Davies, who departed
this life March 21st 1775.
Aged 19.

Think on the fate of mortal men,
How soon they go to dust;
But they that live a godly life
Shall rise among the just.
You that are young prepare to die,
For I was young though here I lie;
My marriage bed is in the dust,
And Christ my bride in whom I trust.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

THE BOY OF DUNDEE.

"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown;"
"*Sed tamen in pretio.*" HOR.
"BUT STILL IT HAS A VALUE."

DURING my journey in Scotland, a few weeks ago, a gentleman, in the vicinity of Dundee, informed me that his sister, on going to visit a poor woman in an obscure part of the town, was directed, by mistake, to the lodging of another person; and knocking at the door, was desired, in a low female voice, to come in.

On entering the room, she found a poor helpless woman on a bed, emaciated by illness, and apparently in a miserable situation, in consequence of a paralytic stroke five years before; during which period she had been confined to her bed, and rendered incapable of assisting herself.

Her friendly visitor, pitying her condition, was surprized by her answer, that she thought herself one of the happiest of mortals; and on desiring an explanation, the poor woman, in simple language, related the following particulars:

That in the younger part of life she had been left a widow, with an only son; who, when she received the stroke, was twelve years of age; until that time, by spinning and other work, she had been enabled to maintain herself and child, and to pay a trifle for his education. Since that trying dispensation of Providence, confined to her bed, and deprived of the use of her limbs, she had been incapacitated from doing any thing for herself, and having no money to pay another, her son, at that early age, trusting to the Divine blessing, took the noble resolution, by the labour of his own hands, to relieve the wants, and alleviate the distresses of his afflicted parent. A female neighbour occasionally called in to perform some kind offices; but her chief comfort and support arose from the filial affection and unremitted attention of her son. He immediately procured such work as his juvenile years admitted of, in the Osnaburg manufactory at Dundee; and, after cleaning the room in which they dwelt, getting ready their breakfast, and making his mother comfortable for the day, he left her every morning with a smiling countenance, to attend the labours of the loom; and returned in the evening with his well-earned pittance, to enjoy a cheerful meal with his beloved parent. And thus, for the space of five years, have the revolving days succeeded each other.

But this is not all; his mother could not read; the child, by her assiduity, had acquired that advantage: he had not indeed read the classics, nor studied in the schools of philosophy; but he had perused the sacred Scriptures, and knew the truth as it is in Jesus; he had tasted the spiritual bread, and drawn water from the wells of salvation. In the midst of apparent poverty, he had found durable riches; and, although surrounded by outward distresses, he had a heart-felt experience that the ways of Religion are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, paths of peace!

Reflecting, therefore, on the many hours he was under the necessity of leaving his mother alone and unemployed, and desirous that she also should participate in the superior

rior bleſſings he enjoyed from his religious knowledge, he reſolved to teach her to read; and in due time accompliſhed the pleaſing taſk; affording, by this means, a ſtream of comfort, an inexhauſtible ſource of delight, which ſhe confeſſed had made her the happieſt of women. It pleaſed the Almighty to open her heart, that, like Lydia, ſhe might attend to the things that were ſpoken; and, with Mary, ſit at her Saviour's feet, and hear his word. She added, that during her ſon's abſence it was her delight to meditate on the ſacred volume, whoſe divine truths had filled her ſoul with humble hope and holy joy, and afforded her that peace which the world can neither give nor take away! and this being conveyed through the medium of a beloved child, added thoſe ineffable ſenſations, which only a parent's heart can know, to all its other delights.

Such is my little hiſtory of the Dundee Boy; had I known it when I paſſed through that town, I would have been more particular. My friend did not inform me whether the mother was allowed any thing from the collection made for the diſtreſſed, every Sabbath-day in the Church of Scotland; but it is probable ſhe might recive ſome aſſiſtance from a charitable fund, to which rich and poor all contribute, with a laudable emulation.

Sint hic etiam ſua præmia laudi. Virg. Æn.
Let merit here obtain its due reward.

Happy, ye poor! who know your Bible true,
A truth Voltaire, tho' learned, never knew;
And in that charter read, with ſparkling eyes,
Your title to a treaſure in the ſkies.

O, happy cottagers! unhappy bard!
His the mere tinſel, yours the rich reward;
He prais'd, perhaps, for ages yet to come;
You never heard of half a mile from home.

Where ſhould the living, weeping o'er their woes,
The dying, trembling at the awful cloſe;
Where the betray'd, forſaken and oppreſs'd,
The thouſands whom the world forbids to reſt;—
Where ſhould they find, (thoſe comforts at an end
The Scripture yields) or hope to find, a friend?

With pure delight, and humble love, they know
That Scripture is the only cure of woe.
That field of promiſe, how it flings abroad
Its odour o'er the Chriſtian's thorny road!
The ſoul, repoſing on aſſur'd relief,
Feels herſelf happy amidſt all her grief;
Forgets her labour as ſhe toils along,
Weeps tears of joy, and burſts into a ſong!

COWPER.

JAMES FORBES.

Stanmore Hill, Jan. 1, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Boſton, Dec.* 6.

A MOST ſingular change having taken place of late in the religious opinions of ſome Jews upon the Continent, an account of it, I think, deſerves to be recorded in your long-eſtabliſhed and uſeful Miſcellany. I have, therefore, collected a few particulars relative to this extraordinary circumſtance, from a letter addreſſed by ſome Jewiſh elders, to Mr. *Provoſt Teller*, of Berlin, which are at your ſervice.

The main point, then, in which theſe elders of the Jews differ from their brethren of former times is, that they believe the ceremonial part of the Moſaic law to be only of temporary duration. And, accordingly, they conſider the obſervance of it as no longer obligatory upon them, and openly declare their readineſs to renounce it altogether; the circumſtances of the times, and the condition of their nation, being ſuch as to juſtify, in their opinion, this innovation, ſince "the abolition of the ritual law in the preſent ſtate of things, we are convinced, they ſay, is perfectly agreeable to the ſpirit of the moſaic ſyſtem; and is not only much to be deſired for our own caſe and comfort, but alſo highly neceſſary to enable us to fulfil the duties of good citizens and members of the community." But it may be aſked, what ſhould prevent them, having advanced thus far, from embracing the profeſſion of Chriſtianity? This, however, is a ſtep, which they do not ſeem diſpoſed to take at once,

and

and without farther reflection. Accordingly, they apply to Mr. Prov. Teller, to inform them what public confeſſion would be required of them by the conſiſtory, provided they were inclined to take refuge in the Proteſtant church. Nay, ſay they, the importance of the ſubject encourages us to put the queſtion to you in ſtronger terms; what articles would you yourſelf be willing to ſubſcribe, or to declare your aſſent to, had Providence placed you in our ſituation? To obtain a ſolution of this difficulty, ſeems to have been the chief deſign of their letter to Mr. Prov. Teller; in which, however, is contained much extraneous matter. Amongſt other things, there are ſome good obſervations on the Hebrew language; as likewiſe, a well-written defence of their brethren againſt the charges of uſury, fraud, and perfidy, with which they are generally loaded. I was ſurprized to find it alſo aſſerted, that the expectation of a Meſſiah, and of their return to the land of their forefathers, is gradually declining amongſt them, and is eſteemed by the greater part of the Jews in Holland, France, and Germany, wholly chimerical and viſionary. Such is this remarkable letter; to which, perhaps, may be attributed the no leſs remarkable ſchiſm which has lately taken place in the Jewiſh church in Holland. Nor is it improbable, that many more Jews, in different parts of the world, may be induced to follow its example, to renounce the ceremonial law, and to ſeparate from their brethren. Should this be the caſe, a way may thus be paved to the more ſpeedy converſion of the whole body of the Jewiſh people. Be this, however, as it may, at leaſt, another will be added to the many important and extraordinary events, to which the preſent age has been witneſs. Yours, &c. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, Oct.* 18.

THAT Ireland is in poſſeſſion of great natural and local advantages, every perſon who has travelled in that country muſt allow; yet, with a climate nearly the ſame as England, a more fruitful ſoil *, parts as convenient for all the purpoſes of commerce, a numerous people who are acute and ingenious †; yet, with all thoſe great and important advantages, the Iriſh nation, almoſt ſince the reign of Henry II. have been in the ſtate of civil war, turbulence, and diſtraction. To perſons who are converſant in the hiſtory of that country, from the firſt connexion with Britain, or what is called by hiſtorians the conqueſt, effected in the firſt inſtance by the exertions and marriage of Richard de Clare, ſurnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke; it will appear, that the population of that kingdom is compoſed of two diſtinct parts, the native Iriſh and the Engliſh colony, ſettled there by Henry II. and his ſucceſſors, at different periods. The indifference, if not impolicy, of England heretofore, to the inſtruction, improvement, and, I muſt add, encouragement, of the native Iriſh, and their attachment and partiality to the colony through many reigns, has been the principal cauſe for ſix centuries of thoſe deſtructive animoſities and warfare between both parties, that have paralyſed induſtry and enterprize, rendered property in many parts of the iſland inſecure, prevented ſtrangers from ſettling in the country, and nearly completed its ruin. Conciliation, by encouraging the natives and the coloniſts to intermix by marriage, was, till very lately, never thought of, except in a few inſtances; yet, the experience of hiſtory ‡ bears me out in aſſerting, that this meaſure alone would ultimately tend, by

* Arthur Young. † Lord Auckland. ‡ Hiſtory of the Sabine War

fuſion and intermixture, to ſettle the diſtracted ſtate of that country, by a true creation and union of one common intereſt, connected by that tye which binds ſociety together in every part of the civilized world; and by encouraging this principle, acting upon it, and making a few conceſſions to the different ſectaries, by the creation of an equality of privileges between them, as they compoſe the majority of the population; I ſay, by the adoption of thoſe meaſures, in my humble opinion, the Union will be for ever built on a permanent, ſolid, ſure, and laſting baſis; and Ireland will then riſe or fall with Great Britain, united and identified as one people, and in poſſeſſion of the ſame conſtitution, laws, and government.

I have been induced to take this ſketch of Iriſh hiſtory by the obſervations of Bettus, vol. LXX. p. 833; and before I diſmiſs the ſubject, I claim your impartiality and indulgence in order to make a few remarks on that production.

"Say, ſhall my little bark attendant ſail,
Purſue the triumph, and partake the gale?"

Without following him through the mire that he has accumulated in Ireland, or to make uſe of the very elegant metaphor adopted by him, "out of the frying-pan into the fire," I ſhall only obſerve that, from the internal evidence in his letter, it appears to be a compilation ſelected from the travels of Mr. Richard Twiſs; from which puny and petulant writer, ſcurrillity, prejudice, and miſrepreſentation, are transferred to his work; and it is evident, that there is a coincidence not accidental in plot, unity, action, and ſentiment, between thoſe two tranſcendent writers, as they

"At random cenſure, wantonly abuſe."

To attempt to libel a "brave and generous nation" would at any time meet with reprobation from a liberal mind; but at the preſent period, when we are on the point of being united and identified as one people, every production calculated to provoke, to irritate, or to inflame, ſhould be pointed out; and every impartial reader will perceive, that this writer's epiſtle has that tendency, and to be ſimilar to thoſe ill-timed, unſeaſonable, and illiberal mis-ſtatements, that have ſo often heretofore teemed from the envenomed pens of writers, who endeavour

——"With no kind view
To judge the many by the raſcal few."

After praiſing the humour, pleaſantry, and deſcriptive powers of Mr. Twiſs, his great precurſor and model, your traveller proceeds to pay a reluctant compliment to Mr. Cooper; but, ſoon after, finds fault with that gentleman, for not calling the hoſpitality of the Iriſh nation, drunkenneſs, &c.; and then he makes a ſerious charge againſt the veracity of Mr. Cooper, and ſays, that he has "gloſſed and varniſhed" the Iriſh character. Mr. Cooper's Letters on the Iriſh nation will be read with pleaſure, amuſement, and inſtruction, by every candid and moderate Britiſh ſubject, and every well-wiſher to the happineſs and proſperity of the united empire. They give an unvarniſhed ſtatement, a faithful and a true portrait, of the preſent ſituation of that country. Prior's advice on another occaſion he has followed:

"Be to their faults a little blind,
Be to their virtues very kind."

As an antidote againſt the prejudice of Mr. Twiſs, I would recommend to Engliſhmen, who wiſh to be well informed of the preſent ſtate of Ireland, to puruſe Watkinſon's Philoſophical View of the South of Ireland *, publiſhed ſome years ago; the Travels of Mr. Young; and Mr. Cooper's Letters. But to the vitiated and jaundiced perceptions of a Smellfungus, or a Mundungus,

* This work is in a ſeries of letters, and adorned with ſome neat engravings of the ruins of antient ſtructures in Ireland.

"Who

"Who the good to bad transform, the bad to worse,"

and who volunteer in the cause of prejudice, and become advocates for misrepresentation, the most exquisite paintings, the finest productions of the sculptor or the statuary, even the celebrated Venus of Medicis or the Apollo of Belvidere, appear deformed.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE REV. SAMUEL BADCOCK.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4, 1789.

MR. CHAPPLE, of Exeter, was for many years engaged in writing the history of Devonshire. He died, and left the most unfinished. The papers collected for that purpose are very curious and ample; but they were confused and undigested. Sir Robert Palk purchased them of Chapple's daughter, and sent them to me with most liberal offers, if I would undertake the work on Chapple's plan, and publish a complete history of this county. I declined so arduous an undertaking for many reasons; but offered to arrange and methodize the various articles, and write a catalogue of the MSS. and a general review of their contents.

I have finished what I undertook; and the collection is now a noble deposit for the assistance of some future historian. It will be lodged in Sir Robert's library, and any antiquary or curious person may have access to it.

I intend to publish a general account of it in the Monthly Review and your Magazine, if I can get Sir Robert's leave; and I think I shall easily procure it, as he is a friend to both those publications.

The paper I now send you * was found among the correspondence of Mr. Chapple and the Rev. Mr. Lewis, a very learned clergyman, of Honiton.

Mr. Lewis had been reading an antient MS. in vellum, written in 1260, and originally belonged to the priory of Otterton. It was a *Costumale*, or ledger-book, of the priory, in the hand-writing of a monk who was sent hither by the abbot of St. *Michael de Monte* in Normandy, to which Otterton was a cell, before it was annexed to *Sion*, after its alienation. A fair transcript from the original is in Chapple's collection, with explanatory notes, and will greatly assist the antiquary in the history of that priory, and of its dependencies.

Mr. Lewis, in perusing this *Costumale*, was puzzled at the word *auca*, and sent to Chapple for an explanation of it. The inclosed papers are the result of that application. Yours, &c. S. BADCOCK.

P. S. My intense application to Chapple's papers hath *almost* metamorphosed me into an antiquary; and taken me off from theology and the belles lettres. S. B.

* See this paper in vol. LVI. p. 553.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

I SHOULD be greatly wanting in gratitude towards A. X. (vol. LXX. p. 816,) if I did not in return, for the handsome compliments he has paid me, give the information desired, concerning the *cantharis* or common glow-worm.

I have perused Thomson too often, and too attentively, not to have observed the trifling lapse in his enchanting pen noticed by A. X.; and never could account for it in any other manner than by supposing that the divine poet expressed himself in the manner quoted, because Dr. Hill asserts the *male* glow-worm to have wings; yet I apprehend, that, like the cricket, lady-cow, and many other insects, the glow-worm makes very little use of its wings; for I never saw it in any situation more elevated than the summit of a barley-ear or a stunted furze-bush. As A. X. has done, I have in general found them on banks under hedges, and sometimes in the interstices of rugged elm-roots, and the foundations of buildings. I observe it to be common for several years together

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to elapse, without any being seen; and then a year occurs, when, in the month of August, the earth is almost as thickly spangled with them as the cope of heaven is with stars. I have heard people say, that they abound most in dry seasons; but I do not think that wet is inimical to them, because I have seen them shining as bright in rainy nights as in fine ones; and I saw many in the wet summer of 1792, but could not discover one in the extreme hot summer of last year. The last I saw was in August 1797, when I was returning home late in the evening through a very heavy rain, which did not affect the splendour of the worm in the least. The luminous appearance of the *cantharis* has caused it to attract the notice of most of our rural poets; and all of them, except Thomson, have considered it as a crawling reptile, inhabitant of the herbage on the earth. The third of the simply-elegant fables written by More, for the "Female Sex," (and which I wish the young ladies of the present day would attend to,) is intitutled, "The Nightingale and Glow-worm;" and in it the author makes the songster, previous to devouring the boasting insect, address it thus:

"Deluded fool, with pride elate,
Know 'tis thy beauty brings thy fate:
Less dazzling, long thou might'st have *lain*
Unheeded *on the velvet plain*;
Pride, soon or late, degraded mourns,
And beauty wrecks whom she adorns."

In composing and illustrating this fable, the order of Nature has been closely observed, both by the author and the draughtsman. The nightingale is almost the only bird that could have been chosen with propriety to be the punisher of the reptile's vanity; as (except the wood-lark) it is the only one awake in those hours when the glow-worms are visibly luminous, and it is one that feeds on insects.

In the plate illustrative of the fable, Hayman, the draughtsman, has very judiciously delineated the glow-worm lying on a bank under a tree, and in the shade. The moon behind the tree flings light on the transaction, without diminishing the brilliancy of the worm; and Grignion, the engraver, has done strict justice to the truth and taste of the design. For farther particulars concerning the *cantharis*, I must refer A. X. to the "History of Animals," composed by Dr. Hill, who has enumerated and described twelve kinds of them. I also take the liberty of referring Stella (p. 1045,) to the same work, as I have a *suspicion*, that the insects observed by her were the *cicindela volens*, or flying glow-worms, which are also treated of by Mr. Waller, in Phil. Trans. No. clxvii. p. 841.

Now I am treating on luminous insects, I will trespass farther on your Magazine, Mr. Urban, to mention an incident that may serve to guide curious persons in their researches for them. As I was walking, a few summers ago, on a sea-beach, I saw some peasants, (for the purpose of making fences to some neighbouring inclosures, where hedge-wood would not stand the sea-air,) gathering up the weeds that had been recently flung up by an high sea. Observing many tolerable specimens of marine plants among these weeds, I made a boy overturn a bushel-basket full of them in the garden belonging to my lodging, that I might examine them at my leisure. Being engaged from home all the afternoon, I thought no more of my weeds till I passed through the garden after it was quite dark, when I was surprized to see them studded with innumerable vivid sparks. To discover the cause of this beautiful phænomena, I kicked the weeds about with my foot, and perceived that by so doing I flung an host of minute lucid animals into as much confusion as a nest of ants is in when disturbed. It was only from this activity of the sparklers that I judged them to be insects,

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for they were too small to be discernable either by day-light or candle-light. For several nights that I watched them, I found their numbers diminish gradually, till at last they all became totally extinct, which, I suppose, was owing to their being no longer able to survive out of their native element the sea. One reads accounts, in voyages, of the sea sometimes appearing luminous, and of that phænomena being attributed to insects; and, possibly, the shining appearance on stinking whitings, lobsters, &c. &c. may be imputable to insects likewise, and that my sparklers might be of that race.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Crediton, Jan.* 10.

I OBSERVE, in your last Obituary, an account of the death of Mr. Parr, formerly a surgeon in Exeter, and your quære respecting the probability of his having been a descendant of the Old Parr. I knew the father of the gentleman, whose death you record, well. He was a Dissenting minister, of talents and acquirements highly respectable, and was equally known as a gentleman and a scholar. He was an intimate friend of the famous bishop Hoadly, who offered to ordain him on *his own terms*; and when the character of the bishop is considered, it will not be supposed that any thing which could be dispensed with would have been insisted on.† At this time also, Mr. Parr possessed two livings in very desirable situations, near Exeter, those of Rewe, and St George's Clist, now worth 200l. *per ann.* each! But to the point.

From this gentleman's youngest son, Mr. William Parr, of Moreton, I have heard the same story of the family having descended from the Shropshire labourer. Yet, on tracing his documents, I could not find any striking proof of this opinion. The family, he told me, were not originally from Devonshire, but from Shropshire; and claimed a descent from a lord Latimer, whose arms, transmitted from a very early period, on a gold ring of antique workmanship, was still preserved, as having belonged to one of their ancestors. I found, however, from his papers, which he obligingly showed me, that Robert Parr, from whom the genealogy is regularly deduced, was a merchant in Exeter, in about 1585, born in 1567, when the *Old Parr* was 84 years old; and it is not probable that the labourer of Shropshire could have had a son in this situation, in a town so distant; nor have we ever heard of any collateral descendant, or even of any other branches of the family at that time. It is probable therefore, though we may admit of the origin of the family from another county*, that no connexion with the Old Parr can have existed. Mr. Parr, the surgeon, lived to the age of 87, and his father one year longer; but I do not find any of the other branches of the family remarkable for longevity.

I shall, however, be glad to hear the opinions of those who may be better informed, and am

Yours, &c. Antiquariolus.

I have great reason to add, that the Rev. Mr. Parr was a constant reader and purchaser of your Magazine from its commencement, as well as an occasional correspondent. He was also one of the last surviving correspondents of the Spectator, of which he usually claimed two or three papers of no inconsiderable merit.

Mr. Urban, *Slaughton, Jan.* 11.

HAVING, sometime since seen under an *arch* in a very *antient church*, the effigies of a man in armour, sculptured in oak wood, now much decayed by worms, &c.; allow me to ask of what age is this kind of sculpture, and how long since it gave place to carving effigies in stone, &c. Yours, &c. J. T.

* One argument in support of this is, that there is no other family of this name in Devonshire, though common in Shropshire, Lancashire, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton, near Newport, Shropshire, Jan. 24.*

FORTON church, near Newport, Shropshire, is built of stone; the nave is enlightened by thirteen windows; four on the North side; six on the South side; two at the Eastern end, and one at the Western; and consists of three ailes; two long ones running from West to East, and one at the bottom from South to North: it is divided into two compartments by a row of neat columns, supported on pedestals a yard and a half high, and is neatly pewed: at the West end of the nave stands an elegant marble font, the bason of which is of an elliptical form. The wainscot by the altar is somewhat singular, being a triangular pediment supported by two square fluted columns; and on the top of each column stands a buff-coloured urn. Within the rails of the altar on a stone on the floor is the following inscription, with a coat of arms at the top.

RIC'US SKRYMSHER,
Joi's Skrymsher, Arm: Fil:
Tho'æ. Mil: Nepos.
Soteriæ
Boscobellianæ
Dux & Auctor;
Quippe qui,
Iacobo Comiti Derbiæ,
a Rebellibus fugienti,
in Penderelli domo
Latibulum prospexit;
Darbeius idem et Regi
ob: pie' XX° Aug. MDCCIV,
æt: LXXXVI.

On the top of the first long aile, near to the communion rails, is the following inscription:

Here lyeth
RICHARD AWNSHAM, Gent.
who served the several lords of this mannor,
as steward,
more than forty years,
with good abilities and approved fidelity:
he gave in his life-time
a silver flagon for the use of this altar;
and at his death
bequeathed one hundred pounds;
the interest thereof for ever,
to be employed in teaching poor children
of this parish to read,
and instructing them in the church catechism;
he died the 15th of March, 1731, aged 64:
He was the son of Richard, and
grandson of Richard Awnsham, A. M.
rector of Hopesay, in the county of Salop:
from which he was ejected
by the prevailing faction in 1644,
for his active loyalty to king Charles the
[First;
in whose army he attended
as chaplain for two years:
After a long imprisonment, he was restor'd
[in 1660.
Charles Baldwyn, of Aqualate, Esq.
as a mark of the friendship which he bore
[him,
and an acknowledgement of his faithful
[service,
ordered this inscription.

At the upper end of the second long aile is a tomb, the sides of which are enriched with coats of arms, and nine small images of alabaster; five males and four females, in the attitude of kneeling, having their hands joined as in prayer: on the top of the tomb are two effigies of a man and woman as large as life, both of which lay in the attitude of holding up their hands towards heaven: the figure of the man appears dressed in armour, with a sword by his side, having his head supported by an helmet: the figure of the woman appears dressed in a loose vest, having her head supported by an alabaster cushion: over them is an entablature supported by four columns: between the entablature and the effigies are two coats of arms, and the following inscription in gilt letters, on a black stone fixed in the wall:

HEERE LYETH Y^e BODY OF Sr THOMAS
[SKRYMSHER
KNIGHT ONE OF HIS MA^ties IVSTICES OF
[PEACE
AND QVORVM FOR THIS COVNTIE OF
[STAFFORD
LORD OF THIS MANNOR AND PATRON OF
[THIS
CHVRCH WHO DYED THE 13th DAY OF
[IVLY
ANNO DOMINI 1633.

The whole of this tomb is inclosed by palisades.

At the West end of the nave is a strong well-built tower; whose angles are strenghtened by buttresses, having a musical ring of five bells; and at the East end is a good vestry room, enlightened by one window.

The church-yard is surrounded by a wall built partly of brick and partly of stone: in which, at the West end of the church, on the Southern side, stands a fine large yew-tree. Here it may not be amiss to say a few words as to the the motives which seem to have induced our ancestors to plant yew in church-

church-yards: I have ſeen ſomewhere the following Latin ſentence:

"Celeritèr cadaver Taxus venenata conſumit." [corpſe."

"The poiſonous yew quickly deſtroys a

and have made enquiries whether the dead, that have been buried near the yew-tree, were ſooner decayed than thoſe buried in a more remote part of the church-yard; but on that ſubject have not been able to gain any ſatisfactory anſwer.

It appears to me moſt probable, that our wiſe anceſtors had regard to the gloomy appearance of the yew; and on that account, conceived it beſt calculated to add a greater ſanctity to the places of worſhip, and to ſtrike the mind with a ſolemn and ſuitable impreſſion.

However, if my ſentiments on this point are erroneous, I ſhall be happy to be corrected by any of your readers, who will oblige me with their information. WILLIAM SNAPE, A. B.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 27.

I CANNOT but admire the extreme penetration of Iülus in detecting error. Let me aſk him, is there any more impropriety in ſuppoſing the firſt and ſecond beaſt of St. John to be one and the ſame, than the dreams of Pharaoh, interpreted by Joſeph, were one and the ſame; adding, becauſe the thing was eſtabliſhed and certain? Nor do I acknowledge any error, in affirming, that not one and the ſame perſon were meant, but one and the ſame power; and then applying the No. 666 to Boniface III. For, though it ſeems incomprehenſible to Iülus, the number may apply to him as the firſt grand innovator, as he certainly was, and laid the foundation for his ſucceſſors to become ſo terrible to all Europe; yet, is there no impropriety in ſuppoſing the ſucceeding pontifs to be equally repreſented, or rather the whole power and government *.

There are many reaſons to ſuppoſe the papal power to be here deſcribed by St. John; and alſo, that it is the ſame in the fourth viſion of Daniel; mentioned by him as dreadful, terrible, and exceeding ſtrong, and diverſe from all government. Now, as the papal was certainly more dreadful, and totally different from all governments that ever did, or poſſibly ever will exiſt, there ſeems little to doubt of its being the power deſcribed. If ſo, then one of the popes muſt be the No 666; and who can we apply it to, but the perſon whoſe name counts that number; the very man who laid the foundation of that aſtoniſhing power, one that aſſumed a power which none can poſſeſs but God alone?

Your's &c. B. I. B.

* Thus did Nebuchadnezzar's image repreſent the monarchs of many ages.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, Jan.* 10.

HAVING ſeen a ſketch of Strongbow's monument, with the deſcription, vol. LXX. p. 818, I was highly gratified; although I regret that your ingenious correſpondent did not tranſcribe a more enlarged ſketch, as it is rather ſmall; and the half figure noticed by him is ſcarcely perceptible. The attitude and ſculpture are apparently ſimilar to thoſe of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem interred in the Temple church.

An antient writer ſays, that, in one of the actions (after the reduction of Wexford) which Strongbow had with O'Rian, prince of Idrone, in the county of Catherlough (Carlow), he with his own hand, in the preſence and view of his army, ſlew his only ſon, a youth about 16 years old, who, at the head of a troop of horſe, had charged the van of the Iriſh army, and finding that they did not give way, and that he could make no impreſſion, returned back with his men to the main body of the army commanded by his father.

We are told from better authority, that there are two monuments in the church; one of Strongbow, noticed above, as deſcribed by your correſpondent Σ, and the other repreſenting his ſon by his ſide, holding up with both his hands his entrails, which ſeem falling out. This poſture ſeems in ſome meaſure to corroborate the legend above recited; but the ſketch given in LXX. 818, with the inſcription on the tablet immediately over it, by no means elucidate the antient ſtory, as your correſpondent only notices an half figure by the ſide of Strongbow without any comment. I doubt the authenticity of the hiſtorical deſcription; or, perhaps, it is at preſent ſo much defaced and dilapidated as to leave the original form and attitude ſcarcely perceptible. Strongbow died

in

in 1176, and was interred in this church; but at what time these two monuments were first erected we are not told, for history is silent on the subject. The figures, by the fall of part of the church in 1566, were much defaced, but repaired and beautified by order of Sir Henry Sidney, who was then lord-lieutanant of Ireland, as the present inscription mentions. It is much to be regretted that he did not give directions to restore the antient inscription with the monument.

One writer informs us, that on the tomb of his son the following lines were engraved on a brass plate:

NATE : INGRATE : MIHI : PVGNANTI : TERGA : DEDISTI.
NON : MIHI : SED : GENTI : REGNO · QVOQVE : TERGA : DEDISTI.

A noble author says, "that the story seems to be traditional, as there is not the least mention of it in Giraldus Cambrensis, or any contemporary historian; and he further observes, that "the English at Dublin, without enquiry into the truth, set up the two monuments in the manner described, in conformity to the report." It is a fact, that the people at Wexford and in Dublin will tell you, when in conversation on the history of the conquest, that Strongbow cut his son in two.

The fact is indisputable that Strongbow died without issue, in consequence of which his kingdom of Leinster and his other estates, the marriage portion that he received from King Dermot with his daughter Eva, reverted to the Crown. He certainly was the most powerful nobleman in his time; and it is well known that Henry II. was so jealous of his power, that he recalled the letters-patent that he had granted him to conquer Ireland, till Strongbow was obliged to pay homage, and receive as a boon from the Crown what he had obtained by his marriage and exertions; and eventually Henry went over with a chosen body of troops to receive the submission of the Irish chieftains at Wexford, where he passed the winter. The name of De Clare, I imagine, no longer exists in Ireland; but the descendants from Strongbow's companions in the expedition are to be found scattered over the three counties of Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow. They retain the names, but little of the property, of their ancestors, from the forfeitures and confiscations that took place, from the reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution. In consequence of their firm attachment and unshaken loyalty to the proscribed and unfortunate house of Stuart, they have nearly lost all the landed property originally acquired by the right of conquest and their intermarriages with the native Irish. The fact is, that, from being once lords of the soil, they are now merchants; and most part of the commercial property in the province of Leinster is in the possession of Strongbonians. The most conspicuous names at this time are, Fitzgerald, Fitzmorris or Maurice, Fitzhenry, Eustace, Hervey, Meyler, Devereux, Pendergast, Sinnot, Neville, Roche, Wickham, Whitty, Scallon, Pettit, Codd, &c. &c. &c. ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk, Jan.* 15.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to hint my wish to Dr. Drake, that he will, in the next edition of his Literary Hours, alter the following passages.

P. 121, in his remarks on Dyer's Fleece.—"This beautiful poem had ere this attracted the admiration it so justly merits, had not the stern critique of Dr. Johnson intervened to blast its fame."

P. 122.—"No great length of time had elapsed between the publication of the Fleece in 1757 and the critical effusions of Johnson."

P. 123.—"A sufficient space had not been allowed for the acquisition of numerous admirers, when Johnson passed sentence on the work, and thwarted its progress towards public esteem."

Could any reader suppose from the above, that 22 years had passed between the publication of the Fleece and that of Johnson's Lives? Yet we know, and those who do not know may learn from Boswell's Life of Johnson, or from Johnson's Letters to Mrs. Thrale, that his Lives of the Poets were not written or published till 1779, and not all published till 1780. "No, Sir, *no man was ever written down but by himself.*" With many thanks for the amusement your Magazine has afforded me, I remain yours, D. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Worcester, Dec.* 18.

THE high character and extensive circulation of your valuable Repository of miscellaneous literature have induced me to wish to offer the following

ing

ing remarks to the publick through the medium of it, if they be compatible with its plan and deſign. The rural œconomy of the kingdom furniſhes at all times an important and intereſting ſtudy; and, if we can only ſuggeſt a hint towards its improvement at this time of ſignal ſcarcity, we may, perhaps, contribute ſomething towards ameliorating the future condition of the riſing generation: at all events, we ſhall have the ſatisfaction of reflecting that our efforts were conſecrated by laudable intention.

I believe it is a fact generally known, that many of the moſt valuable ſheep in this kingdom are annually loſt to the community by premature and ſudden death on rich clover and other luxuriant paſtures. From the pampered manner in which rams are paſtured a great length of time, it can ſcarcely be neceſſary to apprize your agricultural readers that theſe loſſes often, and perhaps generally, happen among them. The ingenious and indefatigable author of the volumes on agriculture and rural economics, ſpeaking of the fatneſs of rams, obſerves, that "the decay of vigour is brought on prematurely by the unnatural ſtate of fatneſs in which they are kept, and of which *a variety of diſeaſes are inevitable conſequences*." The particular diſeaſe to which I have above alluded is, provincially, termed "the blood," and "the yellows." It would ſeem that it has received theſe denominations from ſome ſymptoms which uſually occur as it approximates its fatal period. I believe it is well known in the midland diſtrict, Romney marſh, and ſome other places; and it is apprehended that it prevails, in a greater or leſs degree, in every part of the iſland where the more luxuriant artificial graſſes are highly cultivated, and the ſheep are paſtured on them, or on other very ſucculent and forcing herbage. But high feeding among the ram-breeders appears to be indiſpenſable: if they cannot ſhow their rams in high condition, they cannot command a public preference. But this expoſition of animals to fatal caſualties embarraſſes and much diſcourages breeders in their efforts at improvement, and may be, eventually, a great loſs to the nation. Hence the value of an antidote againſt the recurrence of the diſeaſe in theſe circumſtances would appear obvious. If this could be contrived to comport well with the nature and the circumſtances of the animals, and rendered practicable and eaſy to their owners, it would ſeem to claim higher title to attention. But it is preciſely on theſe grounds that I ſolicit your indulgence. Long appreciating the importance of the ſubject to the agricultural intereſts of ſociety, I determined to beſtow upon it a proportionate degree of inveſtigation. At length I feel myſelf warranted in acquainting you, that I have diſcovered an antidote for the diſeaſe, *which is naturally accommodated to the circumſtances of the animals and their owners*, and which I ſhall feel much confidence in propoſing as effectual, even though the breeders continue to feed their ſheep as high as they have hitherto done; which remedy, I believe, will be found to poſſeſs alſo theſe recommendatory properties, that the animals to which it may be adminiſtered will acquire a greater degree of fatneſs and vigour than they would do without it. It is preſumed, therefore, that the publication of it will be uſeful, not only as a prevention of the diſeaſe mentioned, but as an improvement in the general management of this uſeful ſpecies of animals: and it would ſeem to enhance the importance of this preventive remedy when I remind you, that the diſeaſe is reputed to have hitherto completely baffled veterinary and medical ſkill, which have been reſorted to occaſionally. In propoſing this preventive remedy, however, I by no means wiſh it to be underſtood that I think the diſeaſe beyond the reach of medicine; from ſome experiments I have recently made, I am well convinced of the contrary. But I have no need to inform you, that the practice of the generality of veterinary profeſſors is merely empirical, and without any knowledge of the animal œconomy, or of thoſe principles which govern it: and ſuch is the indifference of moſt regular medical practitioners to the diſeaſes of brute animals, and ſo little do they concern themſelves to inveſtigate the true cauſes of them, when indeed they can be perſuaded to ſtoop to veterinary practice, that I am not ſurprized in learning that the attentions of each have hitherto proved ineffectual.

As gentlemen cannot be in poſſeſſion of too much information relative to the extent and prevalence of this diſeaſe in different parts of the kingdom; as it is deſirable to collect the knowledge

ledge of individuals as to these particulars into the most respectable public channels of information; and as I purpose to make future communications to the publick through the present medium, relative to my investigation of this subject; I take the opportunity of intimating, that information (post-paid), relative to the above particulars, will be thankfully received. If, when gentlemen are describing the extent or prevalence of the disease, they would also speak as to the leading symptoms of it which they have observed, it might possibly be attended with some utility. It may not be unimportant to some of your readers to be informed, that this subject is already before his Grace the Duke of Bedford and the Board of Agriculture, through the medium of the interesting Annals published by Arthur Young, esq. F.R.S. their intelligent and indefatigable secretary. W. P. Whyte.

Mr. Urban, *Chapter Coffee-house, Jan.* 19.

About ten years since I was at Kilkenny*, when I collected the following particulars, which I now send from memory, to gratify one of your correspondents.

The castle of Kilkenny was built by Randolph Earl of Chester about the middle of the 13th century. Its original form occupied a large quadrangle. It is beautifully situated on an eminence on the banks of the river Nure, and commands an extensive prospect over the city of Kilkenny and the neighbouring country. The apartments are spacious, and some of them magnificent, and decorated with portraits of the antient and illustrious family of Butler. But the most remarkable ornament in the castle is rich and curious tapestry, of great dimensions, representing the history of the Spanish monarchy, from the expulsion of the Moors to the beginning of the last century. It was executed by the fair hands of Spanish nuns, and brought from Vigo by the late Duke of Ormond. The stables are detached from the castle, and admired for their spaciousness and grandeur. Near the castle is a beautiful bridge, built with black marble, over the Nure, remarkable for the curious elliptical arches. The air here is remarkably pure and salubrious; and the city being seated on a dry soil, with a rapid river flowing through it, renders a residence here extremely pleasant. The Kilkenny coal is of a peculiar quality; it makes an intense pure hot fire, and emits no smoke. The Kilkenny marble is well known in Ireland, is susceptible and admits a beautiful polish in chimney-pieces and other ornaments. Many of the buildings are composed of this durable material, and some of the streets are paved with it. Fogs are very unusual here, and the water is pure and transparent. The natives give you the following summary of the perfections that they enjoy;

Fire without smoke;
Air without fog;
Water without mud;
Land without bog;
and Streets paved with marble.

I must regret that it is not in my power to accompany this slight description (which I collected from my own observations and some general information that I received) with a drawing or sketch of the castle; but, as my stay was short, I could not afford time, neither can I positively vouch for the veracity of some of the particulars recited above; but the insertion in your valuable publication will, no doubt, gratify many of your readers, and stimulate some gentleman resident upon the spot to transmit a more accurate and minute detail. I have only to add, that the castle of Kilkenny is the principal country-residence of the present Earl of Ormond. His creation took place only a few years since. Anthony Sinnot.

* The cell of Kenny, Lat. *Canicus*.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 20.

In the days of more sprightly age and better times I have been honoured by your notice. I flatter myself some genial fire still remains. Having been lately under circumstances of confinement and pain, similar, in that respect, to the feelings of our extraordinary and sublime poet, Young,

"Like him I strove with wakeful melody
To clear the sullen gloom."

I found every line an anodyne of pain. Having, four or five years back, stood forth in defence of our language against the challenges and attacks of some French literati, and published a whimsical defence and retorted satire in Latin and French; and last year renewed the same, in part, at Edinburgh, (see the Latin epitaph in the Edinburgh Maga-

Magazine, Sept. laſt,) I wiſhed to make good ſome bold aſſertions reſpecting the harmonious powers of our language; reſpecting its rivalling the Latin, and even ſurpaſſing it, in its energetic and conciſe poetic turns; nothing appeared to me ſo well ſuited to every circumſtance, as an attempt to tranſlate, as literally as poſſible, the ſingular production of the Night-Thoughts.

The moſt able Latin verſifier will deem it an Herculean labour; leſs able Latiniſts may read it with pleaſure. But, to my great diſcouragement, I am told, and I am happy not to think ſo, (or wiſh to try it) that it is loſt labour, as the Roman claſſical language is ſo little known in England, and leſs honoured by public notice. If the incloſed ſpecimen ſhould meet your approbation, and be likely to pleaſe your ſelect learned readers, I will ſend you, for future inſertions, any paſſage you deem moſt difficult from the firſt book. If the verſion proves pure and truly claſſical, being as verbal as the original can admit in Latin, you will not fail to notice it, as the faithful guardian and ſupporter of the honour and rights of the Muſes of Latium, of whoſe merits you prove yourſelf the beſt of judges and encouragers; and will thus ſave my labours from the flames, which will otherwiſe be the juſt doom of ſelf-preſumption, and Icarian raſhneſs. Influenced by this diffidence, I preſent you a few lines, as beſt ſuited to the ſituation of the writer, and of a reſtleſs bed-ridden modern poet. I leave the extremely difficult and cloſing lines to ſome ingenious and more able correſpondent of yours to attempt, and confound my arrogance, and remain for your future call, or that of any of your claſſical readers, and amateurs.

Yours, &c. I.A. *Broad-ſtreet, 24, Carnaby-market.*

Latin Tranſlation of Young's Night Thoughts, Night I. ver. 434—439.

Can I forget Philander? That were ſtrange!
O my full heart—But ſhould I give it vent,
The longeſt night, tho' longer far, would fail,
And the *lark* liſten to my *midnight* ſong.
The ſpritely *lark*'s ſhrill matin wakes the morn;
Grief's ſharpeſt thorn hard preſſing on my breaſt,
I ſtrive, with wakeful melody, to chear
The ſullen gloom, ſweet *Philomel!* like Thee,
And call the ſtars to liſten: Ev'ry ſtar
Is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay.
Yet be not vain; there are, who thine excel,
And charm thro' diſtant ages: Wrapt in ſhade,
Pris'ner of darkneſs! to the ſilent *hours*,
How often I repeat their rage divine,
To lull my griefs, and ſteal my heart from woe!
I roll their raptures, but not catch their fire.

Ergone defleti puter immemor ipſe Philandri? [dolentem
Scilicet hoc mirum foret! O mens plena!
Ni premerem longiſſima, vel ſi longior eſſet
Nox ſpatiis extenſa novis extenſa profuſo.
Deficeret gemitu, mediis & alanda tenebris
Captaret querulos ſuppreſſâ voce dolores.
Dulcis alauda refert arguto gutture lucem.
Vulneredum ſævo ſtimulat præcordia meror,
Uſque premens animum, ſuavis Philomela, tenebras
Certo vigil triſtes tecum mulcere canendo.
Aſtra rogo libeat voeem auſcultare canentis;
Aſtra meos cantus nolunt admittere, cantu
Capta tuo: faſtus ne ſit tibi cauſa, canendo,
Sunt qui te ſuperant: ſunt qui diſtantia longè [opacæ
Sæcula carminibus mulcent: Ego noctis
Conſtrictus tenebris quotiesreticentibus horis
Divinos horum volvo, repetoque furores,
Ut lenire queam luctum, fallamque dolorem?
Evolvo ſacram rabiem, ſed deficit ardor, &c.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 30.

Crudwell, (A. S. *cruth* a multitude, and *well*, a ſpring) lies on the left-hand of the road from Tetbury (co. Glouc.) to Malmeſbury, and ſeems to be populous. Between the foſs (which parts the pariſh from Aſkley) and the church, lie farm-houſes, and ſcattered buildings, in ſtraggling hamlets. In ſome parts the fields are ſmall, the ground gibbous, full of tuffucks, and the incloſures numerous, with abundance of ſcattered willows, the whole bearing the aſpect of a drained marſh: farther on is a pond, with a handſome bridge of four arches, at right-angles to a road, which runs cloſe by the church. Upon advancing higher, the appearance of the village improves. The country, in the general aſpect, is a ſlow, gradual deſcent, from the higher ground nearer to Cirenceſter.

The church, which is a large, handſome, antient building; conſiſts of three ailes, and a low Weſt tower, with four pinnacles and quaterfoil parapet. The date of the building is various, having work from the twelfth century

downwards. The pillars which part the nave from the sides ailes are on one side low, round, massy, with capitals of inverted horns, and arches obtusely pointed. Those opposite have more slender and higher pillars, and a much sharper arch. In the clerestory are four square windows on each side; the casement part consisting of a quaterfoil. The roof is of wood; and in two compartments nearest to the chancel, are remains of very rich pierced work; for the church appears to have been much beautified in the latter end of Hen. VII. or beginning of Hen. VIII. The rafters rest on stone corbels of human faces. On the wall in the centre of the arch, which parts the nave from the chancels, are the royal arms, modern; on the wall of the West end, where the tower begins, the Belief, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments. The font for immersion, which is under the tower, has an octangular bason, a similar shaft diminshing upwards, and a round pedestal. There are five bells; and a stone stair-case from the tower, descending into one of the ailes, and a bracket, for an image under the arch of the tower. In a side aile there is a seat, inclosed by the remains of a rich wooden screen; and in the wall a niche, and small door-way, of the 15th century.

In the opposite aile is a window of the 12th century, a round door-way with a billeted moulding, and a much later square window full of fragments of stained glass, once plainly intended to represent the seven Sacraments. In the upper parts, alternately repeated, are, 1st. Bendy, wavy of six Or and Arg. (by mistake, or else assumed for difference, for three *pales* wavy Or, Lord *Molyns**, as will appear from the next coat); 2d. Sa. two bars Arg. in fess a mullet of 2d, and in chief three plates (*Fitzjohn*, of *Heytesbury*, adopted by Sir *Walter de Hungerford*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Adam Fitzjohn*). Below are, 1st. a bishop with his crosier, three persons kneeling before him, one holding a casket (or reliquary), as many persons with the clerical tonsure, one with the stem of a cross over his shoulder, another holding a book open (the Sacrament of Ordination); 2d. a sick man naked in bed, his arms upon his breast, a woman standing behind, other persons on one side, one of which is a priest, stooping towards the sick man, with a wafer in one hand and a cross in the other; a man kneeling on the other side with a casket open in his hand; something at the bottom of the bed, small, and resembling a round-made arm-chair, for absolution, extreme unction, &c. 3d. A man in front of a building with the stole over his shoulders, four persons standing behind; a woman in a modest inclining posture on one side; other side mutilated (matrimony at the church door). 4. Extremely mutilated, a man pointing to a book open on a table, the pages marked with small billets; another kneeling with hands in a praying posture just by, and underneath, Johannes (Penance, qu.) In the centre of all is a square-shouldered short figure of our Saviour, tolerably complete, with a crown of thorns and glory, divided into rose-like sections. Scraps of writing are interspersed, as *Ave, Dei, nob. hic nos re*, &c. A pillar between the chancel and this aile is pierced for view of the elevation of the Host. In the chancel is a piscina, and sentences of Scripture painted on the walls around.

In the pews, are remains of very rich carved work. Opposite the clerk's desk, on a pew-door, are the royal arms, with the griffin and greyhound supporters, thus marking the period when the church was so beautified; the rose and thistle in the corners above. Below, a man's head in profile, with an antick beard, and a round slouched hat, cocked up behind, within a circle of rose-stems, branching out at four angles, into as many roses. In another, two heads in circles, respecting each other. In others, a single head above, and roses and flowers below. By the way, I shall here suggest it as likely, that the common ornament of roses, in these wooden carved works and screens, may possibly point out a period, at least with respect to the *latter*, when *wood* superseded the use of stone, used for such fabricks more antiently, as is plain.

The pincipal epitaphs are these:

In the chancel wall, on a brass:

"Obdormivit in Domino placide MARIA SHEWRING, virgo, uxor, mater amabilis. Ob.

* A title which the Hungerfords bore temp. Hen. VI.

Ob. 14 Aug. 1711. MARIA, optimæ ſpei filia, ob. Londini, Sept. 3, 1715."

"THOMAS SHEWRING, M.A. rector de Crudwell, vic. de Hankerton, et Ball. col. Oxon. olim ſocius digniſſimus. Qui immature omnibus niſi ſibi moriebatur, Oct. 18, 1718. JANA conjux, ultima, ſpectatiſſimæ virtutis femina, noverca deſideratiſſima, ob. 27 Septembris, A.D. 1720."

In the chancel.

"Mr. THOMAS ERLE, jun. merchant, who dyed Aug. 13, 1702."

"DANIEL HARTFORD, B.D. late rector, Nov. 4, 1679."

"JOHN ADSHAW, miniſter of God's word, 1645."

"THOMAS ERLE, late of Eſcot, gentleman, 1637."

[Mr. Giles Earle has now an eſtate there.]

"JOHN JENNER, 1670."

Several to the name of Oatridge.

One with a croſs patonce and creſt, a goat's head iſſuing from a ducal coronet. Several for Harewell and Eſtcourt; and

Here lyeth the body of ANNE, the daughter of Sir Thomas Earle, knt. and wife of Henry Creſwicke, eſq. She departed this life the 18th day of January, in the 63d year of her age, and of our Lord 1728*.

The manor has paſſed ſucceſſively from Ethelwulph to the abbey of Malmeſbury; the Crown; Baynton; Lord Lucas; his ſole daughter, Mary, Counteſs of Kent, created Baroneſs Lucas, of Crudwell, 7th May, 1663†: and, by marriage of the hon. Philip Yorke to Lady Jemima Campbell, eldeſt grand-daughter of the laſt Earl of Kent, to the Hardwicke family, where it now remains.

There was once a chapel at Eſtcourt; and land was granted, in Crudwell, to Ralph de Hunlavinton. Regiſtr. Malmſb. penes Rememb. Regis num. LXX. 108. (Jones's Index); *ubi plura Collect.* for Wiltſhire, penes T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Jan. 23.*

AS the lamp of erudition, which once diffuſed its rays with ſuch peculiar ſplendour through our iſle, may now be ſaid to glimmer in the ſocket, I hope I do not violate the rules of metaphor by calling Wells the very *ſave-all* of literature; and, as the Clergy are in general ſuppoſed to have made ſome progreſs in the various branches of the Belles Lettres, I hope I do but exemplify the precept of "doing as I would be done unto," when I diſclaim any literary honours which might conjecturally be aſcribed to me as miniſter of the pariſh. *Credite Romani ſcriptores, credite Graii*; my pen never produced a ſyllable which was liable to public inſpection, excepting a few very humble efforts of genius which embelliſh the Pariſh Regiſter. No, Mr. Urban, upon the word of a gentleman, the reputation of a clergyman, and the credit of a Johnian, I am not *Anſonius, Telonicus, Vicinus, Viator*, or any *ſuch thing*; by which renunciation of all claim to any literary glory I mean to appeaſe any jealouſies which might invade my *philological* flock, and put it out of their power to exclaim againſt me, "*tulit alter honores.*"

Whether this *cacoethes ſcribendi* is imported by the look, as death from the baſiliſk; by the touch, as electricity by a conductor; by *miaſma*, as the preſent affliction which pervades Spain; I know not; but the ſimilitude and correſponding circumſtances of each diſeaſe carry a ſort of corroborating evidence in favour of the laſt conjecture. Thanks to my ſtars, I have eſcaped—yes—"*me ſervavit Apollo.*"

One word more, and I have done. Allow me, Sir, to inſinuate, that it would contribute greatly to the excellence of your Publication, were you to inſiſt upon the real ſignature of each of your correſpondents; for,

"*Dum latent, ut marinæ*
Filium dicunt Thetidis."

Thoſe who are leſs modeſt and unaſſuming than myſelf have it in their power to thruſt their profane heads into chaplets deſtined for more claſſic brows.

I am ſorry my pariſhioners have incurred the ridicule of the cynic *Stator*; and moſt ſincerely ſhould I rejoice were it in my power to aſſiſt them in their difficulties. But, truth to ſay, their caſe appears deſperate; and you will readily acknowledge, Mr. Urban, that, as a young author, it would be imprudent in me to meddle with it. I ſhall not, however, imitate the corrupt practice of the world, and appear againſt them in this the day of their viſitation. Believe me, Sir, I wiſh them every poſſible ſucceſs, and ſhall never ceaſe to pray to Apollo for their deliverance.

Curator ſinè Curâ, ſed non Sinecure.

Mr.

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* Collinſon's Somerſetſhire, vol. II. and Collins's Baronetage, vol. IV.

† This account is not given as *perfect*.

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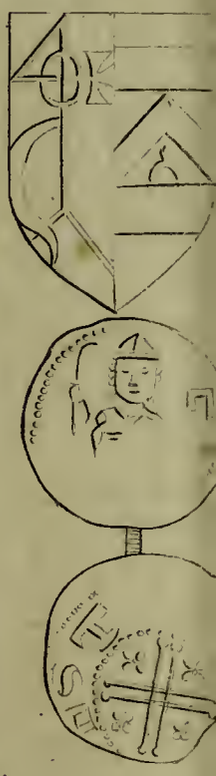

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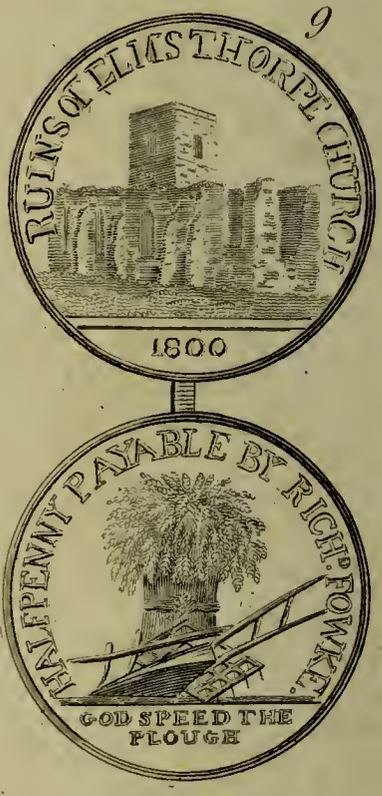

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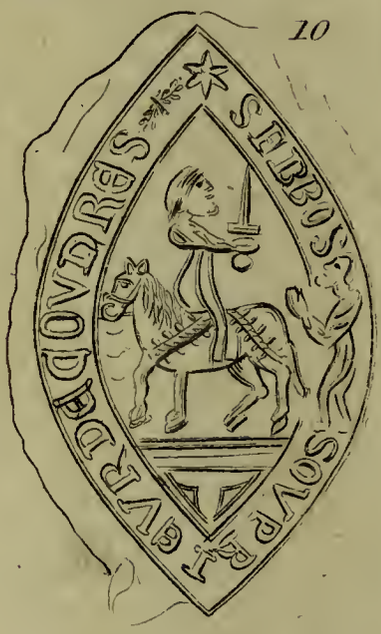

Agatio Nelson Captain
Hugh Pallyser Mar. Brough

Mr. URBAN, *Bury St. Edmunds, Jan.* 1.

I SEND you, to be engraven, a curiosity, (*Plate II. fig.* 1, 2, 3,) which has long been in the family of my respectable grandfather, but of which he cannot give any account. The antiquaries of this antient town, both male and female, are unable to determine whether this toad, of silver gilt, be a charm, or a case for perfume, or only an ornament. In all events, that other grand-children may live as little like toads under a harrow, as I expect to be kept by my good old gentleman here, is the sincere wish of one who means to be, your constant reader,

LITTLE TIP.

Mr. URBAN, *Middle-Temple, Jan.* 2.

THE inclosed rough sketches (*figs.* 4, 5) are taken from a painted window, in the hall of a gentleman's house in Salisbury, where there are many others, which, upon some future day, I shall beg the favour of insertion in your Magazine, for explanation. There are various opinions afloat relative to the former owners of this antient mansion; but they all seem to agree, that it was possessed by some noble family. If some of your heraldic friends will favour me with the names of the families to whom these coats of arms belong, it may throw some light upon it. W. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Mainsforth, Durham, Jan.* 4.

I SEND you the impression of a seal, (*fig.* 6), which I should be glad to see illustrated. It was found by a gardener, in a plot of ground immediately without the walls of York.

R. SURTEES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

THE subjoined silver penny (*fig.* 7), in my possession, seems to have something peculiar in it. The figure on the obverse, bearing a crosier, marks it to be episcopal; at the same time, the cross and pellets on the reverse seem to limit it to a date higher than Hen. III. Now, does it appear, that any ecclesiastic (and if any, what?) was permitted to affix his own portrait to a coin, after the conquest? Perhaps, if you can spare a corner in your plate for this drawing, one of your correspondents will favour me with an opinion respecting the coin.

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

INCLOSED is a drawing (*fig.* 8), which, perhaps, you may think proper to engrave for your valuable Miscellany. It represents a *reliquary*; the links are gold; the jewellery-work rubies and table-diamonds; the cross is enamelled red; our Saviour in high relief, white; the figure of St. John green and blue; the Virgin deep blue; the cylinder of ivory, hollow, opening at each end; ends enamelled in beautiful blue and gold Mosaic; contained a piece of the true cross; the reverse of the cross enamelled white and gold, with the instruments of our Lord's passion; the foot of the cross on a skeleton; in the centre frame or ring, is a miniature covered with crystal, about the size of a silver penny, representing Adam and Eve, the Serpent, the Tree of Knowledge and forbidden-fruit. It belonged to Queen Catherine, wife of Charles II. from whom it came into the family of the Comptons, and is now in the possession of a lady, the immediate descendant of that family. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmsthorpe, Jan.* 7.

I SEND you a drawing of my private token, (*fig.* 9,) which I suppose to be the first *provincial halfpenny* in Leicestershire, and perhaps the first *farmer's token* in the kingdom. It is of copper, bronzed, and only 18 of them have been struck.

Yours, &c. R. FOWKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE impression of a seal which accompanies this (*fig.* 10) having been communicated to me by Mr. Douglas, with his sentiments thereon; I think you will not decline inserting it in your useful Miscellany, that some of your Antiquarian correspondents may illustrate and rightly assign it.

The seal was found in a field near Petworth; and the impression reads, S. F. B. BOSSOV. PRIEVR. DE COVDRES; which Mr. D. supposes may relate to a priory founded at Cowdry, the antient seat of the Montacutes; but there does not appear to be any reason for supposing there was a religious house at that place. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

IN vol. LXIX. p. 25. you gave the *left*-handed writing of the gallant Hero of the Nile. As a matter of curiosity, I send you the noble Admiral's signa-

signature with his *right* hand, from an official paper; together with that of the celebrated Sir Hugh Palliser (see *Plate II.*) Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

THE incloſed original letters, from the Duke and Dutcheſs of Marlborough, and the Marquis of Dorcheſter, to the Lord North and Grey, were found at Kirtling (commonly called Catlidge) by Mr. Davey, formerly ſteward to Lord North's family, (ſee the autographs in *Plate II.*)

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"*Camp at Herentals, the 29th September*, 1705.

"My Lord,

"I have received the favour of your Lordſhip's letter, and had one yeſterday from Monſ. Van Ellemeet, to whom I now return an anſwer; and as you will have a ſight of it, I ſhall refer your Lordſhip to what I write to him, and will only add, that in caſe he ſhould inſiſt upon having every thing ſettled before the marriage, which, I find by Mr. Guidet's letter, cannot be done till next term; yet, in that caſe, your Lordſhip might go over to England, and come back again to conſummate the marriage time enough in all likelihood to return with me; and you may be ſure I ſhall be glad of your company.

"I forgot whether your Lordſhip deſired Breda, or ſome other place for your quarters, wherein I pray you will inform me by your next. I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervant,

"MARLBOROUGH."

"*Cambron, in Flanders, Oct.* 18, 1706.

"My Lord,

"I know not by what accident, but, I aſſure you, I had not the honour of yours of the 21ſt of the laſt month till yeſterday, notwithſtanding that we had five days ago thoſe of the 24th, which brought the news of Lord Hatton. At the ſame time I was informed, that the Queen remembered her promiſe to my brother, and that ſhe was reſolved of making a conſtable of the Tower, which could not agree with your deſire; ſo that I did, by that poſt, write what had paſſed between us the laſt winter, and as ſoon as I have an anſwer, I ſhall acquaint you with it, being, my Lord, your faithful friend and humble ſervant, MARLBOROUGH."

"I beg my moſt humble may be given to my Lady North."

"*Monday morning.*

"I received your Lordſhip's letter. All I can ſay to the matter it concerns is, that, having had lately occaſion to talk ſeriouſly to my daughter of marriage, I find ſhe is in very good earneſt when ſhe declares againſt it, which I am very ſorry for. What more I can aſſure your Lordſhip from her own mouth is, that ſhe has not forgot the zeal you expreſſed for her deliverance once upon a time, ſo that ſhe heartily wiſhes you a long and perfect happineſs, and hopes you will meet it in ſomebody who deſerves and can return your affection. Could I have told you with ſincerity any thing you deſired more to hear, I had ſooner anſwered your letter; for I am, with all imaginable eſteem, my Lord, your humble ſervant, DORCHESTER *."

"My Lord, *March* 26, 1724.

"I don't know whether your Lordſhip was at the houſe yeſterday; but if you were not, I beg of your Lordſhip that you will go to-day, to aſſiſt in doing the greateſt piece of juſtice and compaſſion that ever you did in your life. The lawyers have ſpoke on each ſide; but you will hear the ſame arguments again to-day; and indeed, if you heard only the appellant's ſide, it would be ſufficient to judge againſt them; for my Lord Mohun, who was only an adopted heir, has kept the family of the Fittons out of their eſtate near 50 years; they are of a good family, and if they had not gone to ſervice, they muſt have ſtarved. I don't doubt but that your Lordſhip will take a pleaſure in aſſiſting the unfortunate. I am, your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, and moſt obliged humble ſervant. S. MARLBOROUH."

"I am much obliged to my Lady North and Grey for the honour ſhe did me; and I will be ſure to wait upon her, with my humble thanks, as ſoon as I have any liberty."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 18.

YOUR correſpondent T. K. in vol. LXX. p. 1130, informs the publick, that he has lately obtained *two half florins*, in very good preſervation, reſembling that *mentioned* by Mr. Pinkerton.

If the word *half* is an error for *quarter*, this account may be underſtood, but not otherwiſe, becauſe Mr. Pinkerton

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* Evelyn Pierpoint, Earl of Kingſton; created Marquis of Dorcheſter, Dec. 23, 1706; Duke of Kingſton, July 20, 1715.

kerton has mentioned and figured the quarter florin in his eſſay on medals; but he has not deſcribed (and for the beſt of all poſſible reaſons) the half florin in any publication whatſoever.

The half florin recently diſcovered, and lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Sharpe, of Coventry, and the quarter florin now contained in the cabinet of the late Dr. Hunter, are preſumed, by perſons moſt intelligent in Engliſh coin, to be the only genuine ſpecimens extant. Of the firſt no counterfeit has yet appeared; of the ſecond, two ſpurious ones are known to be in exiſtence *.

The quarter florin long ſince has been engraved, and is printed in every work on Engliſh coin, publiſhed within the laſt fifty years. Your print of it in the Magazine for December is lamentably incorrect †. D. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Maldon, Jan.* 14.

IN your vol. LXI. p. 308, is a ſpirited letter, addreſſed by Mr. Polwhele to Benjamin Incledon, Eſq. in which he very properly reprehends that gentleman for withholding information reſpecting the Hiſtory of Devonſhire; and more eſpecially for not returning an anſwer to ſeveral letters which he had written to him.

Your readers, who happen to recollect the contents of that letter, will ſcarcely believe, that Mr. Polwhele now thinks it becoming in him to adopt that conduct which he there ſo ſeverely cenſures; that he has withheld information, and has not anſwered letters. But, however incredible it may appear, the fact is, that he has forgotten how indignantly he himſelf ſpurned at unworthy treatment, and has forced others to feel "*the humiliating nature of ſuch ſolicitations* ‡."

I have long employed my leiſure-hours in preparing for the preſs an Hiſtory of the Mints and Coinage of this kingdom, and am, in courſe, anxious to collect every information on the ſubject. When I read in the ſecond volume of the Hiſtory of Devonſhire, p. 35, an account of a Mint in the manſion-houſe of the Great Copleſtone, my curioſity was much excited by ſo ſingular a circumſtance; and I took the liberty to requeſt from Mr. Polwhele his authority for that particular. My firſt letter, I concluded, muſt neceſſarily have miſcarried, as it produced no anſwer; but a ſecond and a third having proved equally unſucceſsful, I am convinced that Mr. Polwhele, like his great archetype Mr. Incledon, is determined to perſevere in a *dignified* ſilence.

If the Hiſtorian of Devon was urged to ſuch lamentations on the wretched fate of Authors, by a ſingle inſtance of inattention of his applications, (I ſay a ſingle inſtance, for, if more had occurred, at that time we ſhould unqueſtionably have heard of them,) what have not I a right to ſay, who have not only choſen him for a correſpondent, but alſo another *gentleman* who is likewiſe in the habit of not anſwering queſtions. An unfortunate paſſage in Mr. Henſhall's tranſlation of Domeſday, (No. I. p. 221), where he ſpeaks of Greek being uſed on Saxon coins, led me to addreſs a letter to him for farther information; but, though it was written ſome months ſince, he has not been pleaſed to take any notice of it.

This is the more mortifying, as I have copies of above 2000 legends of Anglo-Saxon coins; but have never been ſo fortunate as to diſcover thoſe very intereſting ones which Mr. Henſhall either has, or ought to have, ſeen.

I cannot conclude without declaring, that theſe inſtances of incivility have been ſtrikingly contraſted by the moſt liberal and polite behaviour in the numerous perſons to whom I have applied for information. This is by no means the proper place to expreſs my gratitude to them individually; but I hope ſhortly to do it, when I ſhall ſubmit to the publick eye that work, which their generous communications will be found to have ſo greatly aſſiſted and embelliſhed.

Yours, &c. ROGERS RUDING.

P. S. I ſhall eſteem it a favour if any of your correſpondents will inform me whether the following work was ever publiſhed.

"Brief Memoirs relating to the Silver and Gold Coins of England, with an Account of the corruption of the Hammered Monies, and of the reform of the late grand Coinage at the Tower and County Mints, in the years 1696, 97, 98, and 99, by Hopton Haynes, Eſq. London, 1700."

Suelling

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* The two ſpurious *quarter* florins, we have Mr. Miles's authority for ſaying, are now in his poſſeſſion. EDIT.

† We can only ſay, having never ſeen the *coin*, that it was an exact fac-ſimile of the *drawing* ſent to us. EDIT.

‡ Mr. Polwhele's letter.

Snelling made large extracts from it, which are now in the library of Richard Gough esq. by whom I have been permitted to copy them.

I likewise wish to know what is become of a MS. which, in 1732, was in the hands of Mr. Peck, rector of Godeby in Leicestershire; but whether drawn up by himself does not appear from the memorandum.

It contained, A brief Collection of the alterations which have been made in the Moneys of the Realm since the time of Edward I. &c. &c.

This MS. is mentioned by Sir Charles Frederick in a note written in his copy of Leake on English Coins, now in the possession of Mr. Gough.

Qu. What is meant by Mr. Hawkes's Book of Coins? which occurs in another MS note by Sir C. Frederick.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Thornhaugh-street, Jan. 20.*

YOUR correspondent, R. G. p. 1153, will find that his difficulty of discovering *Kiel* in Staffordshire was owing to a defect in its orthography; and that the place he enquires after is not written *Kiel*, but *Keel*. It is to be found in Spelman's Villare Anglicarum, Adams's Index Villaris, in Pirehill hundred, and the map of Staffordshire in the last edition of Camden, about two miles to the South-west of Newcastle-under-Line.

Keel manor was parcel of Tutbury castle 1 Edw. III.; History of Staffordshire, I. 40; and Keele house was ordered to be forthwith demolished by Capt. Barbar's soldiers, Feb. 29, 1643; Ib. Gen. Hist. p. 64. Gilbert Rolleston, of Rolleston, married to his first wife, Jane, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Keel, esq.; Ib. 30.

The principal branch of the family of the Sneyds have been seated there many generations, and the present possessor is Walter Sneyd, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Staffordshire militia. Their curious old mansion, built 1581, as engraved in Plot, tab. 28, still remains with few external alterations, and, no doubt, contains the portrait mentioned by R. G.; which, if not anticipated by any other publication, will be particularly described, or engraved, in the latter part of the History of Staffordshire; a *second portion* of which is now finishing at the press for publication early in the spring, as will be more particularly specified on the cover of your next Magazine. S. SHAW.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampton, Jan. 6.*

AS the Gentleman's Magazine is chiefly devoted to literature, I flatter myself that this short article will be admitted into a corner of that useful publication.

In the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. II. part i. p. 383, we meet with the following passage:

"Punctuation, in grammar, is an art, with which we have said, in the Encyclopædia, that the antients were entirely unacquainted. Candour obliges us to confess, that this was said rashly."

A learned writer, in the Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1798, who subscribes J. WARBURTON, after having proved, we think completely, that the art is not wholly modern; adds, that

"The best treatise upon punctuation, that he has seen, was published some years since by an anonymous author, and dedicated to Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart. With this treatise we are not acquainted; but we do not think that the art of punctuation can be taught by rules."

I shall take the liberty to make two or three observations on this extract.

1. Mr. Warburton's proofs are taken verbatim from the Essay on Punctuation, by that anonymous author.

2. The author of that essay is no longer anonymous. The name of J. ROBERTSON is affixed to the dedication of the fourth edition. The same gentleman is the author of the Dissertation on the Parian chronicle; a new edition of Telemachus, with notes; an Essay on the Nature of the English Verse; and other publications. He is, I believe, vicar of Horncastle in Lincolnshire.

3. The authors of the Encyclopædia are of opinion, that the art of punctuation cannot be taught by rules. If I am not deceived, the author has clearly proved, that "the art of punctuation is no arbitrary and capricious invention; but an art, founded on rational and determinate principles," and consequently may be taught by rules.

C. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *South-Wales, Nov. 1.*

HAVING for some time past dedicated my leisure-hours to an investigation of the history of those Scots families which originally emigrated into that

that country from England, such as the *Gordons*, the *Vaux* or *De Vallibus*, the *Montgomerys*, &c.; and having exhausted the sources of information which it has been in my power to obtain, in this retired part of the world, and which, indeed, have been much confined to the works of Dugdale and of Collins; I use the liberty to address your readers, learned in the Antiquities of this Island, in hopes that, out of so great a number, some one will be so far inclined to assist a beginner, as to give a list of the works in which information is most likely to be found. I see, in Mr. Longmate's Supplement to the fifth edition of Collins's Peerage, that he frequently quotes Chitting Chester Herald's account of the families of Vaux, Multon, and Dacre. Having never seen that account, I wish to obtain some knowledge of it, as also of its author. Mr. Longmate, I understand, is dead; but, in his preface to the before-mentioned Supplement, he announced, that he had been collecting materials for an extinct peerage of England; and I am curious to know if he lived long enough to complete it, and if there is any chance of its being given to the publick.

CAMBRO-SCOTUS.

*** The letters which th gentleman mentions will be highly acceptable.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

YOUR excellent publication being open to receive every intelligence interesting to mankind, I hope the following hints may not be deemed unworthy of insertion. I cannot help lamenting the great neglect in parents of families, not making their *last wills* and *testaments*, the consequence of a sudden death thereby involving their relatives in future contention and misery. Surely, Mr. Urban, the once-prevalent opinion, that death must shortly follow the making of such an instrument, must now be entirely exploded in this enlightened age; and yet we daily see the neglect I have here pointed out, or, if done at all, the will is too often made in the last stage of sickness, a time the most surely unfit to settle the affairs of this, when the testator should be looking forward to "another and better world."

Another hint I wish to give those who have the prudence to make their wills, is, to be very circumspect in the appointment of *executors*; where there are younger children, it is highly improper to appoint an eldest, or only son, *sole* executor. The laws of the country have, no doubt from wise motives, given him a pre-eminence in estates over his brothers and sisters; but to extend the same, by putting their property in some measure in his power, (at least for twelve months,) is almost sure to be followed by family contention, frequently settled by the court of chancery. An instance has lately occurred to my knowledge, of an eldest son, left sole executor, speculating in the funds with his brothers' property, until the twelve months were expired, when his father's affairs might have been settled with ease in two or three months; the most prudent method therefore is, for the testator to limit the payment of his children's fortunes to three months; for, notwithstanding the law allows twelve months, yet, by that means, the fortunes will carry interest from the end of three months from the testator's death, and thereby induce the executors to use that diligence in settling the affairs, as in justice they are bound to do.

MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Jan.* 5.

I BEG leave to thank your correspondent, who, in vol. LXX. p. 1159, informs me of my mistake in complaining, that my letter concerning a certain error in a newly-established Miscellany had not been noticed, and to apologize to the parties concerned. Finding that it was not inserted in due course, and that it was not afterwards advertised amongst that publication's other contents, for I do not regularly take it in, I too hastily concluded that my letter had been suppressed, which I now learn was duly honoured. But, Mr. Urban, whilst I deduct this instance of uncandid treatment from the general mass I complained of, how many new ones accumulate around me!

Your correspondent P. Q. at p. 1136, represents me as setting aside all historical evidence in denying the reality of the powder plot. It is true, Sir, I have placed that affair in a very different light from that in which it is exhibited by most former writers, and have demonstrated that it leads to opposite conclusions to those which are generally drawn from it; but, so far from denying the fact itself, I have expressly stated, that I have never met with an author who has called it in question.

queſtion. In the next place, your correſpondent refers to the work of Dr. Sturges, p. 185, 8vo. as to a refutation of what I have advanced on the ſubject; whereas, this gentleman does not ſo much as notice my ſtatements. I find the greater reaſon for this complaint, as one of the laſt Reviews alſo ſpeaks of the *Reflections* of Dr. S. as an anſwer to my *Letters*. The fact is, he has barely republiſhed his work in a ſmaller ſize, but without profeſſing to refute what I have advanced againſt it; and I have it in my power to ſhew, that in the few chronological diſcuſſions, and quodlibetical criticiſms, which he has added to it, he has failed in every point. In particular, this writer will be ſurprized to find how much he has been miſled by his correſpondent in Lincoln's Inn *, who has ſupplied him with the account of my conduct reſpecting the act for the relief of Catholics, in 1791, which account forms a great proportion of the new matter in the ſaid ſecond edition.

I now paſs to the criticiſm on my *Hiſtory of Wincheſter*, by the ingenious writer who is enriching your Magazine with his copious account of Winborne. He ſays, that I "muſt be wrong in ſaying that Ethelred I. received his wound (of which he died) at Merton, unleſs there be ſuch a place between Winborne and Saliſbury, becauſe there was the ſeat of war, as is evident by the Danes rallying at Wilton, where they fought Alfred immediately after." He had before expreſſly aſſerted, that Ethelred, with his brother Alfred, was "ſucceſsful in the aforeſaid battle, and that it took place at Witchampton, near Winborne," p. 1138. The injuſtice of this criticiſm will appear from the three following capital errors that are contained in it. 1. All our original hiſtorians agree in aſſerting, that the laſt battle fought by Ethelred againſt the Danes, the ſame in which he received his death-wound, was unſucceſsful on his part. I will refer to ſome of theſe hiſtorians, whom I have actually before me, in the notes; but I ſhall content myſelf with citing the words of one amongſt them, who was the near deſcendant of that valiant prince †. 2. The original writers are equally unanimous in naming *Merton* as the place of this battle ‡, though Camden, Rapin, and other moderns, amongſt their numerous errors on this period of hiſtory §, call it *Wittingham*, or *Witchampton*. The ſource of their error in this particular is eaſily diſcovered. They confound the place of Ethelred's laſt fight, with that of his death. He fought his laſt battle at Merton, or Merdon, near Deviſes ‖, and he died at Witchampton ¶, near Winborne, at which latter place he was buried. 3. Alfred did not engage the Danes at Wilton, immediately after the aforeſaid battle; but a whole month intervened **, which was taken up with his election and coronation ††; and then his forces were ſo much inferior in number to thoſe of his enemies ‡‡, that he loſt the day, and was forced to ſeek his ſafety in flight and obſcurity.

J. Milner.

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* When *The Memoirs of the Life and Writings* of that perſonage come to be publiſhed.

† "Poſt duos menſes renovat certamen rex prædictus Æthered, cum quo frater ſuus Ælfred, in loco Merantune . . . . barbari victoriæ obtinet numen . . . Denique poſt devolutionem pugnæ prædictæ, illius anni poſt paſcha, migravit rex Æthered de cujus radice æneo ortum." Nobilis Ethelwerd. Chron. l. iv. c. 2. Eadem fere, Chron. Sax. Hen. Hunt. Sim. Dunelm. Mat. Weſt. Randulph Higd. Brompton, &c.

‡ *Meretune* Chron. Sax. *Meredune* Hen. Hunt. & Sim. Dun. *Mertona* Mat. Weſt. *Merton* Polychron. Brompt.

§ It is extraordinary, that even the Winborne inſcription ſhould have been inaccurately copied by theſe celebrated writers, as will appear by comparing them with the fac-ſimile in *Carter's Specimens of Antient Sculpture*, &c. For example, they write Danorum for Dacorum, which latter is the antient name: and, what is of more conſequence, they put the year DCCCLXXII. for 873. The moſt extraordinary circumſtance of all, however, is, that the date of the inſcription itſelf, which was made in the 16th century, ſhould be farther from the truth than that of theſe authors; it being certain from the original chroniclers, that Ethelred died in 871.

‖ So it is placed by John Spelman, and by Gibſon in his Topography to Chron. Sax.

¶ The Antient Engliſh Martyrology; alſo, Clariſſ. J. Spelman in Vit Ælfr. The latter ſays: "Obiit Wittinghamiæ . . . Ex vulnere quod Merdenæ acceperat." p. 18, & not.

** "Expleto uno menſe quo regnare cœpit (Ælfredus) in monte qui dicitur Wiltun contra paganos cum paucis acerrime pugnavit."

†† Aſſerius, &c. ‡‡ Gul. Malm. &c.

The

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXI.

ST. TRINITY church ſtands not many feet from St. Michael's church, and not many degrees ſhort in point of dimenſions, or grandeur of deſign; indeed, a twin ſtar, thought not entirely ſo bright in form. The body of this church is leſs enriched than St. Michael's on its exterior, though I diſcover much more architectural correctneſs in the interior; but when I come to compare its tower, which ſeems to emerge from the roof, while the baſement elevation is loſt in the conſtruction of the body of the building, with St. Michael's revealed and aſpiring pride of art, I crouch in humble adoration, and lay aſide the vain-glorious trial. The ſpire, indeed, may boaſt its near affinity with St. Michael's other ſoaring gem; then on each ſtructure let us beſtow equal regard and equal commendation. As the erection of this building bears a remote date, it no doubt needed repair; in conſequence, great havock, alteration, and modern *improvements*, have taken place of late on its external parts, particularly in the North and South windows, by the ſubverſion of their tracery; and the Weſt and Eaſt fronts have been in a manner rebuilt. Cruel innovation; unhappy proof of modern ſcientific perverſion; the mind ſinks into the nothingneſs of living ſkill, in viewing aſkance the decline of geometrical order, of juſt appropriation, of profeſſional preciſion, ſo ruefully ſet up to glare upon us in theſe two moſt conſpicuous parts of the edifice. Did the architect, the maſon, or whatſoever was the deſignation attached to his conſequence, when he knocked out the original mullions, broke down the battlements, and unſhaped the buttreſſes, turn his perverted eyes from the leveled fragments, and from the dazzling beauties of St. Michael's window enrichments, and diſdainfully ſay, I will now ſhew my juſt contempt of ſuch old ſuperſtitious work, made up by ſpells and charms, and of which there is not either beginning or end, that I can diſcover, and here bring in *my improving* embelliſhments? Did he triumphantly announce, and cry out, *my* pointed arches ſhall find new centers, *my* mullions new mouldings, tracery, new ſweeps, and battlements, entablature, and buttreſſes, ſuch detail, that no ſight ever kenned in dark Antiquity: the Roman and Grecian ſtyles gave me the taſte I have; then here ſhall riſe their columns, capitals, pateras, and all the architectural gleanings, which I have culled from off the beauties of Somerſet Place, the Pantheon, Carleton-houſe, the Bank, and the South front of Guildhall, Saliſbury and Lichfield cathedrals, and New-college chapel, Oxford, in their new-invented architectural dreſs. Still more I aſk, what other paſſions agitated his frame? Did he, when perceiving ſome of the maſonry of the Weſt window fall nigh his perſon, call to mind the deſtiny of that man, who pulled down the Weſt window of Netley Abbey; who, perſevering in his ſacrilegious labour, though warned from the purſuit by repeated admonitions in his dreams, fell a ſacrifice to his avaricious propenſities, by a great part of the ſtone-work falling on his head, and which cruſhed him to atoms? Perhaps our Coventry innovator, in his cogitations, ſlumbered only, on intereſt, gain, and on the ingenuity of ſome panegyriſt, who in future ſtory might record his praiſe for all his preſent great and laborious undertakings.

The interior of the church exiſts in its original ſtate, and ſtill, like its gemmel neighbour, is crammed with the organ caſe, pews, and galleries, all in promiſcuous deformity, ſtanding up before the ſymmetry and unaſſuming harmony of the native pile.

The cathedral, or priory church, which was ſituated at about an equal diſtance from St. Trinity, as St. Trinity is erected nigh unto St. Michael's church; each one, as it were, within the precincts of the other. Of the great and famous monaſtery, originally called *The Priory of Coventry*, little now remains but the North front of the North tranſept of the church, and ſome walls of the attendant buildings. "Behold the inſtability of theſe periſhable things; what the pious founder and all other its worthy benefactors had, with great zeal to God's glory, ſo chearfully given and beſtowed on the ſtructure, endowment, and adorning of this ſometime famous monaſtery; and that with ſuch heavy imprecations and curſes upon any that ſhould take away or diminiſh aught thereof, as the charters before cited do manifeſt; againſt which violators of the church its patrimony, the repreſentative body of his realm had alſo ſo often, *in terrorem*, pronounced ſolemn curſes in open par-

parliament, as whoſoever ſhall caſt his eye upon our ſtatutes and public hiſtories may diſcern, was ſubverted, torn away, and ſcattered; in 30 of Hen. VIII's reign, after it had ſtood near 500 years [founded 1043], the glory of all theſe parts. At which time the very church itſelf, though a moſt beautiful cathedral, and the mother-church of this city, eſcaped not the rude hands of the deſtroyers; but was pulled in pieces and reduced to rubbiſh!" Thus exclaims Sir William Dugdale, in his illuſtration of the antiquities of Coventry. What fate attended theſe particular violaters, I am not altogether informed; but, if we conſult a very ſcarce and valuable book, called the "Hiſtory of Sacrilege," I make not the leaſt doubt ſome direful circumſtances marked their departure for another world, there to render an account for their actions in this. The above quoted hiſtory is a collection of public events, brought into one view, of matters relating to the fatal tendency, as ſo feelingly deſcribed by our Coventry hiſtorian, and which we find ſo dreadfully corroborated by our national records; and on none ſo miſerably have the "imprecations and curſes" fallen as on the progeny of the prime mover of all, to the third, fourth, and fifth generation; and doth not the laſt living remnant of this unfortunate ſtock, (who leaſt of all merited ſuch a deſtiny,) now drag a wretched exiſtence, which, but for the timely aſſiſtance of a moſt gracious hand, deputed by a heavenly ſympathy, had long ere this been left to periſh in want and miſery?

Architectural innovators, con over this awful leſſon; and think not, by a flimſy pretence of preſerving with a mock ſhew of veneration a few of the pickaxed ornaments of any religious building ye are deſtroying, though echoed round by "needy hirelings" as acts deſerving of public thanks, to elude the vigilant eyes of a diſcerning few, or the influenza of the "imprecations and curſes," though "*pronounced by the repreſentative body of the realm in open parliament*" near 800 years ago; and, however ſome of its ſtings may be blunted by the tooth of time, many are ſtill ſharp enough to pierce ye to the quick! I who advance to give ſome light to develope Antiquity's charms, and ſtretch forth my arms to turn aſide the future profeſſional hazard of partieipating in the "imprecations and curſes," am not without my ſhare of that puniſhment, which ſuch heavy inflictions have more or leſs caſt upon us all; for, is regret, or the moſt poignant ſorrow, to be put by, when, from the preeious remains of the North tranſept now before my reflecting ſight, I muſt be ſo truly ſenſible of the wonder of the whole ſtructure when in its perfect ſtate? The minutiæ of the parts lead me to Wells's, yet unaltered cathedral *, where I find the greateſt ſimilitude of ſtyle. With me all may partieipate in the knowledge of that one of our nation's wonders; quick let our conceptions hurry back to this ſpot, where for an inſtant, ere reality awakens our antiquarian dream, let the buried ſplendour of the Priory church ariſe! We behold, we judge, and we——but all is loſt again, and this poor relict tranſept leaves but a thought behind! Then let that thought be turned into action. Drive out thoſe filthy ſwine; clear off thoſe ſurrounding ſties and hovels; purify the ſtagnate air; and make clean and decent every veſtige that marks this hallowed mound. Then, henceforth, let each ſon of Coventry's fair city, ever as they paſs by this firſt cauſe, which gave to them a name, bow the head in admiration of its former wealth and fame, and ſhake the hand as repugnant of its preſent diminiſhed and ſetting ſun. Thoſe ruined walls in a line of continuation, which I have already hinted as making part of the monaſtery buildings, I comment on as having much call for regard; the ſtyle of their parts are not common, and beſpeak the higheſt antiquity.

Treading on in my conſtant direction, a few more paces brought me to the ſcite of the epiſcopal palace of the heretofore biſhops of this dioceſe; where thoſe ſilent and ideal creations, ſo familiar to thoſe who follow in the track of departed luſtre, was all that remained to partake of in this diſſolved ſcene. I quit theſe mind-drawn abodes; and, retiring to the ſpace between the Weſt end of St. Michael's church and the Eaſt end of St. Trinity, I ſhall there uncontrouled give free ſcope to all my collected ſweets of antiquarian intuiton; at will, let them wander out at every pore, where playing awhile in circui-

* We have been made acquainted with a propoſed repair, and of courſe *alteration*, which is ſoon to take place in this edifice.

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tous rays, I take in St. Mary's hall, St. Michael's and St. Trinity churches, and ſtill farther, in my "mind's eye," as in their wonted pomp, the Priory church and the Palace. Ye who taſte with me this ſenſe-charmed feaſt, muſt own how tranſporting is all we ſee; our ſouls become exalted from the pride of earthly pomp; aſpiring hopes mount with us, as we upwards gaze, to dwell on ſights immortal! Such are the delights which real Antiquaries know. What pangs their "iron-armed" foes feel, when dragged to hear our ſong of praiſe, let their ſometime-diſappointed hopes in ſcouling rancour breed, tell to their own devouring crew, who hourly wait to ſnatch the job, to innovate, to *improve*, or to deſtroy! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS FROM THE ARCHITECT.

AS correſpondents have honoured me by their queſtions, I in return wiſh to know, in what part of the kingdom is there an example of an antient *triangular* tower, as much boaſt has been made of a modern *imitation* of ſuch an object in the Duke of Norfolk's park at Arundel?

At what time, previous to the literary productions of Sir C. Wren, do we read of the term *Gothic*, as being applied to ſtigmatiſe our antient and national architecture?

If theſe queſtions are not ſatisfactorally anſwered, I ſhall enter into an explanation of the word IMITATION, as far as it relates to architectural labours; and make propoſals for a general diſtinctive appellation to be affixed to a ſcience, which at preſent is degraded by the low and barbarous name of GOTHIC Architecture!

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XII.

GEORGE II. being at Richmond when the expreſs arrived on the 14th of June, 1727, with the intelligence of the late king's death, immediately ſet out for London; met the privy-council, and declared his firm determination of preſerving the conſtitution in church and ſtate, and of obſerving and cloſely cementing the various alliances concluded with foreign powers. The great officers of ſtate, and indeed the whole of the miniſtry, continued in their ſituations, and no apparent alteration was likely to take place in the public meaſures. In this matter, the expectation of the nation was much diſappointed; for, as it had generally been diſſatisfied with the late proceedings, they hoped that on the acceſſion of their new ſovereign there would have been a change of men, and conſequently of meaſures. The parliament having met, a warm debate aroſe on the motion for the whole of the civil-liſt, amounting to 800,000l. to be ſettled on his Majeſty for life. Mr. Shippen, in a long and excellent ſpeech, oppoſed the motion; and though his reaſoning appeared to carry conviction to the houſe, by his not receiving a reply, yet the motion was paſſed; as was another, that, in caſe her Majeſty ſhould ſurvive the King, the ſum of 100,000l. *per ann.* ſhould be ſettled on her for life, together with the palaces of Somerſet-houſe and Richmond old park.

The parliament was diſſolved on the 9th day of Auguſt; and before the next had aſſembled, ſome changes took place in the miniſtry; but, as the kingdom at this time enjoyed profound peace, they had not a large field to diſplay thoſe abilities which they might poſſeſs. But, when the new parliament was aſſembled, it was found to be decidedly in favour of the miniſtry, and ſuch meaſures as were recommended by the government were eaſily paſſed, even to the ſubſidiſing of the petty ſtate of Wolfenbuttel, which *guaranteed* theſe kingdoms to his Majeſty, and obliged itſelf to ſupply the King with 5000 men, for the conſideration of 25,000l. *per ann.* for four years! On the conſideration of the national debt, a warm debate enſued; and though ſeveral of the motions produced in conſequence were ably and ſtrongly conteſted by the oppoſition, yet they were all carried with a conſiderable majority. And his Majeſty having given the houſe of commons aſſurances that the finances were put in ſuch a train, that, without ſome unforeſeen events, the old debts would be diſcharged without farther burthening the nation, and that his tendereſt ſolicitude ſhould be exerted for the welfare of his people, it generouſly granted every ſupply requeſted, and the parliament was prorogued on the 28th day of May, 1728, with a moſt paternal ſpeech from the throne.

The ſucceeding ſeſſion of parliament was chiefly taken up by debating on the

the petitions which were received from the merchants, complaining, that the moſt flagrant depredations were made on our commerce by the Spaniards, who not only detained our ſhips, but uſed the maſters and crews in the moſt inhuman manner: after a very cloſe inveſtigation of the ſubject, the houſe of commons addreſſed the King, praying him to uſe his endeavours to procure ſatisfaction, and to guard againſt the like depredations in future. The uſual ſupplies were granted, as were 115,000l. to defray the deficiencies of the civil-liſt revenues, though a warm debate enſued, in which Mr. Pulteney greatly ſignalized himſelf on the ſide of oppoſition. The lords alſo had a warm ſeſſion, wherein the promiſe of George I. to Spain, of the reſtitution of Gibraltar, underwent a cloſe examination; and a motion was made, that, in the treaty then on foot between the nations, Spain ſhould be obliged to renounce her claim on that fortreſs in plain and explicit terms; but this was over-ruled by the majority, though the oppoſition entered a ſtrong proteſt on the occaſion. The addition to the civil-liſt was alſo ſtrongly combated; but, as the hiſtorians of the time have remarked, all the arguments, and ſtrong and plauſible objections againſt this unconſcionable and unparliamentary motion, ſerved only to evince the triumph of the miniſtry over ſhame and ſentiment; their contempt of public ſpirit; and their defiance of national reproach.

The parliament being prorogued, and the King intending to viſit his German dominions, he appointed the Queen regent during his abſence; and, on the 17th of May, 1729, ſet out for Hanover, to regulate the affairs of the Electorate.

Nothing of moment occurred till the opening of the parliament in the beginning of the following year; when his Majeſty informed them, that he had concluded the treaty of Seville, wherein Spain had agreed to an ample reſtitution and reparation for the unlawful ſeizures and depredations; and that the treaty was ſo intirely in favour of England, that not one conceſſion was made to the prejudice of his ſubjects. But, upon inveſtigation by the lords, it was found to be ſo defective, and ſo contradictory of ſeveral articles in the quadruple alliance, that the oppoſition declared, that it was much more calculated to embroil the nation in endleſs diſputes, than to procure ſatisfaction to the injured ſubjects of this realm; but, as in the houſe of commons, the miniſtry brake through all oppoſition, and carried every motion with the moſt high and determinate hand.

The remainder of this, and the whole of the ſucceeding year, was not remarkable for any occurrence of moment, though the Emperor, being diſſatisfied with the treaty of Seville, made ſome preparations for war; but which ended in the following year (1731), in a treaty concluded between his Majeſty and the Emperor at Vienna. From this time to the ſpring of 1732, the attention of the nation was principally directed to the debates in parliament, which chiefly conſiſted in the oppoſition made to the number of troops to be employed for the defence of the kingdom, to the different ſupplies, and on the ways and means of their being raiſed. But, before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, Sir Rob. Walpole produced his memorable exciſe-bill; which, though it had to encounter the moſt formidable oppoſition that the houſe had for ſome ſeſſions beheld, yet it was countenanced by a majority of 61 voices, and probably would have paſſed into a law, had it not been for the tumult which was raiſed againſt it almoſt throughout the nation; ſo that the miniſter, even fearing for his perſon, gave up the meaſure, and poſtponed the ſecond reading of the bill to the 12th day of June. So great were the rejoicings of the people on the occaſion, that their triumph was celebrated with bonfires, ringing of bells, &c. and with burning the miniſter in effigy. Nothing elſe of conſiderable moment having occurred, the ſeſſion was cloſed on the 11th day of June, with a ſpeech from the throne, wherein his Majeſty took notice, and lamented the wicked endeavours that had been lately uſed to inflame the minds of the people, by the moſt unjuſt miſrepreſentations, &c.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 24.

I HAVE ſeen with much ſatisfaction the remarks of your correſpondent, Mr. Langton, on the happineſs of a future ſtate. I admire his candid and ſenſible mind; but I beg leave to diſagree with him when he ſays, that we riſe again with the *ſame* body, (vol. LXX.

LXX. p. 1157). Now, if I underſtand St. Paul, it is not the ſame body, but the *ſame* man. It is ſown a *natural* body, it is raiſed a *ſpiritual* body: between theſe there is a great and eſſential difference, a difference which ought never to be loſt ſight of. This body is continually changing, as our cloaths likewiſe are; but the man remains the ſame, becauſe the mind is unchanged. The ſpirit is the real man. This continues the ſame, although the outward covering may differ. Identity conſiſts in the mind, and not in the body.

I have no doubt of the doctrine of Guardian Angels; and ſee no reaſon, why our beſt and moſt intimate friends, if they go hence before us, ſhould not become our guardian angels. Are not they who love us beſt always the neareſt to us in their minds? Is it not moſt likely that their employments will be according to their affections?

This is confirmed to my mind by conſidering that men and angels are moſt probably but one race of beings, much nearer related than we at firſt ſuppoſed. An ingenious writer has the following remark; "It appears highly probable, both from Scripture and reaſon, (ſee Rev. xxi. 17. xxii. 8. 9. Gen. xviii. 2. comp. Heb. xiii. 2. Luke xx. 36.) that the angels of heaven were once human beings; and that the friends of our pureſt affections may become our guardian angels. The God of Mercy may chooſe thoſe who loved us beſt to be the inſtruments of his goodneſs towards us; to watch over us in our ſickneſs and ſorrow, to ſuggeſt the pious thought, to confirm the feeble reſolution, and to remove the impending danger. Time and ſpace can make no alteration in genuine affection. Our departed friends may not only wean our affections from the earth, which becomes as a wilderneſs when we loſe them, but they are alſo ready to welcome our arrival in a better world."

Now if this ſuppoſition be admitted, we ſee another ground for the doctrine of Guardian Angels; and there can be no doubt but they advance their happineſs, and improve their natures, while watching over man, and imparting to him all the good he is willing to receive. As the great families of Heaven and Earth make one in the eyes of Divine Wiſdom, ſo there muſt be an intimate connection, if not a real union between them.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

THE reading Mr. Wenman Langton's edifying letter, in your laſt, was the occaſion of my putting upon paper the following reflexions. If in their imperfect ſtate you deem them admiſſible, their inſertion in a corner of your uſeful miſcellany will oblige your conſtant reader, E. D.

THE happineſs of a future ſtate cannot indeed be exactly defined by or to us: but as this is no argument againſt the purſuit of it, neither is it an argument againſt our making uſe, with due humility and diffidence, of all the light that Scripture affords, in order to form the beſt ideas we can of it.

Seek ye firſt the Kingdom of God, is the expreſs command of Chriſt. He thereby makes the eſtabliſhment of that kingdom, the obſervation of its laws, the hopes of a participation of its bleſſings, the great, the predominant objects of our lives, of our deſires, and of our prayers: muſt it not therefore be in the bleſſings of that kingdom that our future happineſs will conſiſt? All the tenor of Scripture ſeems to confirm that idea.

Mankind was created by Almighty God, to form on this globe a family, a people of which he might be the father and the king; and to be happy, to us inconceivably happy, by their filial love, and grateful obedience to the laws given them by ſuch a father and king. Man diſobeyed, and thereby forfeited his glorious privileges, and incurred the puniſhment threatened to his infraction of the divine command. But the merciful compaſſion of his Maker and his God forſook him not, even in puniſhing. A Redeemer was promiſed who ſhould reſtore him to the favour of his God, and to the bliſsful ſtate from which by his diſobedience he had fallen, and with him all his poſterity born in that fallen ſtate of diſobedience and rebellion. A Redeemer was promiſed; and all the word of God ſpeaks his remembrance of that promiſe: it is frequently renewed, and in proportion as the time of its accompliſhment advances the promiſe is renewed more and more clearly; the whole hiſtory of God's conduct towards mankind may be conſidered as the hiſtory of the preparation of all things towards the accompliſhment of this great event.

In the appointed time, the Chriſt, the Lord, the Redeemer of man, is announced by his precurſor, who invites

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the world to repent, *becauſe the kingdom of heaven* (or *of God*) *is at hand.* The Redeemer appears. Jeſus of Nazareth is proclaimed by a voice from Heaven as the Son, *the beloved Son of God, in whom he was well pleaſed:* and he ſhortly after begins his miniſtry by a public declaration, the time was fulfilled, and that the kingdom of God was at hand. After which he ceaſed not to preach, more or leſs openly, the good news that the kingdom of God was come; manifeſting himſelf, by his doctrine and by his mighty works, to be the Chriſt, the Son of the living God, by whom it was God's pleaſure to exerciſe his ſovereign authority in the world. His diſciples he ſent out before him, to preach this goſpel, not with violence or force of arms (the means by which the kingdoms of this world and the authority of earthly Kings are eſtabliſhed), but *as ſheep among wolves*, to declare to the world that the kingdom of God was come, that the time was arrived in which it pleaſed God no longer to *wink at the times of ignorance* in which he had *ſuffered all nations to walk in their own ways, but that all men ſhould repent and believe the goſpel:* that is, acknowledge for *Lord and Chriſt*, for the promiſed Redeemer, Jeſus of Nazareth, whom the Jews refuſed to acknowledge; whom they blaſphemed, and at length cauſed to be condemned and crucified, as a blaſphemer and a mover of ſedition, becauſe *he made himſelf the Son of God*, ſaying *that he himſelf was Chriſt a King*; but whom God hath raiſed from the dead, and exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, *whom the Heaven muſt receive* until the times of *reſtitution of all things*, for to give repentance to Iſrael, who had ſo rebelliouſly rejected and ſlain the Prince of Life, and, on their repentance, alſo the remiſſion of their ſins.

Jeſus not only by his doctrine and his miracles, but by *the good profeſſion* (as St. Paul terms it) *which he witneſſed before Pontius Pilate*, declared that he was a king, that *to this end* (to reign as king) *he was born, and for that cauſe he came into the world, to bear witneſs to the truth.* And he declared alſo that *his kingdom is not of this world*, i. e. that his kingdom did not originate with the world; that, born and manifeſted in the world, to reign and to govern the world, it was not from the world that he received his royal authority, but from God; and that his kingdom was not to be eſtabliſhed nor defended, as are the earthly kingdoms of this world, by force and violence; for, had that been the caſe, his diſciples would have fought that he ſhould not be delivered to the Jews, but that *his kingdom is not from hence.*

After his reſurrection, Jeſus commanded his diſciples to go into all the world, and preach the goſpel to every creature: and what goſpel but that which he had ſealed with his blood, which he had ſo often named the goſpel of the kingdom of Heaven, or of God, and which, before Pilate, he called his own kingdom? And that kingdom is repreſented as to be eſtabliſhed on earth. It is on this earth that we are to riſe from the dead, when the Lord *himſelf ſhall deſcend with a ſhout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Chriſt ſhall riſe firſt.* We are taught, *according to his promiſe, to look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteouſneſs:* and this promiſe, firſt made in the prophecies of Iſaiah, is again repreſented in the 21ſt chapter of the Revelations of St. John; to which he adds, *And I John ſaw the holy city, new Jeruſalem, coming down from God. And I heard a great voice out of Heaven ſaying, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they ſhall be his people, and God himſelf ſhall be with them, and be their God.* The ſame St. John repreſents the twenty-four Elders, &c. falling down before the Lamb and ſinging a new ſong, ſaying, *Thou art worthy to take the book and to open the ſeals thereof, for thou waſt ſlain and haſt redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred and tongue, and people, and nation, and haſt made us unto our God kings and prieſts: and we ſhall reign on the earth.*

When we reflect on the condition of our firſt parents, in their glorious ſtate of innocence and happineſs, bleſſed with the communication of their Creator and of his holy angels, bewildered at the thought, who hath powers ſufficient to conceive adequate ideas of it?

When we read the glowing deſcriptions (and of theſe there are many both in the Old and New Teſtament) of the glory and bliſs of the kingdom of our God and of his Chriſt, after his ſecond coming, after the reſtitution of all things, when man ſhall be reinſtated in the happineſs for which, in the benevolent intention of his Maker, he was created;

created; when all the kingdoms of this world ſhall have become the kingdom of our God and of his Chriſt, when he ſhall reign for ever and ever; when moreover we reflect on the certitude of that ſaying, on the ſtability, the immutability, and the veracity of him who hath ſaid, that whoever ſuffers or is prepared to ſuffer with him, and for him, ſhall alſo reign with him; how can we not exclaim with the holy Apoſtle, *eye hath not ſeen, nor ear heard, nor have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his ſpirit.*

Chriſt promiſes *the inheritance of the earth* to the meek: can that beatitude be contradictory to, or different from, the heavenly kingdom which he promiſes to the poor in ſpirit, and to thoſe who are perſecuted for righteouneſs ſake? And hath he not taught and commanded us (conformably to his injunction, to *ſeek firſt*, or before all things, the kingdom of God) to pray to our heavenly Father, even before we aſk of him our daily bread or the forgiveneſs of our treſpaſſes, that his *name may be hallowed*, honourably diſtinguiſhed and exalted above every name, ſo *that his kingdom may come* in ſuch wiſe as *that his will may be done on earth as it is in heaven.* Who, in this frail mortal ſtate, can conceive the bliſs, the glory, the exalted happineſs, that will be the portion of all who ſhall be admitted as members of ſuch a kingdom! What a change in the heart, in the diſpoſitions, in the ſentiments, in the way of thinking and in the converſation, muſt the contemplation of ſuch a ſtate, and the well-founded hopes of participating its happineſs, produce in all thoſe who truly prepare their hearts to ſeek the Lord, to obey him, and to believe in his word! who feel with the beloved diſciple, that even *now we are the children of God*, and though *it doth not yet appear what we ſhall be*, yet *we know, that when he ſhall appear, we ſhall be like unto him; when Chriſt ſhall appear, then ſhall we alſo appear with him in glory.*

Hence we perceive the ſhare that the *ſocial affections* will have in our future happineſs; and in our preparation for admiſſion into that heavenly kingdom; inaſmuch as they will contribute to the order, to the peace, to the joy, to the gratitude, to the unanimity with which the will of God will then *be done on earth as it is in heaven.* A people properly ſo called, a kingdom, more eſpecially a kingdom compoſed of ſubjects fit to form the people of the Lord, of the great, the eternal King, cannot be a congregation of individuals unconnected, inſenſible or inattentive to the happineſs of each other. Far different are the ſentiments every where repreſented as animating thoſe bleſſed Spirits whoſe obedience to the will of God is propoſed as our model. But it is only in the kingdom of God, the entrance of which is opened to us by the death and reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt, and into which he invites us to enter by faith in him, by an obedient acknowledgement of his ſovereignty, and by our zeal for promulgating the knowledge of it, regulated according to his precepts, which will be the natural effect of ſuch faith and obedience, that the ſocial affections can produce their due effects. To procure us ſuch undeſcribable felicity by reconciling us to God, Chriſt gave himſelf a ſacrifice for the ſins of mankind: he ſhed his blood, he died and roſe from the dead to open the kingdom of heaven to all believers. But, excluded by unbelief and diſobedience from his preſence, rejected from his kingdom, what will avail all we call the ſocial affections? They undoubtedly may exiſt without Chriſtianity. All the word of God ſuppoſeth them in man. If there be a man who knows them not, unhappy is he beyond the common lot of human beings. But ſovereignly unhappy alſo are thoſe who, poſſeſſing them, are not led thereby to liſten to the word of God, to receive, when he is announced to them, Jeſus as the Chriſt, to acknowledge him openly and joyfully as ſuch, to obey and love him above all things; him in whom is every thing moſt benevolent, moſt worthy of our love, of our obedience, and of our firmeſt confidence; him who gave himſelf for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify unto himſelf a peculiar people zealous of good works.* But what good works, properly ſo called, can proceed from the heart that is capable of rejecting Jeſus Chriſt; of refuſing him the juſtice due to him, by diſbelieving his moſt ſolemn declarations; of refuſing to receive and obey him whom God has exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour; to whom every knee ſhould bow, and every tongue ſhould confeſs to be the Lord, to the glory of God the Father?

Yours, &c. E. D.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

I WENT to Westminster Abbey during the holidays with my young folks to see the monuments; and, though we were hurried through these venerable mansions by our too-active guide, we had nearly reached our dinner-hour, when, enquiring whether we had seen all, we were told there were some reliques of antiquity and some models of Gothic architecture discovered, eighteen months ago, somewhere in an unexplored cell, or crypt, and which were, by the order of the right rev. the Dean and Chapter, submitted to the inspection of the publick. Not having time enough to see what they were, we deferred the enquiry into them till another opportunity. Yet, in the mean time, I would thank any of your friends to inform us, what they consist of? whence they come? and by what means they were brought to light?

Yours, &c. L. B. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Jan.* 12.

PERMIT me to hope, that, when the Imperial Parliament shall have maturely considered the political interests of this country, they will turn their attention to the promotion of literature; particularly to that branch which has a powerful influence on the moral character of the nation, I mean the DRAMA. I most earnestly hope, sir, that Mr. Wilberforce, or some other able and independent member, will step forth as the advocate of that injured class of writers, DRAMATIC AUTHORS; and emancipate them from the slavery in which they have been so long held by the managers. To the tyranny of the managers, sir, we may attribute the depraved state of the stage at this day. They, sir, arrogate to themselves the office of Lord Chamberlain; and the Green-room is their Star-chamber. But it is not the unfortunate poet only that is subject to them; the booksellers too seem to feel and acknowledge their sway; for they, I am told, refuse to print any play that has not been brought out at Drury-lane, or Covent-garden. Thus the publick are deprived of the opportunity of judging of the merit of a piece, until the manager has determined whether or not the representation would be likely to fill his coffers. He first depraves the taste, then ministers to the vitiated appetite in a manner most likely to promote his own pecuniary views. Hence the incessant flow of nonsense that inundates our stage, and pours in torrents from the press. I would ask any man of undefiled taste, if he could read with pleasure, a second time, many of the new pieces which are said, in the title-page, to have been *acted with applause* at either of the theatres, and I should be certain of being answered in the negative. I am not, Mr. Urban, for confining the stage to what are called stock-plays. To them I would have occasional recourse; but I would encourage men of real talents to cultivate the dramatic art. And, in order to this, I would propose, that an author, who had finished a drama which met with the approbation of his friends, should commit it—not to the judgement of the manager, but,—to the press; and, in case it should be thought worthy representation, *any manager who should get it up in the course of ten years after publication, without allowing the author the customary benefits, should be liable to an heavy penalty.* This would afford the publick an opportunity of judging for themselves, and relieve them from a slavish dependance on the choice of men who only study their own interest. It would also relieve the poet from the mortification of dancing attendance on the manager, and bearing with his contumely. It would serve too to open a wide field to talents, and probably be the means of saving our sinking stage.

"The greatest effect of a play in reading (says Sir Richard Steele,) is to excite the reader to go see it." If this observation be just, and I think it is, the publication of a play would not lessen the interest in representation, or blunt the edge of curiosity. And I am confident, Mr. Urban, that, had some of the new pieces, which have been lately gotten up at an immense expence, been in the hands of the publick before they insinuated themselves into the green-room, they would never have been represented. The intelligent reader will easily discover the pieces to which I allude. I shall not name any of them, as I should be sorry to be supposed to write under the influence of prejudice or malice. I am equally unacquainted with the managers, and favourite dramatic authors of the day; nor am I a poet myself.

As a farther proof that the tyranny of the London managers should be controlled, I shall beg leave to observe, that they prohibit the representation of any

any piece in the provincial theatres that has not been firſt exhibited in their own houſes. Thus an opportunity is denied of trying the effect of a new piece as it were to a private audience, before it is brought before the grand tribunal of the publick.

There is another object to which I would wiſh to direct the notice of the Imperial Parliament; I mean the ſtate of literature in a neighbouring iſland now united to us; an iſland in which, I am ſorry to ſay, that, in deſpite of an uncommon brilliancy of talent, an almoſt Cimmerian darkneſs prevails. To remedy this, I hope the united wiſdom of the legiſlature will deviſe ſome ſyſtem of general education; and I alſo hope, that the duty on books exported from, or imported into, that country, will be either totally aboliſhed, or conſiderably reduced; and I truſt, that, through the wiſdom of the Imperial Parliament, Iriſh writers will be able to find a market for their productions at home.

From literature, let us paſs for a moment to duelling. Would not the moſt effectual method to prevent that barbarous cuſtom be, to oblige both parties to take out a licence; and, in caſe of failure, to be liable to a conſiderable penalty,—perhaps 500l. or 1000l.; beſides abiding the uſual conſequences in caſe either party fell? This would deter hot-headed young gentlemen from picking quarrels, (to uſe a vulgar phraſe,) and, by occaſioning a delay, give time to the parties for cool reflection, or lead to the interpoſition of friends. In the hope that the Imperial Parliament will alſo take this hint into conſideration, I ſhall conclude, Yours, &c. A. R.

Mr. Urban, *Gogmagog-hills, Jan.* 8.

REFERRING to your Magazine for laſt year, p. 947, on the term, "to ſhew the lions," I remark, that, coming from Cambridge two years ago with a wag of Trinity-hall, he invited me, on my return, to dine with him, and added, "we will treat you like a lion." This recalled to my recollection, when a child, our good old pariſh clerk uſed to reſponſe in the pſalms, "and I was a lion to my mother's children:" hence, I thought the term lion was uſed jocoſely for *alien*, a ſtranger, I will treat you like a ſtranger or viſitor; you ſhall be attended to and taken care of; that kind of care, Mr. Urban, which the alien was fearful of placing himſelf *under* amongſt a parcel of wags, who might have put the lion *under* the table.

Qu. Was not Brazenoſe-college, Stamford, ſuppreſſed, in order to tranſlate the ſcholars to Brazenoſe-college, Oxon, founded by Smythe, biſhop of Lincoln, temp. Hen. VII.? (See vol. LXX. p. 958.)

Chrononhotonthologos.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 3.

AS you perpetually favour us with monuments of the great, and churches that deſerve recording, in your excellent Repoſitory, allow me, through that medium, to requeſt any one of your Bedfordſhire correſpondents, or any gentleman that can and will be ſo obliging as to ſend you (for a Plate) an exact drawing of the incomparably beautiful antique monument of Sir Lodovic Dyer, erected in the noble church of Colmworth, in the county of Bedford. This monument is *particularly* worthy of obſervation; and the clerk of the pariſh informed me, that gentlemen had frequently made drawings of it, ſo that there can be no doubt but that myſelf, and numerous readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, will be gratified in this reſpect. The church itſelf is a noble pile, with a ſpire that is remarkable for its height. If you could alſo be favoured with a drawing of it, it would be conſidered a great acquiſition.

Yours, &c. J. H. Carpenter.

CRITIQUE VI.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the antient Hiſtory of this Country. (Continued from vol. LXX. p. 1268.)

Covent-Garden Theatre.

King Richard the Third.

"With new and appropriate Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations.

[Performed January 12, 1801.]

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe arrogant pretenſions, I witneſſed the ſame burleſque imitation of our antient architecture, the ſame mock faſhions of James the Firſt's reign, and the ſame abſurd decorations from Fancy's Magazines, as demanded our critique on Richard at Drury-lane theatre; which critique will ſerve equally for both houſes in their moſt prominent features;

features, where high-topped gloves, white pocket-handkerchiefs, and armour-talk, ſerved to deceive a credulous audience; and, by way of *improving* on Old Drury's coſtumic evidences, our Covent-garden managers ſhew an extenſive Kenſington-garden-hedge-cut mode of ſcenery for a "flower-garden in the Tower;" Micklegate, at York, for a view in London; a Vauxhall promenade arch in the centre of the ſtage for Richard, when ſeated as king, to appear through, inſtead of a canopy of ſtate at the end of the chamber; and ſquare pieces of canvas tied up againſt ſpears, diſplaying fancy devices of the white and red roſe parties, and the royal arms bound in a modern circular form, in lieu of the antient flowing banner whereon our monarch's quarterings were emblazoned; and, as a grand accompanyment, a *Parade* band of muſick in full march loudly wound up the whole of this theatre's coſtumic appropriations. Shame, where is thy bluſh?

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

July 18.

THE earl of *Stanhope* moved that a Meſſage be ſent to the Commons, deſiring they would communicate to their Lordſhips the proceedings of their Houſe reſpecting the third reading of the Flour and Bread Bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſtrongly objected to ſuch a proceeding, on the ground of its novelty and irregularity; but Lord Stanhope preſſing the motion, the Houſe divided—For it 1, againſt it 6; majority 5.

A Committee was ordered to prepare a plan for the enlargement and improvement of the Houſe, preparatory to the aſſembling of the United Parliament.

A Meſſage was preſented from his Majeſty, by the earl of *Weſtmoreland*, reſpecting the vote of credit, ſimilar to that delivered to the Commons; on which their Lordſhips forthwith voted a correſponding Addreſs to his Majeſty.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was of the following tenour:

"G. R.

"As the ſtate of public affairs is now in ſuch a condition, as to enable his Majeſty to bring the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament nearly to an end, his Majeſty relies upon his faithful Commons to empower him, by a vote of credit, to meet any extraordinary expences which may occur in addition to thoſe already voted, and to adopt ſuch other meaſures as the exigency of the caſe may ſeem to them to require."

This meſſage, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, was referred to the committee of ſupply.

The bill for allowing the importation of Swediſh herrings, the Britiſh Fiſhery Bill, and the Income Bill, were read the third time and paſſed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of ſupply. He alſo moved, that the ſeveral accounts on the table, and the copies of the treaty with the Emperor of Germany, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee.—Ordered.

Mr. *Pitt* in the committee moved, that the copies of the treaties mentioned in his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech might be referred to the ſaid committee. Ordered.

The Houſe in a committee of ſupply, his Majeſty's meſſage relative to the treaty with the Emperor of Germany having been read by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Pitt ſaid, that in the motion which he had to make to the committee it would not be neceſſary for him to ſay much. It would not eſcape the recollection of the Houſe, that ſo early as the beginning of February his Majeſty had intimated to the Houſe his intention of entering into an intimate connexion with the Emperor of Germany. In the commencement of the preſent campaign events of the moſt brilliant kind had taken place in favour of Auſtria; though he was ſorry to be obliged to admit that very diſaſtrous reverſes had ſince taken place.—This treaty, however, had been accepted previous to the diſaſters in Italy; and the only queſtion now was, whether the Houſe will enable his Majeſty to fulfil his engagements with that Court? This he looked upon to be a queſtion rather of ſtatement than of argument, for he could not ſuppoſe the contrary, without caſting the moſt ſevere and unmerited reflection on the magnanimity and honour of the country. That man muſt be as ſhallow in political knowledge, as every other muſt be callous in honourable feeling, who can doubt for a moment of the propriety of fulfilling his Majeſty's engagements with his allies. Whatever opinion the Houſe entertained of the expediency of this alli-

ance,

ance, previous to the events which have lately taken place, he could not suppose they would be led to change their sentiments in consequence of what had happened. In the whole of the supply for the present year, there were two millions which were supposed to be granted for the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria. The specific sum intended for the Emperor was two millions, and five hundred thousand pounds for the Elector of Bavaria. The money for the Russian troops would be about 545,000l. In addition to this there would be 1,771l. as a sum disposable; and the additional articles to other powers would be about 400,000l. He said, delays had arisen in the execution of the treaty, in consequence of various events having taken place. The Emperor, in the beginning of the campaign, having suffered very heavy expences in the loss of his immense magazines at Stockach, his Majesty, knowing that every thing depended on a vigorous prosecution of the war, had thought it necessary that his ministers should immediately remit to the Emperor the sum of 150,000l. independent of the supply specifically granted. The whole supply he should have to propose to the committee to vote, would be about 4,500,000. He therefore moved, at present, that a further sum, not exceeding 1,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty as a supply.

Mr. *T. Jones*, Mr. *H. Browne*, Mr. *Martin*, and Mr *Tierney*, spoke against the policy of our continental engagements, and of protracting the war: they were answered by Mr. *Canning*. After which the motion was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved the following resolutions, which were all severally agreed to:—

	£.
That there be granted to his Majesty, to make good his engagements to the Emperor of Russia, the sum of	545,494
To Mr. Chinnery, for copper coin sent to New South Wales	694
For the Wapping police office	797
For Parliamentary grants	680
As an additional allowance to the clerk for auditing accounts	827
For settling accounts of New South Wales	177
To the clerk of the House of Commons	370
For alterations to the public buildings in Somerset-house	2,550

Mr. *Martin* expressed his surprise that the publick should be shut out from the privilege of walking on the terrace of Somerset-house, as this building was erected at the public expence; to which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that it was incompatible with the security of the public offices to render the terrace a place of public resort. He then proceeded to move

Towards the discharge of bills drawn on account of New South Wales, for the year 1800	30,000
Towards the expences of St. Domingo	50,000
For printing the Journals of the House of Lords	1,000
To the Sierra Leone Company	4,000
To the British Museum	3,000
To the Board of Agriculture	3,000
To the Levant Company	5,000
To the Veterinary College	1,500
To Mr. Davis, for his discovery to remedy and purify blighted corn	1,000
Towards British forts and settlements in Africa	20,000

The House having resolved into a committee of ways and means, three several resolutions were moved and agreed to, for granting towards the supplies the sum of 9,500,000l. to be raised by loan or Exchequer bills, to be provided for out of the first Parliamentary grant of the next session.

H. OF LORDS.

July 21.

Upon the question for the second reading of the Flour Company Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* rose to give it his support, and which he did in the fullest manner in a speech of considerable length. He said, he had never heard of the Bill until it was introduced into the House of Commons; and he had become a friend to it from the thorough conviction that something was absolutely necessary to be done, and that this measure carried a probability of keeping down the price of flour, by raising a competition in the market. He had been at the trouble of averaging, in terms of five years, the importation of wheat for 30 years back, in the last of which it appeared to be no less than 400,000 quarters annually. By this it was clear that, great as was the spirit for inclosures, it by no means kept pace with the increase of population. Bread had continued to advance until the quartern loaf had got to the enormous price of eighteenpence farthing, exceeding by three-pence all former example: their Lordships, therefore, could not avoid seeing it was necessary to adopt some expedient to lower it, if possible; for they well knew that the wages of the poor would not, for some time back, have been sufficient to have found their families in bread alone, but for the spirit of generosity which had diffused itself throughout the country. His Lordship then took notice of the evidence which had been given by the Millers, at the bar, and considered their profits too large, they having calculated at from 16 to 18 per cent. nor did he believe this company, any more than the Albion Mills, would stop a single

mill. This plan came recommended by perſons whoſe names placed them above the idea of being actuated by intereſted motives, as they have bound themſelves not to have above 1000l. ſhare each, and that their profits ſhall not exceed 10l. per cent. They were alſo limited in the conſumption of flour; and as their plan was to make it of an inferior quality, though no leſs nutritious, it would certainly add to the general benefit. His Lordſhip, after expatiating on the advantages which had been received in Birmingham by a company of this kind, and replying to ſome arguments which he had heard were uſed againſt the Bill, concluded by giving it his moſt hearty ſupport.

The Earl of *Weſtmoreland* oppoſed the bill.

The Duke of *Clarence* followed on the ſame ſide, declaring that he knew nothing of the nature of the Bill, until he came into the Houſe on Tueſday laſt; but, from having ſince attended to it, he thought it of too much importance to paſs at this period of the Seſſion, when the Houſe was in general but thinly attended. His Royal Highneſs then went into a variety of objections to the Bill. He had always underſtood monopolies to be extremely prejudicial, particularly in commercial countries; in this they had always been hateful, of which he gave many inſtances, and particularly the advice to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, not to countenance monopolies which might be brought forward under the ſpecious pretence of public benefits; and to this jealouſy his Royal Highneſs attributed the great ſucceſs of England, where every man had the power of entering into a commercial competition with his neighbour; thus he ſaw men riſe, and the kingdom flouriſh; nay, it was not improbable but many of theſe millers had even carried the baſket, reſpectable men as he now certainly conſidered them; and he was led to this idea by a gentleman, whom he dined with at a public dinner in the City, having told him that that was once his caſe. His Royal Highneſs, with much force of reaſoning, proceeded to ſhew the miſchiefs which might follow from a monopoly in flour, that it would tend to check importation, and operate to the diſcouragement of the ſmall but fair dealer; and, conſidering this Bill upon the whole as likely to prove injurious in every point of view, he ſhould certainly vote againſt its paſſing into a law.

Earl *Stanhope* complimented the Earl of *Liverpool* on the candour with which he opened the buſineſs, but ſaid, when an evil aroſe, it was neceſſary to look for a remedy: the evil was here a ſcarcity, and the evil propoſed was to regulate the millers; as well, if we wanted oak, might we ſet about reforming the carpenters and ſawyers.—Wars always created expences, and expences taxation, and taxation, having now rendered it cheaper to import than to grow, was the true ſource of ſcarcity. He believed it only to be the firſt ſtep of Miniſters to make a general monopoly, to raiſe that revenue which their meaſures required; and therefore ſhould oppoſe it.

The *Lord Chancellor* defended the Bill upon the ſame grounds as Lord Liverpool.

Lord *Hobart* had the higheſt confidence in the perſons whoſe names lay upon the table as ſubſcribers; yet that was not ſufficient for him to inveſt them with a power which he thought ought not to be given, and the more eſpecially, if, as the learned Lord ſaid, they could do the ſame thing without it. If that was the caſe, why did they come to Parliament? He thought it was throwing an odium upon a ſet of men, he meant thoſe concerned in the corn and flour trade, to whom the publick were much indebted, as, but for them, it was very probable, inſtead of a ſcarcity, we ſhould have experienced a famine. Upon theſe and a variety of other grounds, he was againſt the Bill.

The queſtion was then put, and the Houſe divided—Contents 25, Non Contents 14.—The Bill was then read a ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.

July 22.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for granting the ſum of 5,500,000l. to his Majeſty for the ſervice of the year; Mr. *Bragge* in the Chair.

Mr. *Robinſon* expreſſed his diſapprobation at the ſum of 1,500,000l. being tranſmitted to the Emperor, becauſe he had loſt his magazines during the campaign. He conſidered ſuch as an extremely bad precedent; and wiſhed to know when the Convention between this country and the Emperor of Ruſſia was to determine, as he had read in the public prints daily of the going out and coming into dock of Ruſſian ſhips of war.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that the reaſon why fifteen hundred thouſand pounds had been ſent to the Emperor of Germany had been already ſtated, and was an act of generoſity becoming this country. It was approved by the Houſe, not only on the grounds of liberality, but good policy. With reſpect to Ruſſia, the convention would ceaſe as ſoon as the Ruſſian troops arrived in their own country.

Mr. *Jones* obſerved, that it would be well if the old adage was better regarded by miniſters, that of "being juſt before we are generous." As to the immenſe ſum voted to the Emperor, it was only excuſable on the ground, that it would enable him to treat the better at this juncture for peace. For his own part, he conſidered it only as a temporary ranſom for Vienna, which would ultimately fall into the hands of Bonaparte.

The

The report of the Bill was then ordered to be received to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

July 23.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee, on the Flour Company Bill, Lord *Walſingham* in the chair, counſel were admitted to the bar, agreeable to the prayer of the petitions which had been preſented. In the courſe of his argument, he propoſed to prove by evidence the difference of quality in the Birmingham Company's bread; which being objected to, a converſation took place, and a diviſion followed, the numbers appearing, Contents 10, Non-Contents 14—but Earl *Stanhope*, being teller of the latter, refuſed to return the *Biſhop of Lincoln*, becauſe he was not habited in his lawn ſleeves. This drew on a warm altercation; the Houſe was reſumed, and the Earls *Stanhope*, *Weſtmoreland*, and ſome other of their Lordſhips, contended, that, according to the fixed orders of that Houſe, no Biſhop could vote unleſs he was ſo attired; while, on the other hand, the *Lord Chancellor* and the Earl of *Liverpool* argued, that it was no uncommon thing for the learned Prelates to form part of the Committee of Privileges without this order being ſtrictly enforced. The Biſhop of Lincoln was about to addreſs the Houſe; but Earl Stanhope prevented him, by inſiſting that he had no more right to ſpeak than vote; at laſt it was agreed to refer the queſtion to the Committee of Privileges, on the firſt day of their ſitting, which ſtands for Monday next. The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee, when a new difficulty aroſe, with reſpect to how the Chairman was to record the numbers while this point was in diſpute. The Noble Lords in oppoſition to the Bill wiſhed the learned Prelate to withdraw his name, as there would be a majority without it; and to which, we believe, he at laſt aſſented.

The Counſel then proceeded in the examination of his witneſſes; after which the Bill paſſed the Committee, and was ordered to be read the third time next day.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Tierney* wiſhed to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite him, whether it was true the Emperor of Germany had concluded an armiſtice.

Mr. *Dundas* ſaid he could not tell.

Mr. *Jones* roſe, purſuant to the notice he had given, to move for certain papers relative to the evacuation of Egypt by the French. He ſaid, that during the ſhort time that he had been a Member of the Houſe, he had called for the production of papers reſpecting money which had upon various occaſions been advanced. Theſe papers had uniformly been with-held. He had been told that it was an impracticable meaſure; but this he moſt poſitively denied. The paper contained various points, which had been the cauſe of a miſunderſtanding between Miniſters and Sir Sydney Smith. He declared, there were ſuch a variety of breaches of faith that the buſineſs ought to be ſifted to the bottom. The Hon. Gentlemen concluded with moving an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, requeſting he would order to be laid before the Houſe a copy of the appointment of Sir Sydney Smith to command in Egypt.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* expreſſed his diſapprobation of the motion. He ſaid, the Houſe muſt be aware that it was impoſſible to go into an inveſtigation of the many communications between the Grand Signior and England, as by ſuch a premature ſtep a number of circumſtances, reſpecting the affairs of Turkey, muſt be laid open to public view. He was againſt any thing of the kind taking place, as it might tend to the detriment of our Ally in a very great degree. The Right Hon. Secretary, then took a retroſpect of the events in Egypt, upon which he dwelt at conſiderable length, and concluded by giving his diſſent to the motion.

Mr. *Robſon* ſaid, that the Houſe owed Sir Sydney Smith an enquiry into the buſineſs. General Kleber had been inſulted very much. We are abuſing the French for breach of treaties, when actually we commit the ſame ourſelves.

The queſtion being then put, the Houſe divided, for the motion 3—againſt it 33.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the Affairs of India; when Mr. *Dundas* moved a number of reſolutions, which were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

July 24.

On the third reading of the London Flour Company Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved that it ſhould be competent to his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, to diſſolve the company when he ſhould think fit, on giving the company ſix months notice, and to omit that part which aſſigned a fixed duration to the exiſtence of the company; alſo to limit the utmoſt quantity of corn which they could ſell in one week to 1,000 quarters; and, laſtly, to enable magiſtrates to regulate the aſſize of bread at their diſcretion. Theſe clauſes were agreed to. The bill was then paſſed.

In the Commons the ſame day, on the third reading of the Imperial Subſidy Bill for the appropriation of the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund, Mr. *Tierney* moved as an amendment, that if the Emperor had made a ſeparate peace, or ſigned an armiſtice, none of the money ſhould be remitted, unleſs hoſtilities ſhould be renewed.

H. OF COMMONS.
July 25.

Lord *Hawkesbury* moved that the amendments to the Floor Incorporation Company Bill be now taken into consideration. Mr. *Baker*, and Sir *R. P. Arden* spoke each a few words; after which the motion for reading the amendments was put and carried, and the Bill sent to the Lords.

H. OF LORDS.
July 28.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the three bills for raising 9,500,000l. by Exchequer bills; their Majesties's Private Property Bill; the Hop Importation Duty Bill; the Bill for preventing Frauds in the Sale of Hops; the High Treason Regulation Bill; the Insane Custody Bill; the Executory Devises Bill; the St. Vincent's Merchants' Loan Bill; the Dutch Navy Bill; the French Wine Importation Bill; the Naval Stores Embezzlement Bill; the River Thames Police Navigation Bill; the New Forest Regulation Bill; the Indian Administration Bill; the Pawn-brokers' Regulation Bill; the Bill for regulating Disputes between Masters and Workmen in the Cotton Manufactory; together with several other public and private bills.

On the motion of the Earl of *Liverpool*, the Bill for repealing the act of last session, for preventing combinations of journeymen, was read the third time, and passed.

On the order for committing the Bill for establishing general rules relative to inclosure bills,

The *Lord Chancellor* conceived that the subject of the bill had not been properly digested; and as it was necessary to bring forward those regulations in a more perfect form, he would move to put off the committee on the bill for three months. Ordered.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Johnes* understood that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and France. He really thought, since it was only on Thursday last that they passed a Bill for remitting money to the Emperor, it would not be too much for an Hon. Gentleman to inform them, whether this country was included in the armistice, or whether we were likely to be included in the preliminaries for peace.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, he could not answer the question, consistent with his duty, in his official situation.

The subsidiaries were then voted to the different officers of the House.

The debate upon the financial resolutions being resumed,

Mr. *Tierney* said, the difference between his statement and that of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was not very material, and would be easily seen from a perusal of the two statements. He concluded by moving his first resolution, viz. That the amount of the public funded debt on the 1st of February, 1793, was 238,231,248l. exclusive of long and short annuities for lives, to the amount of 10,240,100l. of which sums, &c. &c. &c. The estimate for the last year's expences, he stated at 64,438,488l.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed with the Hon. Gent. that the difference between their respective statements scarcely amounted to any thing considerable; and that it principally arose from the different lights in which they had viewed the subject. Indeed, the topics of difference were so minute, that it was not necessary to dwell upon them. He would therefore content himself with moving the previous question on the resolutions of the Hon. Gent. and institute his own in their stead. The previous question on each of Mr. *Tierney's* resolutions being agreed to; Mr. *Pitt* proceeded to move his own, which were severally agreed to; being in number 22, and the total amount of which for the last year is 64,438,427l.

H. OF LORDS.
July 29.

His Majesty came to the House of Peers. Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal assent to an act to repeal an act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof; also to three other public, and two private acts.

After a most gracious speech from his Majesty (see vol. LXX. p. 790) the Parliament was prorogued.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Huskisson* presented at the bar, an account of the volunteer corps, cavalry and infantry, distinguishing the number of each.—Ordered to be laid upon the Table.

Mr. *Wilberforce* called the attention of the House to the subject of incorporating into one act all the laws relative to inclosures. In consequence of the measure being lost for the present, but feeling how necessary it was that such bill should pass in some effectual form, he rose to give notice, that he would, early in next session, bring before the House certain resolutions concerning agriculture. The measure he should propose would embrace the suggestions of the grand jury for the county of York, whose recommendation, as well as his own sense of the intrinsic importance of the subject, had led him, very much of late, to consider, in all its various views, the state of the agriculture of this country.

1. The

1. *The Antiquaries Muſeum.*
By Jacob Schnebbelie.
(Concluded from vol. LXII. p. 741.)

WE congratulate the admirers of genuine and unaffected merit on the completion (however late) of a work which will perpetuate the fair fame of one of the ableſt draughtſmen of the Engliſh ſchool; and, whilſt we applaud the warm attachment which has prompted a ſurviving friend, at no inconſiderable expence, to bring forward ſo valuable a work, it is with equal pleaſure we can add that the ſubjects are worthy of ſo diſintereſted a patronage. Thoſe more particularly deſerving commendation are, Hornſey, Whittington, Melton Mowbray, and Cold Overton Churches; the Hoſpital of St. Croſs; the Revolution Houſe and Rectory at Whittington; the Holy Ghoſt Chapel at Baſingſtoke; Ampthill Croſs; a Tower at Streatham; Portraits of St. Peter, and of King Edward IV. and his Queen; with various Plates of Painted Glaſs, ſeveral remarkable Monuments, and other rare Antiquities.

Of the merits of Mr. Schnebbelie, both as an artiſt and a man, our opinion has been given in vol. LXII. p. 189; to which we ſhall now only add, that the ſpecimens of his ability in the volume now before us fully warrant the warm encomiums in our Obituary.

In the concluding plate is a handſome monumental inſcription by one friend who well knew and properly appreciated his talents; and by another reſpectable writer the memory of Mr. Schnebbelie has thus been embalmed:

"I ſeem fated to deplore the loſs of ſome valuable aſſociate and congenial friend in theſe purſuits at the cloſe of this as of the former volume. In this I am to erect a monument to that able artiſt and antiquary Jacob Schnebbelie, who was pointed out to me at the beginning of this volume, and who has borne his part of the pleaſing labour through it. I lament his mild and modeſt manners, his ready eye, and expreſſive hand. His firſt ſpecimens were taken in the cathedral church of Canterbury, in the year 1784, when our acquaintance commenced. I have notes taken by himſelf alone and with me in various churches, illuſtrated with drawings of monuments and parts of architecture. Often have I indulged an unlimited confidence in him by himſelf; often I received inſtruction from his ſuggeſtions, when we viſited many churches together. His unremitting zeal and energy was relieved by the frankneſs of a cheerful companionableneſs when the labours of the day were ended. To an admirable talent of drawing he had gradually ſuperadded a happy talent of diſtinguiſhing and comparing ſubjects of antiquity. Let me not be accuſed of undue partiality, when I ſay he was a true practical Antiquary; nor of vanity, when I add, we mutually inſtructed each other. "We took ſweet counſel together, and walked in the houſe of God as friends." In the five years of our acquaintance I ſee nothing to blame in him, but that he had not accumulated a ſufficiency for an amiable wife and a young family; or to regret for myſelf, but that I had not more proofs of his abilities. I had planned a concluding view of monuments in England and Scotland, to have compared with thoſe of our own country, and even with thoſe in France; but,

Oſtendunt terris hunc *tantum fata.*

"I heſitate not to ſay, that in my favourite purſuit of antiquarian reſearch I have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs. I take the warning, and retire from the pleaſing taſk of immortalizing former generations, thoſe who have gone before me for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality, and, with the good abbot of St. Alban's, "recordans melius et memorans quomodo "diei mei vitalis tam mane tranſierat "quam meridies, ſicque pene finitæ ſint "veſperæ, quod multum de prope inſtat "completorio, juberem ſterni mihi lectum "in quo pauſando quieſcerem quouſque "ſol vitæ ſecundæ ite um aſſurgeret, re-"duceique ad ortum." GOUGH, *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p.* 9.

2. *The* Britiſh *Oak*; [*which, in its fallen State, is the Cauſe of* England's *Glory.*] *A Poem.*

WHEN the news-papers announced this poem to be the production of "a Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn," we had a ready clue to its anonymous author. The "Life of Lord Mansfield" had left too laſting an impreſſion on our ideas to doubt a ſingle moment of the preſent production being from the verſatile pen of Mr. Holliday. "From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere," would be a motto equally characteriſtic of both productions. If ever demonſtration and great public benefit were deducible from the bloſſoms of poetry, this ingenious author has happily united the *utile dulci*, and erected a monument of fair fame. His great objects are, to promote the ademption or abolition of tithes, on a liberal plan; to introduce, as a neceſſary conſequence, the improvement of 7 or 8 millions of uncultivated and waſte acres of land of every denomination; and, laſt, not leaſt in our eſteem, to prevent the glory

of

of England from being tarnished by the baneful practice of permitting timber-trees to outlive their vigour, and either to sink ill-fated into gradual decay, or, what is equally humiliating, to feel the murdering axe, and ignobly to send their hollow, unsound, and mutilated trunks to feed the flame of a baker's oven.

Though to the notes, which display much legal and historical knowledge, we are bound to give the palm of praise, the poetry contains many miscellaneous and curious topicks; and the following sublime invocation of, and apostrophe to, the Goddess of Liberty, may be classed among the beauties of didactic poetry. They please the imagination, and improve the mind.

"Goddess of Liberty, my Muse
Illumine, thou who canst infuse
Thy heaven-born joys, with purest grace,
And elevate the human race:
Without thee! what is transient man?
Fleeting his hours, his life a span;
The dancing hours midst storms of life,
In slothful ease, or savage strife,
Dire to unfold—are all mis-spent,
Deep buried lies the talent lent,
Without improvement, or disguise,
His life—a blank, without a prize:
No stimulus, no social joy,
The demon, Anarchy employ—
Go anarchist, and Freedom's foe,
To fair Pomona docile go;
The Goddess will thy fancy fire,
And with these truths thy breast inspire.
When the four Crab-tree gives delight,
Let Afric wash her Ethiops white;
By grafting, by the pruning knife,
The tree's improv'd, assumes new life,
By culture nourish'd, kindly plac'd,
Gives fruit delicious to the taste."

The following is an analysis of the contents of this extraordinary poem:

"Cheadle Park, in the county of Stafford, has for many ages given nutriment to a venerable oak, which, from its size and symmetry, is supposed to have been planted there several ages before the dissolution of monasteries, and to have lived in five or more centuries. Its circumference near the parent-soil is 14 feet 7 inches; and at the commencement of its wide-spreading arms the circumference is 16 feet. The dissolution of monasteries leads to the discussion of tithes, and the prominent features of commutation.—The landing of King William in South Devon, and the happy consequences flowing from genuine liberty, are contrasted with the dire effects of anarchy.—Hooker's sublime definition of law.—An address to Britannia, as the empress of the main; the protectress of merit, and the promoter of equality among men of science, concludes the first book."

"The second branch, or division of the British Oak records the marriage of the first Duke of Newcastle with the sole daughter and heir of William Bassett, of Blore, esquire, whose ancestors were for several centuries lords of the manors of Cheadle, and Cheadle Park.—The address of Hymen, and of the age-worn oak, in the assumed character of guardian of the wood.—A picturesque view in the moorlands of Staffordshire in a summer evening.—And a loco-descriptive view of the small yet rapid river Churnet. The Druids are supposed to have resided in this wild part of Staffordshire.—A monody on the death of a friend concludes the second book."

"The third and last division of the British Oak opens with the wonderful appearance of a floating Druidical Temple, conducted in a stately barge, many miles along the river Thames. This antient temple was removed, at a considerable expence, by General Conway, from the Isle of Jersey to Park-Place, near Henley, where it is carefully preserved, and of which a correct view has been taken by a celebrated Antiquary.—Wetley Rocks are described.—The Honourable Mrs. Damer, sole daughter and heir of General Conway, having, with a pure spirit of loyalty and praise-worthy liberality, offered to present the City of London with a portrait of the magnanimous Lord Nelson, either in bronze or marble; this pleasing and uncommon effort of her genius introduces the animating subject of the gallant admiral's victory. An apostrophe to the Lords Saint Vincent and Nelson, the favourite sons of Neptune, the British Nisus and Euryalus, succeeds. And the third division terminates with an adjudication by old Father Thames of the prize of merit to Strawberry-Hill, the unique, picturesque, and elegant seat of Mrs. Damer."

3. *A concise View, from History and Prophecy, of the great Predictions in the Sacred Writings that have been fulfilled, also of those that are fulfilling, and that remain to be accomplished. By* Francis Dobbs, *Esq Member for the Borough of* Charlemont, *in* Ireland *In Letters to his eldest Son.*

MR. D. has already published, in 8 small volumes, price 3s. 6d. each, sewed, the great events that have taken place in the world down to 1715; the ninth will come out in the course of this year, and bring and complete the history to the present day. In the Preface to the present work he tells us, that he intended to have gone at some length into history and the sacred predictions, in the House, when voting for the Union June 7; but confined himself to such

ſuch paſſages as will ſupport three poſitions: 1. the certainty of the ſecond advent of the Meſſiah; 2. the ſigns and manner of it; and, laſt, that Ireland is to have the glorious pre-eminence of being the firſt kingdom that will receive him. "Feeling as I do, that we are living in the moſt momentous and eventful period of the world; feeling as I do, that a new and better order of things is about to ariſe; and that Ireland, in that new order of things, is to be highly diſtinguiſhed, indeed this bill has no terrors for me." The ſigns of Chriſt's near approach are, "the fall of the papal power, and the very high degree of infidelity. The ſtone, which Daniel foretold was to be cut out of the mountain without hands, and to fall on the feet of the image, and break the whole image to-pieces, cannot be found in any country that is a part of the image! therefore, all the countries that were comprized in the Babyloniſh and Aſſyrian empire, in the Medo-Perſian, the Grecian, and the Roman empire, are poſitively precluded. The Meſſiah, Iſa. xli. 25, is to come from a country North of Judea. The new world is out of the queſtion, being no where a ſubject of prophecy; and, as the image is excluded, it can only be in the Ruſſian empire, or in the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, or Ireland. That it is Ireland, Mr. D. thinks demonſtrated from Rev. xv. 2, where, by the ſea of glaſs is meant an iſland; xiv. 2, by the *harp*, the *arms* of Ireland; xvi. 16, by Armageddon, *Armagh*, or, as its old name, Ardmagh. The beſt Hebrew ſcholar in the college of Dublin thinks the true meaning of Armageddon is the Mountain of the Goſpel. Now, the Engliſh of Ardmaccaddon is the hill or mountain of the great teacher. All the empires of the image roſe Weſt of each other, and the laſt kingdom that completed the image was Great Britain; and the ſtone is firſt to fall on the feet of the image, ſo that Ireland ſeems to be fitted in all reſpects for this great purpoſe, from its being ſtill farther Weſt, and from its vicinity to the laſt toe of the image. The exemption of Ireland from the ſerpent kind is ſtrongly emblematic that Satan, the great ſerpent, is there to meet his firſt deadly blow. The crown of Ireland is the *apoſtolic* crown; and it has been immemorially called the Iſland of Saints, though certainly it has never yet deſerved that appellation Its own name alſo denotes that it is to be the ſcourge of a wicked world. The Giant's Cauſeway ſeems an emblem of the ſtone of Daniel, it being in fact compoſed of pillars of ſtone, nicely jointed into each other, cut out of the mountain that overtops it without human hand. And, beſides all this, the Jews were never perſecuted in any degree in Ireland; and their perſecutors have been, and are to be, peculiarly puniſhed. (p. 200—202.)

We cannot follow the ſpeaker in his arguments for this happy privilege of Ireland, whoſe independence as a kingdom is deſtroyed by this bill, which can never be an operative law, the independence of Ireland being written in the immutable records of Heaven; yet he means to demand from all who are ſprung from him, or over whom he has the leaſt influence, to pay it the moſt implicit obedience, *till the Meſſiah ſhall in perſon demand their obedience.* The reſult of Mr. D's obſervations on different periods, in his 14 letters to his ſon, leads him to give the preference in all improvement to Great Britain, which, "he feels himſelf warranted to ſay, is not the ſecond but the firſt country on the face of the globe; but I muſt add, that ſhe is become profligate and corrupt when compared with what ſhe was in 1715. The great body of the higher orders are notoriouſly unbelievers in Revealed Religion. As to the duties due to their country, to their fellow-creatures, and their God, I appeal to the feelings of any honeſt man who reads this work, whether they have or have not performed them." (p. 109.) He allows, however, that England is infinitely leſs vicious than France; and, in proportion to the extent of her wealth and empire, perhaps, freer from guilt than any other now exiſting nation; but her faults are of magnitude enough to make her think and tremble. In letter XV. he compares the preſent age with the Auguſtan; and obſerves, that nothing diſtinguiſhes the periods we now live in from the ſtate of mankind at the death of Auguſtus but Chriſtianity. But, if we are to truſt to outward appearances, that religion is rapidly vaniſhing from the earth. How are we to hope that mere human reaſoning ſhall, in the preſent depraved ſtate of nations and of men, prevent ſimilar calamities, tyranny, ignorance, and ſlavery, to what filled the Auguſtan age? (p. 114.)

There

There is, however, a glorious difference between theſe times and the ſummit of the heathen world. There are now on the earth 144,000 true believers and followers of Chriſt ready to receive and obey the commands of their maſter. Theſe are the ſalt of the earth, and by theſe it will be ſaved." (p. 117.) In letters XVI. and XVII. the writer explains the various prophecies; and in XVIII. points out the certainty of a *perſonal* Antichriſt, as well as a perſonal Meſſiah. This was the firſt beaſt, or the Roman monarchy, and Antichriſt was Auguſtus. "That emperor was an able, poliſhed villain; and under him was the ſummit of the heathen or ſatanic world. This eighth perſonage, who was of the ſeven, is alſo to put on exterior appearance of virtue for lies, to have two horns like the lamb, but to act as the dragon." He is of opinion that this ſecond beaſt and the falſe prophet then to accompany will not act till Chriſt again appears on earth. (p. 191.)

In the title of letter XX. it is ſaid, that "all men, both good and bad, now upon the earth have lived before;" and, p. 205, "all who compoſe the army of Chriſt, and who are ſtyled the firſt fruits by St. Paul, were dead, and have been born again." Theſe are the 144,000 of the Revelations, chap. vii. "in the ordinary way literally to be born again." (p. 211.) The perſonal Antichriſt will appear in one of the ten kingdoms that compoſe the image of the ſecond chapter of Daniel, and in one of the ten into which the Weſtern Roman empire was broken, and this is France, where that man ſhall appear who leads the wicked world." (p. 218.) Mr. D. indulges a ſingular opinion that all men who live now have lived before. This he infers of the followers of Antichriſt, from Iſaiah xiv. 9. "From this paſſage we have every reaſon to believe that, as all the beſt men who have ever lived are to be upon the earth, ſo are all the worſt; and all the mighty villains that have lived, from the creation of the world to the preſent day, will unite with the Antichriſt. So we find that all who were immediately inſtrumental in the death of Chriſt are to be again on the earth at the ſecond coming, from Mark xiii. 30, Matthew xxvi. 69; from which laſt he infers, "the *high prieſt* muſt *be again* upon the earth;" and from Rev. i. 7, that "they who were concerned in his crucifixion muſt alſo be here. It therefore becomes a like queſtion, as to the very wicked and the very beſt, in what way they are to be again upon the earth; and I think it is by coming *literally through the womb.*" See Ezek. xxxvii. 11—15, 24, 25, Pſalm xc. 3, 4, Iſaiah xxvi. 29, Matt. xi. 23, xxvii. 12, 13. Living more than once in the ordinary way in the caſe of John the Baptiſt exemplified beyond a doubt. See alſo John iii. 3—12, 1 Cor. xv. 22, 23, 45—49. That men live more than once in the ordinary way of being born again, is ſtrongly confirmed by Rev. xiv. 13. From the reſt of that chapter the text applies only to the times of the ſecond coming, and thoſe events ſubſequent thereto; and I think there is no way of explaining it but of living more than once. See alſo Dan. xii. 1. I now proceed to point out the plan that I conceive is leading to the great conſummation of the purpoſes of this world. I apprehend *no man has lived ſince the Flood who was not in exiſtence before it*; and that all, both good and bad, have been born again ſubſequent thereto. The *worſt* were *regenerated* in the line of Ham, and particularly in his ſon Canaan; which will explain that paſſage where it is ſaid, 'Curſed be Canaan, a ſervant of 'ſervants ſhall he be to his brother.' The *beſt* were *brought again into* the world in the line of Abraham and his ſon Iſaac, and his grandſon Jacob; and though not then capable of the pure worſhip ordained by Chriſt, they were able to receive a prepara*tory* to it, and the belief in one God, as revealed in the Moſaic diſpenſation; but all but that race were idolaters, and were incapable of being otherwiſe *till another ſtage of their exiſtence.* Agreeable to this order of things, I conceive that all the beſt and worſt of mankind were actually born again, and living at the death of Chriſt. At the commencement of the millenium there will be multitudes on the earth of all nations and languages, who, though not yet capable of that immortality which the 144,000 ſprung from Abraham have obtained, yet they ſhall live on without diſeaſe or miſery, and die with the certainty of eternal life and happineſs; and ſo will thoſe ſprung from them, till all who are capable of happineſs have perfected their ſalvation. And then comes up again the generation of vipers, and the devil, being then looſed

at

at the end of the 1000 years; and all the then inhabitants of the earth being corrupt, except the 144,000, Satan leads them againſt Chriſt and thoſe who with him are thus immortalized, when the wicked ſhall be deſtroyed from heaven, as Rev. xx.; and thus the whole race of men having gone through the allotted ſtages of exiſtence, this globe paſſes away, and then comes the general reſurrection and final judgement. This* of living more than once is, in my opinion, the great key to the Scriptures; the viſiting the ſins of the fathers on the children, to the third and fourth generation, no longer appears contrary to juſtice, for it is only making bad people the means of raiſing up bodies for departed ſouls. The confining the Moſaic diſpenſation to the ſeed of Iſaac, and Chriſt's doctrines not being given till the world was 4000 years old, are alſo thereby rendered perfectly intelligible. So likewiſe is the Meſſiah's not being able to eſtabliſh his kingdom at the firſt coming, men not being ſufficiently prepared, and free will being indiſpenſable to virtue. Children being born and inſtantly dying, or living only a few years, and its being ſaid, 'Of ſuch is the kingdom of heaven,' is alſo cleared up; for, though it was indiſpenſably neceſſary they ſhould go through the allotted times, that every man muſt be born, yet, if they had attained the capability of perfecting their ſalvation, it was not neceſſary to keep them longer in the world for probation; and, in ſhort, this mode of viewing the Scriptures will be found to anſwer moſt of the difficulties that ariſe in reconciling the different portions as to men with the juſtice and wiſdom of God. It may, at firſt ſight, appear odd to you, if this be ſo, that you have not a conſciouſneſs of *whom you have been before*; and that may be given you in an inſtant; and before I conclude this volume, I will offer you ſome reaſons that convince me there are now on the earth 144,000 perſons *who have, or will have, a full conſciouſneſs of a previous exiſtence.*" (p. 215—227.)

In Letter XXI. our author points out that there are two diſtinct races of men; the one from God, through Adam, the other through a creation of the devil. Letter XXII. points out two remarkable ſocieties now on earth, each claiming an intercourſe with ſpirits, and in oppoſition to each other, the one preparing for the reception of Chriſt, the other of antichriſt. Mr. D. tells us of an Avignon ſociety, which commenced 1779, and claims to be from divine inſpiration; a council of 7, headed by a Poliſh count, direct their affairs. Mr. D. was in London 14 years ago, and introduced to 30 perſons, who all declared they had reaſons, out of the common order of things, to think theſe times would produce mighty changes that would end in the eſtabliſhment of human happineſs. Among them was the Poliſh count, who, with Mr. D. and two French gentlemen, had the ſame predictive viſion of the ſun miraculouſly withholding its light, a ſtar riſing in the Eaſt, and the ſun afterwards riſing from the Weſt. The falſe prophet who accompanies the beaſt, or antichriſt, and is to be taken and deſtroyed with him, is Mahomet.

Letters XXIII. XXIV. ſhew what is to happen after Chriſt and antichriſt appear, and the final deſtruction of the latter and his army, together with the manner of it. What follows the deſtruction of antichriſt and his army, to the conſummation of all things.

We have made ſo many extracts from this extraordinary piece, in order to explain more fully the author's meaning. "Wonder not," ſays he, in the cloſe of his 15th letter, p. 118, at the ſtrength of language which I uſe; for, were it to be weaker, it would belie the reaſoning of my head, and the feelings of my heart. Let men call your father mad if they pleaſe, but I know that I can bear the teſtimony of ſober examination, and that I am, in all I ſhall ſay on this ſubject, only the zealous advocate of *ſacred truth.*"

4. *Obſervations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its Proportion to the whole Income of* Great Britain. *A new and corrected Edition, with conſiderable Additions reſpecting the Extent, Commerce, Population, Diviſion of Income and Capital of this Kingdom. By the Rev.* H. Beeke.

WE have already noticed this writer in our politico-literary walks, LXVIII. 226. In the preſent publication, though he "admits that we are more powerful, have reſources more permanent, a population more numerous, and an income

* Sic Orig.

come more conſiderable, than the moſt enlarged computations which have been hitherto publiſhed, and he believes he has the means of proving theſe facts beyond all future controverſy, he has alſo been uniformly perſuaded, that the part of the national income which is made liable to the preſent tax bears a far leſs proportion to the whole of it than has been conjectured, and that its produce cannot much if at all exceed *ſeven millions.*" (pp. 2, 3.)

"A part of the firſt edition of this pamphlet was printed before Mr. Pitt's ſpeech in June, 1799, in which he took credit for the produce at 7,500,000l. By that ſpeech I was confirmed in my own calculation on this ſubject, and the event has proved that they were not greatly erroneous. If my opinion had been founded on any circumſtances tending to depreſs the national ſpirit, to repreſent us as exhauſted, enfeebled, impoveriſhed, and unable to perſevere in the glorious ſtruggle which we have hitherto made with ſo much energy for our own political exiſtence and for the general liberty of Europe; if it were not, on the contrary, founded on a conviction that we have been chiefly involved in this conteſt from the general ignorance or contempt of our real ſtrength, from a belief that our ſyſtem of finance was founded on a baſis little more real than the gold mines of Miſſiſippi, and that the ſmallneſs of our numbers made it preſumption in us to aſpire to more than a very ſubaltern place among the nations of Europe; if I was not convinced, and able to demonſtrate, that theſe notions reſpecting us are in every reſpect falſe, I ſhould probably have refrained from publiſhing my ſentiments, and ſilently lamented the approaching miſeries of my country. Europe ſtill looks to *us* for help: notwithſtanding the military ſucceſſes which have ſo wonderfully changed the ſcene, ſhe ſtill depends on us; and an idea, that we have even a ſlowly-diminiſhing ability to carry on the war, might now occaſion a very miſchievous deſpondence on one part, and obſtinacy on the other. I rejoice to ſee the ſelf-confiding energy of Britons; to ſee that we are triumphant becauſe we dare be ſo:

"Ego me nunc denique natum
Gratulor——

If ever there was a ſeaſon for glorying in the national character, it is now. We have reſiſted violence with firmneſs; we have heard without diſmay the threat of a nation which was ſweeping mankind from the earth; we have ſeen powerful kingdoms hiding their heads like the oſtrich, and yet leaving themſelves expoſed to deſtruction; we have been deſerted and left alone to fight againſt the enemy of laws and of religion; yet *we* have never meanly ſhrunk from the conteſt. To the intrinſic power of the nation, to its morals, to the adminiſtration of public affairs, to the exalted character placed by Providence on the throne of this country, and protected by his care, we owe theſe unparalleled bleſſings. If in the courſe of this pamphlet I have expreſſed opinions contradicting thoſe which have been ſanctioned by great authority, yet I hope I have not done it in a captious or contentious manner. It cannot be the lot of any one man, however great his talents, to act every part in the drama of ſocial life, and much muſt be left to others, who may neither be equally able nor equally diligent. Next in point of merit to the important meaſure of providing for the gradual extinction of the old public debt, which Mr. P. propoſed with ſo much good ſenſe, and has perſevered in with ſo much honour, is his preſent plan for preventing as much as poſſible the dangerous accumulation of a new one. The income tax is founded in moral equity and political wiſdom; and, heavy as it is, the people do not murmur at it, becauſe they ſee its neceſſity; and I ſhould be more ſorry that it has failed (and under *any prudent* modification ſtill fail) of being ſo productive as was expected, if I did not know that this failure, inſtead of being a reaſon for deſpondency, is chiefly occaſioned by circumſtances which ought to give additional confidence, by more general diffuſion of wealth among a greater number of inhabitants. It has been too much the faſhion of late to magnify, either from malignity or from ignorance, the diſparity of human conditions. If the diviſion of income among us were really ſo unequal as it is continually repreſented by declaimers, where would thoſe myriads of the middling claſs have been found who have armed at their own expence for the general protection? If the inequality of income has been increaſing, how is it that all taxes on articles of univerſal conſumption are hourly more

productive, while those of an opposite kind are many of them diminishing? That, with respect to new taxes, those which bear on the general population usually exceed, or at least equal, expectation; while those which bear on articles of limited use, or, like this, are founded on a speculation of greatly concentrated income, almost always fall short of the first calculations?"

5. *Thoughts on the Corn Trade* *.

"PROPOSALS to Government for the establishing a system of regulations by which the buyer and seller would equally well know, at all times, the quantity of each kind of grain in the kingdom, the only just and wise mode of regulating the price of corn or any other commodity; by a corn-dealer." It is a *nominal* excise. An act of parliament to appoint that every farmer shall, under a heavy penalty, notify the produce of his harvest, build the wheat-stacks of certain dimensions, visibly larger than that of other grain; no wheat to be stacked in barns; an officer appointed to measure and ascertain the space the different grains occupy; to publish in the Gazette or country papers the number of superficial feet of each kind of grain each man has grown. No unthreshed corn to be sold but on oath, verified by the proper officer, that the grower has not the power within himself of threshing it out; and such small farmers to be relieved by Government as the West-India merchants have been. Every grower or possessor of unthreshed grain to enter in a book every sort or quantity of grain he shall sell, and the remainder to be examined by the officer. Every person having grain of any kind, the quantity to be fixed by parliament, to declare such quantity on oath; and, that the officer may have time to verify the sales, and give a certificate that the grain has been declared to Government, no grain shall be sold but on seven days credit, and the debt not recoverable but accompanied with the officer's certificate. The number benefited to those complaining without reason would, by the best calculation, on a population of 11 millions, be as 9 millions eating this bread cheaper to 2 millions selling their grain at its real value, and fully paid for any additional trouble they may have had from the new regulation, made purposely to augment the happiness of the poorer classes of the community.

6. *Considerations on the Increase of the Poor Rates, and on the State of the Workhouse, in* Kingston-upon-Hull. *To which is now added, A short Account of the Improvements in the Maintenance of the Poor of the Town.*

IN 1698, an act of parliament was obtained for erecting a workhouse in this town, and a corporation constituted under the name of the Governor, Deputy-governor, Assistants, and Guardians, of the Poor. They began by erecting a *charity-house*, at the expence of 360l. collected from house to house, and in the churches and chapels of the town, and applied it rather as a school for children, while the adult poor were supported at their own houses by weekly pensions. The annual amount of the poor-rates, from 410l. in 1728, has increased, 1793, to 8320l. It might be expected that the poor-rates in every part of the country would increase *pari passu* with the population; but in many places they have undoubtedly increased much faster. The number of inhabitants in Hull was found to be, in 1792, 22,286; and, in 1798, 24,094. During the American war, the demand for the manufactures of this country, and the price of labour of all sorts, were much less than at present, but the poor-rates were not increased in so great a proportion. The industrious poor were never better paid for their labour, nor ever enjoyed greater means of comfortable subsistence than at the present time; and, therefore, the extraordinary increase of the poor-rates must be attributed entirely to the war. The great object of a workhouse is to provide employment for the poor: and no persons should be idle, and persons of depraved character should be made to work alone; but in this at Hull vagabonds and women of the town are allowed to associate with the children; and poor people of good character refuse to go into it. In the poor-house at Edinburgh the worst paupers were employed; in the house of industry at Shrewsbury prayers are read and attended morning and evening; in this at Hull they make a perfect mockery of all religion, and the poor-rates are increased by the infamous conduct of pandars and procuresses; and some men of property let houses to persons of ill fame. Mr. Thompson

* This tract is printed on paper made over again.

Thompſon propoſes to make Hull workhouſe a nurſery for ſeamen, and to have its receipts and expenditures regularly kept. The average expence of maintaining the poor in the houſe is nearly 4s. each per week; and the total amount for one year (1799) 2232l.; nor are the proviſions purchaſed at the cheapeſt prices, whereas, if bought by public contract, ſeveral hundred pounds a year would be ſaved. There ſhould be a committee of five or ſix reſpectable men, and a new roomy houſe erected. Out-penſioners ſhould be viſited, and their mode of ſpending their time and money enquired into. Much expence has been ſaved by the *earnings* of the poor at Shrewſbury, Oxford, Newcaſtle, and other places. Mr. T. has ſubjoined an eſtimate of the materials and ſite of the old workhouſe, and urges the erection of a new one in a more airy and healthful ſituation. The reſult of his enquiries is annexed to this pamphlet, and intituled, "A ſhort Account of the Improvements in the Maintenance of the Poor of the Town of Kingſton upon Hull." From the commencement of the reform in the management of the poor there had been a conſiderable weekly ſaving of money; and, after the receipt of the quarter's poor-rate due the 1ſt of November laſt, it appeared there would be in the hands of the bankers a balance of 2,500l. It was, therefore, reſolved to reduce the poor-rate, which was 8320l. *per annum*, one-half, or 4160l. *per annum*; and this reſolution was accordingly publiſhed in the Hull news-papers; and this when wheat was ſelling at the high price of 11s. 6d. per buſhel. The balance in the bankers hands is ſtill 1500l. though the poor in the houſe have been increaſed to 320, and the neceſſities of the times have greatly increaſed the out-penſioners. If theſe improvements are followed up, and others made, which may be reported in a future publication, we may praiſe the benevolent and wiſe attention of the governor of Hull workhouſe, and propoſe him as an example to ſimilar officers in ſimilar inſtitutions; with earneſt wiſhes that men may be found in every age, in every great town, with equal capacity, integrity, and perſeverance; ſenſible as we are how rapid are the inroads of evil on the ſmalleſt relaxation of good.

7. *The Art of making and managing Cyder, deduced from rational Principles and actual Experience. By* Abraham Crocker, *M. S. A.*

MR. C's communications have been honoured with a place in the Tranſactions of the Philoſophical Society in America, and in a very popular provincial Agricultural Survey in his own country. Our approbation will add little to ſuch authority.

8. *Reflections on the relative Situations of Maſter and Servant, hiſtorically and politically conſidered; the Irregularities of Servants; the Employment of Foreigners; and the general Inconveniences reſulting from the Want of proper Regulations.*

THE number of ſervants having ſo enormouſly increaſed ſince the reign of Elizabeth, the writer wiſhes to extend to them the regulations of the ſtatutes of labourers, the only ſervants known at that time of day, while the preſent luxurious and oſtentatious mode of living brings together ſo many hundreds of footmen, coachmen, and chairmen, in one ſtreet, and during the night, ſo that it is abſolutely impoſſible that diſputes, riots, outrages, and deſtruction of carriages, ſhould not perpetually happen, as they actually do, to the diſgrace of our police, unleſs the peaceable demeanour of ſervants of every denomination were enforced by adequate regulations. The argument will apply, in a greater or leſs degree, to every conſiderable town in the kingdom. Nor is there any reaſon why ſervants ſhould not be under regulation, as well as chairmen, hackney-coachmen, manufacturers, journeymen, and different branches of trade, continually laid under ſpecific rules or bye-laws, to be enforced by the magiſtrates, and combinations to increaſe their wages ſeverely puniſhed. The ſtatute-books do not contain one regulation for our menial ſervants, except the law, 32 Geo. III. to prevent counterfeit characters. Characters ought to be juſt and fair, and, except in the articles of honeſty and ſobriety, rather inclining to the favourable ſide. It may be doubted whether high wages are a cauſe of bad conduct. Competition ſhould not be reſtrained, or the juſt claims of ſuperior merit, talents, and induſtry, limited, in a free country. It is certainly true that the wages of menial ſervants have of late years riſen extravagantly, and are perceptibly on the riſe at the preſent juncture. Our author thinks there is no juſt cauſe for it;

it; becauſe the articles of a ſervant's wants when in place have not conſiderably advanced in price; whilſt to the maſter, who is to lodge, feed, and clothe them, a thouſand circumſtances augment the expence. He lays the fair and reaſonable outgoings of a livery-ſervant in London at 10l. 10s. per annum. As much more to ſervants out of livery. A ſervant's livery ſeldom coſts a maſter ſo little. As to maid-ſervants, cooks excepted, whoſe pretenſions are generally much beyond their merits, he apprehends their ordinary rate of wages is not unreaſonable. Tea and ſugar are not neceſſaries; but where allowed, an additional allowance muſt be made. A full third, or perhaps half more is neceſſary to enable them to lay by for ſickneſs or want of employ. Poſſibly the eſtabliſhment of a fixed rate of wages, and that a moderate one, might prove beneficial in another point of view, unconnected with the ſubject itſelf, by withdrawing from our young men the temptation they now have to quit the uſeful occupations of agriculture and manufactures for the more eaſy labour of domeſtic ſervants. The power given the juſtices to hear and remedy complaints of or againſt any ſervant has been ſo properly exerciſed that no other has been thought neceſſary. This writer recommends a public regiſter of menial ſervants in London and every great town, deſcriptive of their perſons, and aſcertaining their employment and the intervals when they were out of place; and it might enable Government to calculate the number of able-bodied men following one particular occupation therein. All clubs of ſervants, in or out of place, exceeding ſeven, except friendly ſocieties, to be declared illegal; and all diſputes about wages, hiring, and liveries, to be cognizable by the magiſtrate; as alſo drunkenneſs, inſolence, diſobedience of lawful orders, and wilful or malicious injury of the houſe or property of the maſter or miſtreſs.

9. *Some Account of the Proceedings that took Place on the Landing of the* French *near* Fiſhguard, *in* Pembrokeſhire, *on the 22d of* February, 1797, *and of the Enquiry afterwards had into Lieutenant-colonel* Knox's *Conduct on that Occaſion, by Order of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief: together with the official Correſpondence and other Documents. By* Thomas Knox, *late Lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the* Fiſhguard *Volunteers.*

ON the landing of the French at Fiſhguard, Lieut.-col. K. haſtened to the ſpot, and made what appeared to him the neceſſary arrangements for diſcovering their ſtrength; and finding it inexpedient to attack them with the few men under his command, retreated towards Haverford Weſt, to wait for reinforcements, which were hourly expected. In his retreat he was met by Lord Cawdor, who informed him, that, by the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant, he had aſſumed the command of the troops, which, by a recent letter, Mr. K. underſtood had been given to Col. Colby. This put Mr. K. into a momentary dilemma; but Col. Colby having ſtated that he had given up the command to Lord Cawdor, and that the preſent was not a fit time for diſputes, Mr. K. followed his example, and put himſelf under the command of his Lordſhip, and received the thanks of the King for his conduct; but a letter from Mr. Haſſall to Mr. Macnamara, which reprobated, in ſtrong language, the conduct of Mr. Knox, led to an enquiry by an officer ſent from the Duke of York; in conſequence of which, Mr. K. demanded a court-martial, or a public inveſtigation of his conduct; but was refuſed both. The Lord Lieutenant requeſted Mr. K, in the King's name, to reſign his commiſſion, which he did, and ſent a challenge to Lord Cawdor, which was accepted; and when an attempt was made to bring the matter into a civil court, Mr. Macnamara informed Mr. K's ſolicitor that he was ready to fight Mr. K. if he pleaſed. The ſubject is a very delicate one. The officers in Mr. K's corps bear teſtimony to his ſpirit and conduct. Lord Cawdor calls the latter in queſtion.

10. *A Call for Union with the Eſtabliſhed Church, addreſſed to* Engliſh *Proteſtants; being a Compilation of Paſſages from various Authors Selected and publiſhed by* George-Iſaac Huntingford, *D. D Warden of* St. Mary's *College near* Wincheſter.

THIS little work is prefaced with an affectionate dedication to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe "well-adapted and convincing ſpeech on the propoſed legiſlative union with Ireland ſhews his thoughts to be intent on the ſubject of eccleſiaſtical polity." In order to defeat the pernicious oppoſition

ſition to, and undermining of, our faith, which may even in peace be practiſed by thoſe who have imbibed the baneful influence of falſe philoſophy, joined together to overthrow Chriſtianity; Dr. H. recommends *unity* in ſupport of our religion. He aſſerts the character of excellence *in general* which the Liturgy of the Church may juſtly claim, and recommends attendance on the ſervice of the Church for the ſake of the prayers, even though the preaching of ſome one or other miniſter is not at all times, and on all occaſions, preciſely according to our ideas of what a diſcourſe ſhould be. Here, as well as in his remark, that, "if any perſon will attend the ſame miniſter through a ſeries of Sabbaths, it is much more than probable that, in the courſe of not many months, he will hear the whole council of God, as far as it is revealed in Scripture, with reſpect to man's ſalvation, gradually laid open, and duly explained, and the whole body of works which ſhould ſpring from faith, diſtinctly noticed, and properly enforced on Chriſtian motives;" we are ſorry to differ from this excellent writer, who poſſeſſes our good opinion, as we very much doubt if that be ſo general a practice with the clergy, whether incumbents or their curates, and ſtill leſs in academical or cathedral pulpits, to obſerve ſo connected a mode of preaching as is beſt calculated to enforce and explain the great ſyſtem of religion in the two diſpenſations. We have read ſermons for every Sunday in the year, and on the feſtivals; but are not theſe grown unfaſhionable? and is not the modern practice of preaching too flimſy and too elegant for ſuch ſubjects? After all that the clergy can ſay to the laity, more depends on their own example, attention to duty and reſidence, and to good practice, than they, even the higheſt ranks of them, ſeem to be at preſent aware of. We cannot, however, too ſtrongly impreſs the ſhort conſiderations with which the editor concludes his *Call*. "The pureſt conſtitution is ſecretly undermined by party diſtraction. The Chriſtian community is ſadly diſtinguiſhed by religious diviſions. Whoever loves his country will diſcourage the former; whoever would obey the precepts of the Goſpel will avoid the latter evils. For in his wiſdom our Lord hath ſaid, Every kingdom divided againſt itſelf is brought to deſolation; and in his authority he hath given command, Have peace one with another." The ſelections are, on church unity, from Sherlock; church edification, from a diſcourſe by Dr. Haſcard, in a collection of caſes by ſome divines of the city of London*; ſeparation not neceſſary, from Hoadly's Reaſonableneſs of Conformity; compoſed forms of prayer, from Dr. Claget, in the collection of caſes; myſtical interpretation of Scripture, from Beauſobre and L'Enfant; Introduction to the New Teſtament, guarding againſt too general an application of types and allegories; ſermons, from Jeremiah Taylor's Rules and Advices concerning preaching; ſcrupulous conſcience and certainty of ſalvation, from the ſame writer; miſcellaneous paſſages, ſelected and adapted from the works of Bp. Hall; teſtimonies to the Liturgy, from Wilberforce's Practical View; epiſcopacy defended, from the "Apoſtolical Inſtitution" of it by Chillingworth; unreaſonableneſs and miſchief of ſeparation, from one of Tillotſon's and one of Stillingfleet's ſermons; fruit of the Spirit, from a ſermon on that ſubject by Hooper; arguments with ſeparatiſts, drawn from the above ſelections, form the concluſion of this "Call for Union," and references to ſuch "divines of the Eſtabliſhment, who "unequivocally aſſert the doctrine of divine aſſiſtance to the human underſtanding."

II. *Pleaſures of Solitude, a Poem. By* S. Courtier.

THE ſubject of the enſuing pages will be found to have entered early into the contemplation of the author; it occupied a portion of that little volume which, nearly ſix years ago, he ſubmitted to the judgement of the publick; and it has ſince formed the frequent topick of his meditation, and the ſolace of many anxious hours. Theſe "Poems" we never met with; and of his "Revolutions" we expreſſed our ſentiments in vol. LXVI. p. 1023. We wiſh not to diſappoint Mr. C. in his ambition for "the acquiſition of honourable fame," or "the applauſe of the wiſe and good," or "the only treaſure which ſeems in this age attainable by the efforts of poetical genius." Much

* "The London Caſes againſt the Diſſenters, as commonly called." EDIT.

we

we fear, by this laſt ſentence, he intends a tranſlation of the old maxim, "*laudatur et alget.*".

12. *The Holy Land: a Poem. By* Francis Wrangham, *M. A. Member of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

WE have already borne teſtimony to this writer in our review (vol. LXVIII. p. 1060) of a former publication, now ſo ſcarce that we have not been able to procure a ſecond copy*. The preſent is a ſecond poem, written for Mr. Seaton's prize, and is inſcribed, with much gratitude, to the Rev. Dr. Simmons, rector of Narberth and Lampeter, in Pembrokeſhire, and prebendary of St. David's. The poet invokes the ſpirit of *Cowper*, "to caſt his mantle on the pilgrim Muſe," and, after deſcribing the conqueſt of Canaan by Joſhua; the nativity, miracles, and crucifixion, of Chriſt; the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, and the pollution of it by Pagans and Mahometans, and the cruſades, in the firſt of which ſix millions, on the firſt preaching of Peter the Hermit, aſſumed the croſs; proceeds on pilgrimage over France, Italy, and Greece (in the laſt of which he ſtops at Athens, to celebrate Mr. Tweddel, who died there in the midſt of his literary purſuits), to Acre, where he panegyriſes Sir Sidney Smith, who, under its walls, arreſted Bonaparte in full march to Conſtantinople. Arrived at Jeruſalem, he contemplates the preſent unpeopled and unproductive ſtate of Judæa, forms conjectures, alluding to the doctrine of the millenium, about its firſt condition, when her

"— recogniz'd *Meſſiah* ſhall deſcend,
In royal *Salim* fix his central throne,
And rule with golden ſway the central world."

Concluſion:

"O come that day of glory, that bright ſpeck,
Far in the dim horizon's utmoſt verge,
By Prophecy's unerring finger mark'd
To Faith's ſtrong eye — when, with the innumerous good [ſtray
Of every age, the whiterob'd Saint ſhall
Through groves of paradiſe, and drink unquench'd [there,
Th' exhauſtleſs ſtream of Science! SEATON
Who bad to GOD the annual hymn aſcend;
There NEWTON, whoſe quick glance thro' farthelt ſpace,
Darting in every page of Nature's code,
Saw *Deity* inſcrib'd; and PALEY there,
(For why ſhould Praiſe, ſtill ling'ring round the tomb,
Her torch ſepulchral light but for the dead?)
From whoſe keen ſpear the Atheiſt crew, appall'd, [voice
Shrink to their native night; with all whoſe
And harmonizing life in Virtue's cauſe [ſtars
Their blended rhetorick pour'd, ſhall ſhine as
Glowing in Heaven's eternal firmament,
With beam unchang'd, while ſuns and worlds decay."

13. *The Anſwer of Mr.* Taunton, *of* Oxford, *to a Letter written by Dr.* Alexander Croke, *of* Studley, *to the Proprietors of the Common of* Otmoor.

THE author, who is clerk of the peace for the county of Oxford, and townclerk of the city of Oxford, and alſo holds many honourable appointments in that city and its univerſity, having been aſperſed in the moſt violent and unprovoked manner; here gives a plain and unaffected reply to four unjuſtifiable charges.

14. *Oratio* Creweiana, *in Theatro* Sheldoniano, Oxon, *habita vii Kal.* Julii, 1800, *à* Gul. Crowe, *LL.B è Coll.* Nov. *Public. Univ. Oratore.*

THE orator having, two years before, enlarged on the praiſes of muſick, has on this occaſion choſen for his ſubject the ſcience of *Poetry*; which gives him an opportunity of paying a well-timed compliment to the military ſpirit of the Univerſity, and an affectionate tribute to the lamented memory of two of her profeſſors of poetry, Thomas Warton the elder, and his ſon and nameſake, as well as his other ſon, Joſeph, and his daughter, whoſe Ode on her father's death was publiſhed at the end of his poems by his brother Joſeph, 1748, whom the Orator celebrates as his inſtructor at Wincheſter. He praiſes the ſucceſſion of poets among us: Chaucer, the Earl of Surrey, Sackville, and Birkead; and paſſes this encomium on Milton: "*Erat enim utpote vir ſapiens et bonus, libertatis quam amavit juſtus æſtimator; erat præterea propter multas ejus et eximias dotes poetarum inter principes conſendus, in doctrina, elatione animi, et materia operis ſui ipſe princeps: ingenio tantum* Shakſpero *ſoli ſecundus.*" (p. 15.)

He concludes with duly applauding the new ſtatute concerning academical exerciſes and examinations.

15. *The*

* The other, intituled "The Reſtoration of the Jews," never came to our hands. We wiſh ſome of Mr. Urban's correſpondents would favour him with a liſt of theſe prize poems, and their authors. EDIT.

15. *The Friendly Design; containing a Variety of Plans for the Benefit of the Rich and the Comfort of the Poor; or, Practical Methods to reduce the Parish Rates, and, at the same Time, very much increase the Happiness of the lower Orders of the People. Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Inhabitants of all large and populous Parishes in the Kingdom, but more particularly to those of the Town of* Birmingham.

THE principal part of the town of Birmingham is all concluded in one parish, and the poor levies (exclusive of those for the churchwardens, constables, highways, &c.) have usually amounted to very near one-half as much as the rent; and, as the demand is continually increasing, there is the greatest reason to suppose that the levies only (if a reform does not take place) will amount to considerably more than the rent entire. It is proposed to divide the parish into small wards of from 18 to 36 houses, under two or three annual overseers; the poor in the workhouse, now near 700, to be divided into four classes, to be allowed according to their circumstances of age, infancy, sick, and able to work; an aged and infirm poor-house to be established out of town; infants provided for in the asylum. Dispensaries and soup-houses to be established in different parts of the town, and a general lodging-house; coal-balls for fuel; a general annuity society, to be called the "Birmingham provident Annuity Society;" friendly societies or clubs for the benefit of the sick and aged. The number of inhabitants of Birmingham is computed at 100,000; a very considerable part of whom do or ought to pay to the relief of the poor, but have too many ways of evading such contributions. There has been, on an average for some years past, about 650 persons in the workhouse, about 2300 that receive out-pay, besides 271 children in the asylum; but, in consequence of the decline of trade, and the dearness of provisions, there are now about 700 persons in the workhouse, and 3000 who receive out-pay; therefore the whole number of poor of different descriptions to be attended to is about 4000; and the collecting of the levies for their support can never be equitably done without first discovering who are and who are not able to pay them.

16. Reliquiæ Divi Andreæ; *or, The State of the venerable and primitial See of* St. Andrew; *containing an Account of the Rise, Advancement, Dignities, Honours, Jurisdiction, Privileges, and Revolutions, of this antient See, and of the Church Benefices of old belonging thereto, and of late annexed thereto, in the Kirks now belonging to the same; with some historical Memoirs of some of the most famous Prelates and Primates thereof. By a true (though unworthy) Son of the Church.* St. Andrew's, 1797.

THIS account was drawn up by Mr. George Martine, of Clermont, who seems to have held some office, probably that of secretary, to Archbp. Sharp, to whose successor, Alexander, it is dedicated. It is published from a MS. in the possession of David Martine, of Edenside, esq. the representative of the author, collated with three other copies in the library of St. Andrew's, another in the hands of Dr. Adamson, professor of civil law there, and a third in the Harleian library, the additions from the two first inserted in brackets in their proper places. Views of the cathedral, castle, and the town, are annexed. Bp. Nicolson says this is a finished piece, and that its few mistakes were corrected by Dr. Jameson, who was a complete master of that place. (British Topography, II. 688.) It may therefore be considered as a valuable addition to Scotish topography.

17. *A seasonable Caution against the Abominations of the Church of* Rome. *By the Rev.* C. De Coetlogon, *M. A. Rector of* God-stone, Surrey, *and Chaplain to the* Lock *Hospital.*

SERIOUSLY alarmed at the progress of the Church of Rome in making converts, "1000 having been invited and many received into Popish seminaries in several parts of Great Britain," Mr. De C. in brief exposes the errors, corruptions, and spirits of that Church, and contrasts it with the Church of Christ.

18. *Epistle to* Peter Pindar. *By the Author of "The* Baviad."

THE service done by this writer to the publick, by driving away Anthony Pasquin, by public prosecution, to America, where he drives a wheelbarrow chained to his middle, with great credit to himself and great advantage to the community, along the Albany road, will be crowned by this and every succeeding detection of Anthony's worthy companion and associate, the modern *Vatinius*. We should transcribe the whole of this spirited composition, with

with its introduction, to do it juſtice; but ſhall content ourſelves with recommending it to general peruſal.

19. *Remarks on the* Caſſandra *of* Lycophron. *A Monody. By the Rev.* H. Meen, *B. D.*

THE obſcurity objected to Lycophron is here ſhewn to ariſe from the manner in which the poet, one of the literary conſtellations of the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, has profeſſedly treated a prophetic ſubject, in the language of enthuſiaſm and oracle, both ſacred and profane; for it is reaſonable to conclude the ſacred volumes of the Jews had been turned over by the Literati of Egypt, a country famed for judicial aſtrology and the occult ſciences, in which Ptolemy was ambitious of introducing the Greek tongue. Let it not abate our admiration of Caſſandra's rhapſody, that, however deſultory and vague it may ſeem, ſome reſemblance to thoſe illuſtrious archetypes, the poets and tragedians, who have ſo often told the tale of Troy's deſtruction, is ſtill retained, and that, even through the diſguiſe of artificial obſcurity, we recogniſe theſe excellent originals. (pp. 9, 10.) "Caſſandra's attention is not confined to a ſingle cataſtrophe; event riſes on event in endleſs ſucceſſions—ſhe takes a retroſpective view of events, and turns the reader's attention to tranſactions of earlieſt times and of national importance. Troy, whoſe impending fate had preſented to her imagination only ſcenes of miſery, finally ſupplies her with ſources of conſolation and proſpects of future glory." (p. 11.) Ovid, Virgil, and Horace, have borrowed from Lycophron, whoſe more ſplendid paſſages (for there are in him paſſages of ſplendour) have been deeply impreſſed on their minds. (p. 13.) Every reader of Lycophron will acknowledge his obligations to Canter, Meurſius, and Potter, the latter compriſing the former editions and verſions except the firſt by B. Bertrand. The ſcholia of Tzetzes, however elogged with mythological illuſtrations and allegorical ſcenes, are like the working of an able pioneer through the perplexing wilds, and facilitated the approach of ſucceeding adventurers to this ſeat of propheey, this turret of Caſſandra, the avenues to which had been hitherto inacceſſible. Scaliger's tranſlation, made up of the moſt obſolete terms in the Latin language, "has wrapt Caſſandra in one ſable ſuit, as if unconſcious of that diverſity of colouring, of that happy intermixture of light and ſhade, which gives to the various parts of the poem relief and life." (p. 17.) The old tranſlation by Barnard Bertrand, which former editors have ſcarcely mentioned, is in ſome inſtances more faithful to the original. (p. 14.) Lycophron has never yet been tranſlated into any modern language. This endeavour to convince the reader that this poem, enigmatical and anomalous as it appears, was not written without *deſign*, leads us to *hope* Mr. M. will be induced, one time or other, to undertake a tranſlation; we ſay *hope*, as not finding in this little tract "any poſitive intention of ſuch an undertaking." In order, however, to explain the deſign of the poem, he has ſhewn how to divide it into parts, and thoſe parts into ſections, and prefixed to each ſection its contents. He has carried it through eight of theſe ſections, or table of contents, in Latin, and then annexed ſpecimens of tranſlation of ten ſections more, and notes, formerly inſerted in the European Magazine. With one of theſe notes we ſhall preſent the reader. "Ptolemy's poets read the Bible both in Greek verſion and original Hebrew. The reſemblance between the ſtories of Iphigenia and Jephthe's daughter, and between the names of Jephthe and Iphi, could not eſcape their obſervation. Iphi is a corruption from Jephthe; and the import of the word annexed from γινομαι is evident; but the familiar currency of common words by no means recommended them to our poet's choice. His language muſt be oracular, for the ſpeaker was Caſſandra. His terms muſt be obſcure and rare, for oracles were ambiguous. He, therefore, in the ſtead of the well-known word Iphigenia, has ſubſtituted Ιφις, which is a *patronymic* noun formed from Ιφι. It is formed by the ſame analogy that regulate the words Σκυλις, Πριαμις, and others. Thus is Ιφις, which means Iphi's, i. e. Jephthe's daughter, uſed as an equivalent for Iphigenia. Canter, Meurſius, and Potter, are ſilent with regard to this word, and the ſcholiaſt's remark upon it is by no means ſatisfactory." (p. 40.) As a ſpecimen of our author's abilities as a poet, take the firſt ſection, deſcribing the

the alarm of Troy on the landing of Achilles. Ver. 243—257.

"Thee now, Myrinna, martial clamours reach, [beach,
The steed's loud neigh re-echoes from thy
When the grim wolf* with nimble foot shall run [to shun,
To reach that strand which once he strove
Beneath the imprinted soil a fount shall spring, [king†;
And streams long latent own Thessalia's
To battle Mars the nations shall impel,
And wake the bloody conflict with his shell.
My aching sight I stretch o'er all the plain,
Where ruthless War and Desolation reign;
Like waving corn-fields, rough with bearded ears, [spears;
Bends the thick phalanx, bright with bristly
Through yonder towers the cries of Grief prevail, [fail;
Shrill cries, that now my listning ears af-
The shrieks of females, as their robes they
O'er all the vast aërial void extend; [rend,
To scenes of woe they turn their fearful eyes,
And wail the sorrows that successive rise."

20. *The Essence of* Malone; *or, The "Beauties" of that fascinating Writer, extracted from his immortal Works, in Five Hundred Sixty-nine Pages and a Quarter, just published, and (with his accustomed Felicity) intituled "Some Account of the Life and Writings of* John Dryden!!!"

IF Mr. M. has overloaded the cart of historical criticism, the chemist follows him with a wheel-barrow load of dirt, either to catch the redundancies of his load, or to fling dirt at what remains unshaken off. To those who love *repetition*, either in conversation or writing, this will be a dainty morsel; whether the writer or his publisher will derive any benefit from their *essence* is very doubtful; but that is their own concern; and, if the pursuit of Malone be less profitable than the Pursuits of Literature, Mr. B. must thank himself. But it is time to have done with canons of historical taste or criticism, so different from those of Edwards half a century ago. Carping critics will never be wanting, whether T. Warton or E. Malone be their object. They are the little wrens that pick the teeth of the lordly crocodile, subsisting on his indolence, and retreating, in every direction, into the desart, where they are soon lost, perhaps at last starved for want of proper nourishment. We might pursue the parallel, and say that the field of literature is like Africa of old, *ferax monstrorum* of all shapes and sizes, some armed with leaden maces, some with puny stings; some that weary themselves out with their own weight, while others fuss their single day, and fall back into the hive of hornets and drones. Our critick has completely exposed his ignorance when he supposes, p. 64, the *ardens verbum*, which denominates record-offices, *sepulchres of literature*, meant *offensively*. As the tomb preserves the body, and some modern philosophers say the *soul* also, for a glorious resurrection and revivescence, so are records and registers brought forward into light to illustrate obscurities, by persons qualified to examine and understand them. Such use the critick himself has made of the Prerogative-office (p. 98). Such, we hope, will be the result of that grand examination which the buried treasures of our national history are at this moment undergoing; and that Great Britain will have to boast a collection of her historians elucidated and confirmed from her own records.

If typographical errors were our game, how would *Northeray* stand before us? But enough of this bundle of 120 pages, including 25 on the name of *Sedley* or *Sidley*.

21. *Observations on the Danger of a premature Peace.* By Alexander Annesley.

IT has been a standing remark, that the people of this country have generally failed in the negotiation of peace; either misled by the arguments and rhetorick, or overpowered by the clamours of faction, practising upon the length and difficulties of war. Thus all that war has been so long waged for is lost and thrown away in the hurry of inconsideration, stimulated by the numerous motives that are ever ready to be presented to an inconstant multitude. We fight not for empire, but for independence; and we should never lose sight of that under every increasing pressure; for that once lost is irrecoverable.

22. *The Duty and Happiness of a prudent Attention to the Sick and Poor. A Sermon, preached at* Southampton, August 17, 1800, *for the Benefit of the County Hospital.* By William Kingsbury, *M. A.*

THE expences of this charity greatly exceeding the income, from causes unavoidable, and likely to be of long continuance, the Bishop of Winchester, in a cir-

* Protesilaus. † Achilles.

a circular letter addreſſed to the Clergy, calls upon, and earneſtly recommends to them, to concur with the governors and himſelf in this meaſure, by preaching a ſermon and making a collection on Sunday, Auguſt 17, whether in churches, chapels, or meeting-houſes.

In chearful compliance with ſo liberal a requeſt, Mr. K. propoſed as the theme of his diſcourſe Pſa. xli. 1, 2, 3, and improved it, by pointing out the objects of attention, the nature of the regard to be ſhewn to them, and the bleſſedneſs of thoſe who compaſſionately conſider, and conſcientiouſly relieve them. The ſermon is publiſhed for the benefit of the charity; Mr. Baker, the printer, having generouſly given up his profits.

23. *A Treatiſe on the* Bath *Waters.* By George Smith Gibbes, *M. D. late Fellow of* Magdalen *College*, Oxford; *F. R. S. one of the Phyſicians to the* Bath *City Diſpenſary.*

THE ſubſtance of theſe obſervations has already appeared in Mr. Nicholſon's philoſophical journey. The Doctor has repeated moſt of the experiments with teſts of his own preparing, and with others made by Mr. Hume, chemiſt, in Long-acre, whoſe accuracy in every kind of chemical preparation is too well eſtabliſhed to need any praiſe of commendation from him. The reſult of the experiments ſhews in the Bath water carbonic acid, gas, and azotic gas, in very ſmall quantities, iron in a ſtate of extreme diviſion, ſulphate of lime, or ſelenite, in the proportion of 40 of the ſolid reſiduum. Superſaturated carbonate of lime 40; ſilex 15; alum, or ſulphate of alumine, 05; common ſalt and ſulphate of ſoda, 20. The ſolid matter forms about a 660th part of theſe waters. The ſand which is thrown up by theſe ſprings is compoſed of ſilex, ſelenite, carbonate of lime, ſome ſulphur, and ſome particles of iron, which have been found to be attracted by the magnet.

24. *An Elegy, ſuppoſed to be written in the Gardens of* Iſpahan; *dedicated to her Grace the Ducheſs of* Devonſhire. *By* Merwan Ebn Abdallah Malek.

IF the Ducheſs of Devonſhire underſtands this attempt at ſublimity, it is more than Mr. Urban's reviewers can pretend to.

25. *Poems, from the* Arabic *and* Perſian, *with Notes, by the Author of* Geber.

THERE is ground to ſuſpect that the author of Geber, a poem reviewed vol. LXX. p. , is a ſurgeon lately reſident in Warwick, where theſe poems are printed. If the firſt was a production of his own genius, the preſent may be preſumed, from his preface, to be French imitations of Oriental imagery; "and, as theſe tranſlations have afforded *ſome* pleaſure to thoſe who have read them, though perhaps no language is leſs capable than the French of tranſmitting with adequate ſpirit the charm of original poetry, I ſhall heſitate no longer to ſend them on accompanied with my own obſervations."

26. *Ode to the Memory of* Wm. Cowper, *Eſq.*

"THE ſubſequent Ode, of which ſome copies were originally printed for private circulation, is now publiſhed by the deſire of a lady who was nearly related to Mr. C. and cloſely connected with him by the moſt intimate friendſhip." Advertiſement. Thoſe who have read a late abſurd and cruel funeral ſermon for Mr. C. will conclude the lady here alluded to be Lady Heſketh. The poet introduces a ſeraph comforting the dying ſervant of God, and announcing his reward.

27. *Anti-revolutionary Thoughts of a Revolutionary Writer, from "The Secret Hiſtory of the Revolution of* France." *By M.* François Pagès*.

"IT may not be unintereſting to the reader if we bring under his eye the teſtimony *in foro conſcientiæ* of Mr. P. an ardent devotee to French revolutionary principles; one who, under the influence of rapturous enthuſiaſm, nay, in the middle of a climax of democratic rant, that turgid eloquence of the modern Pariſian ſchool, appears as if the Spirit of Truth inſpired him, and like Balaam, who bleſſed them he came to curſe, reprobated his countrymen, whom it was his intention to approve." (p. vii.) Though he ſet out with announcing, in his title, his intention of extending his narrative no farther than the 1ſt of November, 1796 (4th year), he treats of events in the 5th year. "Twelve revolutions within the ſpace of only ſeven years form the eventful hiſtory now before us; the foundation on which treaties during that period between this country and France could have been eſtabliſhed.

* Author of "Travels round the World, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771," 2 vols.

Among

Among the commotions which have taken place since 1796, and which do not come under our present consideration, is the last, and not least, heterogeneous revolution, effected at the point of the bayonet by a *Corsican adventurer*." (p. xiii.)

Although the usurpation of Bonaparte does not properly come within the limits of this Introduction, yet we cannot refrain from observing, that, for two reasons, this man appears to form an enemy, if possible, more mischievous to the welfare of France, and to the interests of Europe in general, than perhaps any of his Jacobin forerunners. First, he unites in his nature all the ambition, cruelty, hypocrisy, which constituted the characteristic of the several tyrants who preceded him, with more craftiness to conceal, and more boldness to discover, their workings as occasion should require. Secondly, every scattered particle of Jacobin spirit is now, as it were, concentrated; and the people, harrassed by past sufferings, and dreading to incur severer ones by resistance, are forced to stoop under the present yoke.

The reasoning which influences the French nation at this time reminds us of that which guided the old woman, who, when Dionysius hearing that she prayed for the preservation of his life, asked her why she did so, replied, "I have seen the death of several tyrants, and the successor was always worse than the former; then camest thou, worse than all the rest; and, if thou wert gone, I fear what would become of us if she should have a worse still." It is this mode of reasoning, no doubt, that with the French nation at large proves a motive to a temporary compliance with circumstances. But it belongs not to us, nor would it indeed be possible, to calculate the chances which may ultimately determine the fate of that *gens nata in varios tumultus*; and as for Bonaparte, whether his fate in its vicissitudes shall resemble that of Taliman, Kouli Khan, or Tippoo Saib, it matters not whether we form a conjecture, while we have the satisfactory conviction, that on the firmness only which directs the present councils of Britain, depend the safety, liberty, and peace, of Europe and the civilized world.

28. *Memorials on the Medical Department of Naval Service, transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. To which is annexed, An Address to Parliament on the Expedience of amending the Laws relative to the Exportation of Corn.* By William Renwick, *Surgeon in the Royal Navy.*

MR. R. in these memorials proposed the extension of half-pay to surgeons, and to increase the number of medical officers and medicine-chests. As a preventative of scarcity, he recommends increased agriculture, curtailing the breed of horses, amending the laws relating to the exportation of corn, and establishing a granary for the reservation of two or three months supply.

29. *Why are you a Churchman? A plain Question answered, in a Dialogue between Mr.* Fitz-Adam *and* John Oakley.

THE answer, by Mr. Thomas Drewitt, of Chedder, is, because the Church is an *establishment*; because its doctrines are true and pure, its discipline on the apostolic model, and its ministers ordained according to the appointment of Christ himself, and lawfully authorized to officiate and act as the true and undoubted embassadors of the Lord Jesus; the mildness and forbearance of the laws of the Church, and the general behaviour of its ministers towards separatists; that separation is dangerous, and destructive of union; and, was there no *preaching* in the church, an attentive consideration of what is spoken in the reading-desk would furnish any man with the means of becoming acquainted with all the doctrines of the Gospel, and, thereby, of being made wise unto salvation.

30. *Concise Thoughts on the Game Laws; in which an Attempt is made to shew what Part of them ought to be retained and what repealed.* By a Leicestershire *Freeholder.*

"WITHOUT indiscriminately condemning the game laws, the author has not failed to mark out such part as might with wisdom be repealed. He has stated his reasons for wishing that the power of dividing the manor and estate be retained, conceiving that, if it be taken away, a most fatal stab would be given to liberty; at the same time that he has advised that every person, on paying for his certificate, should be qualified to kill game, if he had permission from those who had the power of granting it. He has proposed that game should be declared to be private property; and has recommended to attention,

tention, whether, under certain restrictions, it might not be disposed of, that those who have neither time, inclination, power, nor money to take out certificates, might procure it by purchase at a reasonable rate. With respectful deference and diffidence he submits the plan to the candour of the world."

31. *The Tocsin*; or, *An Appeal to Good Sense. By the Rev.* L. Dutens, *Historiographer to his Majesty, Rector of* Elsdon, *in* Northumberland, *and F. R. S. Translated from the* French, *by the Rev.* Thomas Falconer.

"THIS little work appeared at Rome, for the first time, in the year 1769, in French, under the title of the *Tocsin*. It has been since frequently reprinted at Turin, Paris, and London. The motive has been commended, and the execution approved, by the respectable and judicious. To the false claimants of superior genius it has been an occasion of invective against the author, because, perhaps, he has unmasked, with too little reserve, their absurdities and their conspiracies. He now offers this new edition to the publick, with some slight corrections, hoping that he may still please the former, and continue to deserve the censure of those whose approbation he should blush to receive. Some particular reasons had induced the author to change the title of the *Tocsin* to that of *An Appeal to Good Sense*. He has restored the old title of this edition, or, rather, he has combined the two together." The object is, to detect the sophisms of philosophers, and contrast with them the power and effect of religion. The inconsistences of Rousseau are particularly exposed, and characters drawn of his associates. Advice to repel and resist their insinuations is next given. This advice is certainly good, and deserving of general attention. The appendix recites the principles of the Christian religion.

32. Chatterton, *and Love and Madness. A Letter from* Denmark *to Mr.* Nichols, *Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, where it appeared in the Months of* February, March, *and* April, 1800, *respecting an unprovoked Attack made upon the Writer during his Absence from* England. *By the Rev. Sir* Herbert Croft, *Bart.*

OUR readers are already in possession of this letter in the Magazine for the months referred to.

33. *A Letter to the Right Honourable* William Wyndham, *on his late Opposition to the Bill to prevent Bull-baiting. By an old Member of Parliament. To which are annexed, some Letters and Extracts on the same Subject; also, some Verses on Hunting; with an Address from a* Salopian *Bull, and the Author's Apology, attempted in humble Rhyme.*

THE dedication is addressed to the Speaker's Chair. The inhabitants of the midland counties of Salop and Stafford could not be more surprized at the effect of the Secretary at War's oration towards the rejection of a bill, which had humanity to every part of the animal creation for its object, than were we poor humble Reviewers. Did we not know how much humanity and benevolence have been prostituted to serve the purposes of modern philosophy, we should have suspected the orator was of the old school. In every other point he verily is so, as far as his repeated arguments against peace with terrorists, infidels, and every faction of the French revolution. In the case before us he is ready to grant the lowest of his countrymen a holiday and recreation as often as they can wish, and on what terms they require it. He came forward the champion of every prize-match which every rich madman, who has more money than wit, chooses to institute; and he certainly will never, in his official capacity, whether as secretary of war or justice of peace, refuse his licence to any mob of ragamuffins that shall assemble to *amuse* themselves in athletic exercises, or trials of skill with beasts or men. The writer of this letter, with all the freedom of an Englishman, tells Mr. W. what he thinks a very exceptionable part of his behaviour in this business; his interfering at all in an affair which is in a manner local, at least only known and practised in some particular counties and places. To the representatives of those counties and places, especially to those of Shropshire and Staffordshire, the bill was intrusted; and petitions in favour of it were signed by long lists of the most respectable names of the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, manufacturers, as well as magistrates, within these circles; the latter of whom had found all their laudable exertions ineffectual to put a stop to the enormity complained of without the aid of parliament. "I call them, Sir, laudable exertions, in opposition to their being deemed

deemed by you the productions of a *petty meddling ſpirit*; an idea applicable enough to your own conduct, but in them, as conſervators of the public peace, and guardians of the ſafety, the lives, and morals of the people, all of which are ſurely, for the ſame reaſon, worthy objects of the attention of the Legiſlature; and, if they are not, I am at a loſs to know what may be deemed ſo." (pp. 6, 7.) "The humane diſpoſition of the amiable Mr. W. drew him one way, whilſt the bad cauſe he wiſhed (for the heat of an inconſiderate moment, and ſuch moments the beſt and ableſt of men may have) to ſupport drew him another. Hence almoſt every ſentence he advanced contradicted that which immediately preceded it. Courage was confounded with cruelty, manlineſs with ferocity; and a ſubject, which was unworthy to occupy the Houſe for a ſingle moment, occupied his own time, attention, and abilities, longer perhaps than any national queſtion had done ſince the commencement of the year 1800. Recourſe was had to Pagan games and to the folly of Popiſh ſuperſtitious feſtivals, as laudable examples for Engliſh Proteſtants; and even the ſhocking barbarity of Spaniſh bull-feaſts was held up to their imitation, whilſt the *driveling* diſpoſition of that cowardly people gave the lie to every thing which could be aſſerted of the bewitching efficacy of cruelty to inſpire manlineſs and martial courage." (pp. 10, 15.)

When the writer of this letter avows himſelf not to have been of accord with the Rev. Charles Daubeny as to ſome doctrinal points of religion, we do not give him leſs credit for his humanity, or its conſiſtency with a Chriſtian ſpirit. We cannot, however, but regret, though we give full credit for his vouchers, that he does not give the names of his correſpondents *at length*, particularly thoſe who ſtate the preference of a litter of bull-dog puppies to a ſucking child and its mother, ſo far as to oblige a mother to *ſuckle puppies*. To this letter are ſubjoined ſome poetry; among the reſt the Salopian bull's addreſs to the Hon. Secretary at War; motto from Ovid, Triſt. III. Eleg. XI. l. 39, *Sævior ex triſti* Buſiride *triſtior illo*, where the generous beaſt commits a grievous *bull*, in confounding *Buſiris*, who gave all ſtrangers to be devoured by his wild horſes, with *Phalaris*, who roaſted men alive in a *brazen bull*, not in a *ſilver ox*. But we muſt allow thoſe who contemn human learning to miſquote Ovid.

34. *Thoughts on the Propriety of preventing Marriages founded on Adultery.*

THE increaſe of adultery is here aſcribed to the growing wealth and luxury of this great kingdom, and of a courſe of diſſipation, not confined, as formerly, to the Winter ſeaſon, and within the walls of the capital, but purſued, with unremitting ardour, during the remainder of the year, at watering-places, and other places of public reſort. But the circumſtance which, while it affords an additional proof that this vice has made rapid ſtrides among us, contributes mainly to aſſiſt it in its progreſs, is the frequency of intermarriage between the adultereſs and the perſon with whom the offence has been committed, and her reſtoration, in conſequence of that event, to ſociety, not indeed to all its advantages, nor with unclouded fame, but to ſo much of the regard which is only due to virtue, and to ſuch a degree of intercourſe with the virtuous as, in the opinion of all who think familiarity with the guilty dangerous, cannot but be attended with the moſt ſerious bad effects. Nor, indeed, will any one, who conſiders that thoſe whom their own vanity or the arts of the ſeducer have led aſtray, are not, in general, among the leaſt diſtinguiſhed of their ſex for elegance and accompliſhments, treat as matter of trifling importance to the intereſts of morality, the influence which the converſation and example of ſuch perſons may have on the manners, the feelings, the opinions, and the principles, of the young and inexperienced." (pp. 4, 5.) After going over the circumſtances of the evil and its remedy, the writer obſerves, "True compaſſion to the woman who has thus been led aſtray will concur with ſound policy in a meaſure to prevent her from being impelled, by the hope of covering her ſhame, to vow honour and obedience at the altar to a man whom, if ever ſhe ſhould come to have a due ſenſe of what has happened, ſhe will be in danger of regarding with feelings too nearly allied to contempt and indignation. The Legiſlature will beſt ſhew its mercy in taking care to provide the object of its cenſure with an adequate maintenance for her ſupport. And it would,

would, I think, be no improper exercise of its power to make the adulterer contribute, in proportion to his ability, to her means of comfort; which, while it would secure her against all temptation to look towards him in future for assistance, might, perhaps, have as salutary an operation, in the way of penalty, to check the practice of seduction, as any punishment which it will be found in the power of law, without inconvenience, to carry into effect." (p. 26.)

Since this was written, the remedy proposed by Lord Auckland, for preventing the intermarriage of the offending parties, has been rejected in the House of Commons, June 10, by a majority of 39. [See vol. LXX. p. 1246.]

35. *Substance of the Speeches of Lord* Auckland, *in the House of Lords, May 16 and 23, 1800, in support of the Bill for the Prevention of the Crime of Adultery.*

THESE speeches, given more at length than our limits for the parliamentary debates allow, are worth perusing and preserving, in proportion as their subject is interesting.

36. Beaumaris Bay, *a Poem, with Notes descriptive and explanatory; particularly of the* Druids, *Founders of some of the Fifteen Tribes of* North Wales, *the Families descended from them, and Quotations from the Bards. With an Appendix, containing an Account of the Battle of* Beaumaris *in* 1648, *and the Taking of the Castle.* Chester.

"THE subject of the following sheets is a Summer day's tour, commencing and terminating on the island of Saint Sevriol, and including the circuit of the bay of Beaumaris. The author was induced to prefer verse to prose, because it admitted of occasional deviations into the regions of poetical imagery, and, at the same time, served as a vehicle for the introduction (by way of note) of a variety of historical and other matter, now scattered in obsolete or expensive books, to be found only in the collections of the curious, yet necessary to throw light on past times and the events of a district peculiarly inviting in the variety of its combinations, and the sublimity of its features." Advertisement, sufficiently expressive of its contents. The battle of Beaumaris was one of the risings in favour of the royal cause, which terminated, like the rest, in defeat. Subjoined is a letter from the Dublin papers, 1799, recommending a new and shorter road, in North Wales, for the Irish mail.

37. *A brief History of epidemic and pestilential Diseases, with the principal Phænomena of the physical World which precede and accompany them, and Observations deduced from the Facts stated. By* Noah Webster, *Author of Dissertations on the* English *Language, and several other Works, Member of the* Connecticut *Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, in the State of* New York, *of the* American *Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding Member of the Historical Society in* Massachusetts. *In Two Volumes.*

MR. W. does not not deny that infectious fever may be communicable by contact, or intimate commerce with the sick, but contends that diseases so communicated can never become general. That, previous to the appearance of an epidemic, the constitution of the atmosphere must be vitiated, and rendered less fit to support animal life. But he goes further. From a careful examination of the registers, histories, or casual accounts, of the pestilences that have, from time to time, desolated the earth, and examining the accounts of the appearance of the heavenly bodies, particularly of comets, the state of the atmosphere, of earthquakes, eruptions of volcanos, tornados, &c. he found, he says, in numerous instances, such coincidences, as led him to believe they depend upon some common cause.

This curious work is certainly of sufficient importance to demand the most attentive consideration of physicians.

38. *Des Prisons de* Philadelphie, *par un* Europien.

OF the reform in the harsh and severe system of imprisonment in Pennsylvania, under a criminal legislation which bordered on cruelty, the Duke de Liancourt, who has been traversing America, and published an account of it in an odious comparison with this country, where he has received so much kindness and protection, and is since returned to France, here treats, and wishes to try the experiment of mild imprisonment in that country, where, he confesses, "the obstacles to the success of this trial are *enormous*. They were great in America, and were believed to be so. All prejudices were against

againſt this innovation, and the perſevering courage of ſome zealous citizens has triumphed over them. There wants only men who will perſeveringly apply to this important experiment; and ſuch will be found in France. If that country before the Revolution preſented more corruption perhaps than many others; *if, ſince the Revolution, it has ſhewn more atrocities and more horrors than can hardly be conceived*; there have always exiſted, there ſtill exiſt, and there ever will exiſt, in the midſt of this corruption and theſe crimes, men of pure enterpriſing courageous virtue, ready to undertake every thing for the good of mankind, and who only wait to ſhew themſelves to advantage, till a wiſe government gives them, or permits them to find, the means." If the Duke could eſtabliſh this wiſe and temperate government, he would be a *reformer* indeed!

We underſtand he has formed a ſociety, by ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of introducing the inoculation for the Cow-pox, the matter to be furniſhed from London and Hamburgh; and Dr. Woodville, by permiſſion of both governments, is gone to Paris, for the expreſs purpoſe of introducing the new method into France. Other Engliſh phyſicians are gone to Italy, and other parts of the Continent. Dr. Jenner's treatiſe on it has been tranſlated into Latin, in 4to.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The learned Profeſſor Munter, at Copenhagen, is engaged in publiſhing the reſult of his reſearches on the inſcriptions and other Antiquities of Perſepolis. Sir W. Ouſely, after two years application, has nearly completed his great map of Perſia, and the adjoining region in the Eaſt and Weſt, on a ſcale capable of admitting many hundred names not to be found in any other map, and all written in the Arabic or Perſian character, Sir William intending to preſent it to the Perſian monarch in perſon, preſerving, we hope, for publication in his own country, a copy, with the names written alſo in European letters.

We may expect from Sir William Ouſely an account of the antient coins, in Dr. Hunter's collection, of the Perſian kings, called the *Saſſanides*, who reigned from the beginning of the third to the 17th century. They are repreſented on theſe, and on the reverſe an altar with the ſacred fire; and the inſcriptions are in the Pehlavi, or antient Perſic. The "Tranſactions of the Oriental Society," conſiſting of various eſſays and memoirs, communicated by its members, will be publiſhed under his direction early in the Spring.

We barely, and with caution, mention a work ſaid to have been lately diſcovered among the Bramins of Benares, of which a tranſlation is preparing by the Aſiatic Society of Calcutta, being an antient account of the Britiſh iſles before Cæſar's invaſion, in which Britain is called by a name equivalent to the *holy iſland*, an appellation hitherto confined to *Ireland*, unleſs we ſuppoſe the Indian voyager intended both iſlands, and put the leſs for the greater. The Thames, Iſis, and other rivers, are called by names very ſimilar to the preſent; and *Stonehenge* is deſcribed as a grand *Hindoo temple*. Of this laſt circumſtance we muſt deſire fuller evidence, having never before heard of an *open* temple among the Hindoos, or indeed of ſtone circles in the Eaſtern quarters of the globe.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

TEITΩN was received too late to add the ſignature to his communication; which, excellent as we really think it to be, ſhould not have been uſed if we had not conſidered that it was his own particular *wiſh* that it ſhould be printed.

It would give us much pain were the omiſſion alluded to by our reſpectable friend at RIEGATE to ſubject us to the bare ſuſpicion of ſerving the cauſe of Infidelity; but he little knows the extent of venomous malignity to which *ſome* perturbed ſpirits are carried; and, in the preſent inſtance, the firſt attack in our Miſcellany was made from the oppoſite quarter.

A CONSTANT READER aſks, What is the beſt method of preventing and deſtroying the worms which perforate and eat pictures painted upon wood, as alſo wooden furniture, without damage to the article for which the remedy is required? He has ſomewhere heard that bitter apple will anſwer the purpoſe; if ſo, how is it to be applied? Are the worms which injure wood, books, and paper, the ſame? or will the like remedy anſwer for the deſtruction or prevention of each?

A CONSTANT READER (who aſks when Col. Hall, who lived in Paradiſe-row, Cheſſea, about 1718, died, and whether he left a will) ſhould ſearch the Cheſſea Regiſter and the Prerogative-office.

SENEX in our next; with the Plan of the Temple of DIANA; Mr. WALKER on the UNION FLAG; Remarks on the ROYAL ARMS; F. S.; D. I. V.; &c. &c. &c.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1801.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

FROM delug'd Earth's uſurp'd domain,
When Ocean ſought his native bed;
Emerging from the ſhrinking main,
Rear'd many a mountain iſle its head,
Encircled with a billowy zone, [own:
Fair Freedom mark'd them for her
"Let the vaſt Continent obey,
A ruthleſs maſter's iron ſway,
Uncheck'd by aught from pole to pole,
Where ſwol'n Ambition's torrents roll;
Thoſe ſeats to tyrants I reſign, [be mine."
Here be my bleſt abode, the iſland reign

Hating the fane where Freedom ſat enſhrin'd, [kind,
Graſping at boundleſs empire o'er man-
Behold from Suſa's diſtant towers
The Eaſtern Deſpot ſends his mighty powers;
Grecia, thro' all her rocky coaſt,
Aſtoniſh'd views the giant hoſt;
Not the fam'd Strait by bleeding heroes barr'd, [guard;
Nor Cecrops' walls, her hallow'd altars
While each bold inmate of the Iſles
On inroad's baffled effort ſmiles,
From every port, with chearing ſound,
Swells the vindictive Pæan round,
And Salamis, proud from her ſea-girt ſhore,
Sees o'er the hoſtile fleet th' indignant ſurges roar.

Fiercer than Perſia's ſcept'red Lord,
More numerous than th' embattled train, [rivers drain,
Whoſe thirſty ſwarms the ſea-broad
Lo! Gallia's plains diſgorge their maddening horde!
Wide o'er Europa's trembling lands
Victorious ſpeed the murderous bands;
Where'er they ſpread their powerful ſway,
Fell deſolation marks their way;
Unhurt, amid a warring world, alone
Britannia ſits ſecure, firm on her Iſland Throne.

When thunders roar, when lightnings fly,
When howling tempeſts ſhake the ſky;
Is more endear'd the ſheltering dome,
More ſweet the ſocial joys of home;
Fondly her eye, lo! Albion throws
On the tried Partner of her weal and woes:
Each tie to cloſer union draws,
By mingled rights and mingled laws;
Then turns averſe from Gallia's guilty field, [her ſhield.
And tears with generous pride the lilies from

Albion and Erin's kindred race,
Long as your Siſter Iſles the ſeas embrace;
Long as the circling tides your ſhores that lave, [wave;
Waft your united banners o'er the
Wide thro' the deep commercial wealth to ſpread, [head!
Or hurl deſtruction on th' oppreſſor's
May Heaven on each unconquer'd nation ſhower
Eternal concord, and increaſing power;
And as in Hiſtory's awful page,
Immortal virtue ſhall proclaim
To every clime, thro' every age,
Imperial George's patriot fame,
That Parent care ſhall win her warmeſt ſmiles,
Which rear'd 'mid Ocean's reign the Empire of the Iſles.

Viro pluſquàm octogenario, et Etonæ *Matris Filiorum omnium ſuperſtitum Ætate jam grandiſſimo,* JACOBO BRYANT, S.

NOMEN honorati ſacrum mihi cùm ſit amici,
Charta ſit hæc animi fida miniſtra mei:
Nè tamem incultis veniant commiſſa tabellis,
Carminis ingenuâ dicta laventur ope.
Quem videt, è longâ ſobolem admirata catervâ, [gis?
Henrici * à ſuperis lætiùs umbra pla-
Quem pueris ubicunque ſuis monſtrare priorem
Principe alumnorum mater Etona ſolet?
Quem cupit eximiæ quiſquis virtutis amator,
Seriùs ætherei regna ſubire poli?
Blande Senex, quem Muſa fovet, ſeu ſeria tractas,
Seu facili indulges quæ propiora joco;
Promeritos liceat Vates tibi condat honores,
Et recolat vitæ præmia juſta tuæ: [las,
Præparet haud quovis lectas de flore coroSed benè Neſtoreis ſerta gerenda comis.
Scriptorum ex omni ſerie numeroque tuorum,
Utilitas primo eſt conſpicienda loco:
Gratia ſubſequitur; Sapientiaque atria pandit
Ampla tibi, ingeniis ſolùm ineunda piis.
Aſperitate carens, mores ut ubique tueris!
Si levis es, levitas ipſa docere ſolet.
Quo ſtudio errantes animos in aperta reducis!
Quo ſenſu dubios, quâ gravitate mones!
Si fontes aperire novos, et acumine docto
Elicere in ſcriptis quæ latuere ſacris,
Seu Verum è fictis juvet extricare libellis,
Hiſtoricâ et tenebris reddere lumen ope,
Aſpice conſpicuo lætentur ut omnia cœlo,
Et referent nitidum ſolque jubarque diem!
Centauri, Lapithæque, et Tantalus, atque Prometheus,
Et Nephele, veluti nube ſoluta ſuâ,—
Hi pereunt omnes; alterque laboribus ipſe
Conficis Alcides Hercule majus opus.

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* Henry VI. Founder of Eton and King's College, in Cambridge.

Tendis in hoſtilem ſoli tibi fiſus arenam ?
Excutis hæretici verba minutâ Sophi * ?
Accipit æternam vis profligata repulſam,
Fractaque ſunt validâ tela minæque manu.
Cui Melite non nota tua eſt ? atque impare niſu
Conjunctum à criticis Euro Aquilonis iter ?
Argo quis dubitat ? quis Delta in divite neſcit
Quâ ſit Jöſephi fratribus aucta domus ?
Monſtra quot Ægypti perhibes ! quæque Ira Jehovæ !
Quàm propriè in falſos arma parata deos !
Dum fœdis ſqualet Nilus cum fœtibus amnis,
Et necis eſt auctor queîs modo numen erat. [lemus
Immeritos Danaûm caſus, Priamique do-
Funera, nec vel adhuc oſſa quieta, ſenis ?
Fata Meleſigenæ querimur, mentitaque facta
Hectoris incertas ad Simoëntis aquas ?
Eruis hæc veteris ſcabrâ è rubigine famæ,
Daſque operis vati juſque decuſque ſui.
Magna tuis affers monumentaque clara triumphis, [erit !
Cum Trojâ æternum quòd tibi nomen
Ah ! ne te extremâ ceſſet coluiſſe ſeneclâ,
(Aſpicere heu ! nimiæ quem vetuere moræ,) [amicum,
Qui puer, atque infans prope, te ſibi ſenſit
Eque tuis ſophiæ fontibus hauſit aquas !
I magis, et, puræ quæcunque aptiſſima vitæ
Præmia ſupplicibus det Deus ipſe ſuis,
Hæc pete rite ſeni venerando, Muſa ; quod ille
Nec ſpe, nec famâ, ditior eſſe poteſt.
Innumeris longùm gratus ſocietur amicis,
Inter Etonenſes duxque paterque viros :
Felix interſit terris : ſuperûmque beato
Paùliſper talem fas ſit abeſſe choro.

* Dr. Prieſtley, on Philoſophical Neceſſity.

LINES, ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

PRIDE, and the pomp of heroes, and the deeds
Of high ambition and ſuperior fame ;
Chieftains that conquer, and the wretch that bleeds, [claim ;
Let other bards in loftier verſe pro-
Parade and ſplendour be their gaudy themes,
Who love to flatter what the world calls great :
Thither direct they their poetic dreams,
In all the idle pageantry of ſtate.

Let me in ſoberer, diſcreeter mood,
To unobtruſive worth a ſtructure raiſe ;
Commend the gentle,—elevate the good ;
And give to peaceful aims a juſter praiſe :
To merit's modeſt unaſſuming call, [own ;
Juſt let me be—where merit all muſt
Give him his due, who ſtands confeſt, to all
A friend approv'd ;—the enemy of none.

Say, Muſe, in theſe degenerate later days,
Where hop'ſt thou ſo much antient worth to greet ?
Where find a claim to ſuch remoter praiſe ?
In whom does ſo much kindred virtue meet ?

To yonder little hermitage confined, [care,
His trees, his books, his ſtudies, all his
There dwells he—to Philoſophy reſign'd ;
And wooes the willing maiden—Science fair.

None deeper ſkill'd in various myſtic lore,
Antiquity's dark import to expreſs ;
Medallions, vaſes, coins, none able more
By tokens to demonſtrate—or to gueſs.

Relics, inſcriptions, emblems, let him ſee ;
Celtic, Egyptian, Roman, he can trace ;
An Orus, or Oſiris, if there be,
'Tis ten to one he knows the very face.

There, Nature's powers ſagacious to diſcloſe,
He ſpeaks of petrefaction's ſecret cauſe ;
Foſſils, and minerals ;—and well he knows
Electric wonders, and the magnet's laws :

Loves of the ſky's prognoſtics there to tell,
Rain to record, and tempeſts, heat, and ſnow ;
Tranſmitting to poſterity what well
It boots us mortals here on earth to know :

Or oft his pencil's taſteful art he tries
In ſome neat ſketch, or fancy, for a friend ;
Bids temples, arches, grottos, pillars riſe ;
Or hints ſuggeſtions for ſome public end.

Proud, if at all,—when hills he undermines ;
And deep for urns and bones in ruins pokes ;
Or dates to Sherwood's leafy pride aſſigns,
And hails King John amidſt the Birkland oaks *.

His paſtimes theſe ;—to ſolace thus his age
With letter'd eaſe and innocence combin'd ;
To make th' hiſtoric, ſcientific page [mind.
The grace and comfort of his happy

No idle tales of evil to believe ;
No goſſip neighbour's ſcandal to admit ;
No ſly inſinuations to receive,
From mere ill-nature, imitating wit :

Serious, yet cheerful ;—firm too, yet polite :
Truth, with ſincerity, may there be ſeen
In liberal bounty prudence to unite ;
And mark the true benevolence within ;

The wiſh, at leaſt, within his placid ſphere,
To make his conſtant efforts kindly tend
The weak to ſuccour, and the good to cheer ;— [man's friend.
The rich man's pattern, and the poor

Proceed, good man ; at threeſcore years and ten [tread :
Too old, too wiſe, in newer ways to
Proceed ; long mayſt thou !—while my artleſs pen [head.
Bids peace and honour flouriſh o'er thy

* Alluding to the oaks diſcovered there, with the initials and crowns of Kings, as far back as King John.

Muſe,

Muſe, as the favoured object of your praiſe,
Tell us, to whom you now would have us look? [ſays,
Know ye not Woodhouſe then?—ſhe ſmiling
Know ye not there too?—good old Major Rooke? I. P.

Written extempore on the 9th of January, 1801, being the Birth day of William Perfect, M. D.

RESPONSIVE to the ſwelling lyre,
As to the ſoft-ton'd thrilling wire,
Mirth, pour thy ſweeteſt lay;
And let the dulcet ſtrains reſound,
While varied joys trip lightly round
To hail his natal day.

Apollo's bard and favourite rare,
The laurel'd chaplet blooming fair,
His temples ſhall entwine:
Hygeia ſmil'd upon his birth,
And choſe him for her prieſt on earth,
Imparting ſkill divine.

Lo! where pale Sickneſs droops his head
On weeping Miſery's cheerleſs bed,
Without a fee—his feet are led
To ſearch the ſufferer's door:
Such virtuous warmth in Nature's cauſe
Shall bleſs him, when the poor applauſe
Of man ſhall be no more.

And whilſt life lingers thro' my heart,
And ſhall ſenſations ſoft impart,
My votive reed ſhall ſound,
To praiſe him for his native worth,
And hail the day that gave him birth,
Till Time ſhall run his round.

Let dove-ey'd Peace light on his breaſt,
And fold him in her heav'nly veſt,
Nor let a care intrude;
Expand her ſhield—that baleful woe
His gen'rous boſom ne'er may know,
For he is truly good.

And may the gracious power ſupreme
(Who ruleth life's eventful dream),
From whom all mercies ſpring,
Still bleſs him with a lengthen'd date
Of happy years—till, very late,
His gentle ſpirit yields to fate,
Borne on an angel's wing.

Woolwich.

ODE TO FORTUNE.

THOU, whom all ſtates and tribes adore,
Whoſe altars ſmoke on ev'ry ſhore;
In Life's ſad wilderneſs, O be my friend!
Beneath thy ſhining ſkies, O let me live!
Awhile the courſe of deſtiny ſuſpend,
And to a bard a little ſunſhine give.

Great Goddeſs! if thou wiſh the Muſe's lays [praiſe,
Should fill the world's wide circuit with thy
Her notes will be more bold, her voice more clear;
If, by thy leave, the roſy god of wine,
Whoſe ivied ſhrine the wanton joys ſurround,
Bring to her cell a bumper of his cheer;
For, when nectareous ſtreams divine
Roll, in ſoft current, o'er poetic ground,
All Fancy's native ſcions thrive,
And, like the evergreen, are ſtill alive;
And many a ſcene of brighteſt hue,
As if by magic, ſtrike the view;
While to the caves of Darkneſs fly,
Like ſhades before the morning's glare,
Pale Melancholy, Spleen, and moping Care,
Each imp that from the boſom rends the ſigh.

Yet, tho' with a capricious hand thou deal
Thy various favours to mankind;
Though honours often crown the knave and fool, [to rule;
And by thine arm the weak are rais'd
Though, from thy frowns, the wiſe and virtuous ſteal
To ſolitude and ſhade,
Still, ſtill ſome latent wiſdom we may find, [play'd;
Something of juſtice in thy freaks diſ-
For, thoſe of Folly's thoughtleſs brood
Who reach, with haſty ſtep, thy peak,
Chacing ſome viſionary good,
Some trifle, gilded by thy ſmile;
Leave undiſturb'd the low and meek,
To till, with unambitious toil,
In Life's ſequeſter'd vale, the mental ſoil;
To bid, in this ſad pilgrimage below,
Where'er the ſteps of Innocence have trod,
The flow'r of peaceful pleaſure blow,
And with its fragrance cheer the tedious road.

Say, Goddeſs, while to thee our wiſhes roll,
While from thy ſhrines whole clouds of incenſe riſe, [ceive?
What are thy greateſt favours we re-
Are they not evils in diſguiſe,
That bid us joy an hour, a ſeaſon grieve;
That ſteal from Virtue and from Heav'n the ſoul? [night,
Oft, 'midſt the darkneſs of Diſaſter's
We ſee the mind ſerene;
And gleams of Grandeur's genuine light,
In boldeſt colours, gild the human ſcene:
Amidſt Life's adverſe ſtrokes
The ſoul, collected, ſtands ſecure,
Like a firm range of mountain rocks
That braves the wint'ry tempeſt's pow'r.
But if, O Fortune, from thy golden urn
A copious ſtream of favours ſhow'r around; [frown'd,
Or to the ſhade, o'er which thy anger
If thou a radiant face of ſmiles ſhould turn,
The ſtructures rais'd by Virtue melt away,
Like beauteous froſt-work to the ſolar ray!

Cumberland. Crito.

ODE TO ZEPHYR.

SOFT attendant on the ſpring,
Bearing incenſe on thy wing,

When

When thou go'ſt thy fragrant round,
O'r the roſe-enamel'd ground,
Stealing perfume, in thy flight,
From each flow'r of purple light,
Call at Laura's lone retreat,
Where the Loves and Graces meet;
Breathe, O! breathe a gentle air
O'er the ſhade that hides the fair.
She, 'midſt foreſts dark and lone,
By the Thruſh's muſic drawn,
On the marge of murm'ring ſtreams,
Brighten'd by the lunar beams,
Wanders, at the ev'ning hours,
From her wood-encircl'd bow'rs;
Arm'd with beauty, walks unſeen
O'er the valley's ſhaded green,
Like ſome modeſt flow'ret's ray,
Shrinking from the eye of day!

When thy wanton gales have ſtray'd
O'er the boſom of the maid,
Pilfer'd from ſo ſweet a flow'r,
Bear its fragrance to my bow'r;
Then to her O! take a part
Of the ſorrows of my heart;
Bear a portion of its ſighs,
That from hopeleſs love ariſe.
If no pity fill her eye,
And her anſwer bid me die,
Whiſper to the thoughtleſs maid,
That the roſe of youth will fade;
That the ſoul-enthralling form,
Broke by age, will ceaſe to charm;
That the hours of Beauty's ſpring
Urge their flight on rapid wing;
That their path, ungilt by love,
Like the frozen zone will prove;
Where no ſunny radiance glows
O'er a lengthen'd waſte of ſnows.

Cumberland. CRITO.

PINDARIC ADDRESS.

UPON the mountain's rugged brow
Awhile the murky tempeſt lours;
Thence, ruſhing to the vale below,
With uncontroul'd deſtruction pours;
Fell Ruin ſpeeds its vengeful courſe,
Confuſion mocks the Swain's diſmay,
And, far and wide,
Th' infuriate tide
Drives onward with redoubl'd force,
And bears or cot, or fold, away!

But ſee—amid the howling ſtorm,
Secure in maſſive ſtrength, ariſe
Some yore-built tow'r, whoſe giant form
The fury of the wave defies:
Unmov'd, it braves the fierce aſſail,
And ſtands—the glory of the vale!

Happy Britain! great and free!
Long in dire contention's flood
Thou, a bulwark firm, haſt ſtood;
Thus for ever ſhalt thou be.

Though the brazen trump of War
Dare thee near, or threat afar;
Though, around thy ſea-beat coaſt,
Anarchy's vindictive hoſt
Point the lance, and claſh the ſhield,
Never—never! ſhalt thou yield.

Secure, if Heav'n benignant ſmile;
O happy Britain! favour'd iſle! H. D. B.

THE ROSE. *An Ode.*

From the ROSÆ *of* AUSONIUS.

WE weep, O Nature, when the doom
Of ſhort-lived flow'rs you ſhew;
Ah, why diſplay their beauteous bloom,
Then ſnatch them from our view?

A day their life. In *morning* pride
The ROSE ſalutes the ſight;
Full-blown at *noon* it opens wide,
And droops in age at *night*.

The ſtar which ſaw it greet the morn,
And emulate his ray,
Returns at eve, when lo, forlorn,
It withers in decay.

But though its life ſo ſhort a ſpace,
Its paſſing days ſo few,
It dies but to renew its race,
It fades to bloom anew.

Then gather roſes in their prime,
While youthful beauty glows;
For know, O faireſt maid, thy time
Is fleeting as the roſe. T. A.

TO MY WIFE ON HER BIRTH-DAY,

After having read Mr. BISHOP'S *Poems, and an Account of his many valuable Gifts to his Wife on her Birth-days.*

POOR I, who, alas! have no gems to beſtow,
Like Biſhop each year on his wife;
How muſt I contrive my affection to ſhow,
And prevent matrimonial ſtrife?

A Pearl Necklace, Gold Thimble, and ſuch pretty toys,
It is not in my power to impart;
But I bring what, I truſt, will enſure both our joys;
To my Julia, a conſtant true heart.

Then let each-coming year ſmoothly run its ſhort round,
And tho' one it muſt add to the ſcore;
Yet, whilſt faithful, contented, and happy we 're found,
What couple could wiſh for much more?

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No XLI.

THE Britiſh iſles no more by contraries
Shall execute their acts, but mutual traffic
Be now admitted; no name of oppoſition,
Or jealouſy be known: commerce, ſhipping,
And uſe of ports, cuſtoms, contracts, ſucceſs,
Church, law i' th' land, arts, ſciences—the ſame.
One Parliament; the men all active, rich,
Proud in the boon of virtuous women's ſmiles;

One

One Sovereignty; one gracious King o'er all;
But common hate the Union shall produce
To France and her endeavours;—treason, treachery, [tongues
Plots, pikes, mutiny, sedition-stirring
Hence are no more—Loyalty and Freedom,
As their own fruits, with peace and happiness [vernment
Shall bless the people—such perfect go-
Now greets the new-born Century.

TEMPEST, II. 1.

ENGLAND, Hibernia, Scotland, happy three! [empire:
Have with their councils created one grand
Three in ONE senate, sitting on ONE throne;
A full chord touch'd on Harp, in sweetest key
And truest harmony; blended together
Like to the rainbow colours, seeming parted,
And yet a union in partition: [entwin'd
The Shamrock, Rose and Thistle, each
Like three fair flowers molded on one stem;
Blue, Red, and White, new coat in heraldry [standard.
Due but to ONE, emblazon'd on ONE

MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, III. 2.

SONG.

Under the great Oak-tree,
Who loves to be full free,
And strain his merry throat
To Liberty's sweet note;
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here shall be see
No enemy,—
But Union and fair weather.

Who would from slavery run,
And live i' th' open sun;
And, with a hearty cheer,
Serve King and Country dear;
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here shall he see
Ne enemy
But friends—and friends together.

If it do come to pass
That any man turn ass,
Leaving, for better chance,
Old England for new France;
Go thither, go thither, go thither,
There shall he see
Gross fools as he
Gold barter for a feather!

AS YOU LIKE IT, II. 5.

MASTER SHALLOW.

LINES, *written in* Minorca *during a Tertian Fever, in the Year* 1771.

(BY DR. CRANE.)

——"*Esse quid hoc dicam, tantus tremor occupat artus!*"

WHENCE is it, that before the morning dawn [breast?
An anxious horror thus invades my
At frequent intervals a listless yawn [guest.
Betrays the presence of no welcome
Scarce can I breathe—my pulse with languor creeps, [flows;
Pale as the limpid stream my water
Three tedious hours the cold due measure keeps, [knows.
My head confus'd, no moment's respite
Not all the blankets in friend Alcock's * store,
Heap'd on my body up to Toro's † height,
Wou'd satisfy me; I should call for more
To warm my carcase in this piteous plight.

Burnt-brandy is like water now to me:
Pour quickly down my throat some liquid fire;
Unless, my friends, it is your wish to see
A frozen wretch in agonies expire.

The chill goes off—a glow succeeds in turn—
I feel a parching heat, before unknown!
My pulse beats high, with raging fire I burn; [throne.
My brain distracted, Reason quits her

Not all the water-melons of this isle,
Drain'd of their juice, would gratify my thirst;
No saline mixture would allay this bile,
Though I shou'd drink it till my stomach burst.

And now a change of circumstance once more [scorching flames;
Takes place, in time to quench the
A briny fluid flows from every pore,
Nature's great effort to relieve my frame.

A balmy sleep next gently coming on,
Recruits again the lamp of life with oil;
The period is compleat—the work is done—
The body render'd fit once more for toil.

A second time can I endure this ice;
A second time can I support this fire;
This swelt'ring bagnio can I suffer twice,
Exhaust my spirits still—and not expire!

"That's in yourself," sedate Monro ‡ replies [hand),
(Displaying Cleghorn's Treatise § in his
"This work, you know, each remedy supplies,
Our trusty guide in this colonial land.

"Its doctrines you to numbers have apply'd;
Why then suspect that they should fail in you?"
I felt at once the kind reproof with pride,
Yet blush'd with shame; for well its truth I knew. I. C.

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* William Alcock, the *Store*-keeper.
† Toro, a mountain of the island.
‡ Dr. Monro, Physician to the garrison.
§ Dr. Cleghorn, on the Diseases of Minorca.

PAR-

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, *(Continued from* Vol. LXX. p. 1103.)

H. OF COMMONS.

Nov. 13.

LORD *Sheffield* moved that there be laid before the Houſe an Account of the quantities of grain imported from the 4th of January to the 4th of October, 1800.—Ordered.

Mr. *Roſe* brought up a Bill for prohibiting, for a time to be limited, the uſe of Corn in Diſtilleries, and alſo the making of Starch;—a Bill for prohibiting, for a time to be limited, the Exportation of Rice, and indemnifying perſons for not making good agreements made for ſuch Exportation;—and a Bill to authoriſe his Majeſty to prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions; which were ſeverally read the firſt time.

Sir *J. Wrotteſley* brought up the Report of the Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was read the firſt time, and, after ſome debate between Meſſrs *Grey*, *Pitt*, *T. Jones* and *Wilberforce*, a ſecond time, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Mr. *Ryder* then moved the following Reſolutions, which were ſeverally adopted and bills ordered thereupon.

For every quarter of Wheat of 424lb. imported before the 1ſt of October, 1801, a bounty was granted equal to the difference between the average price ſtruck three weeks after importation, and the ſum of 100s. ſhould ſuch price fall below that ſum.

For every quarter of Barley of 352lb. imported under the ſame conditions, the price at which the Bounty was fixed is 45s. per quarter.

The quarter of Rye of 408lb. was fixed at 65s. per quarter; Oats, of 280lb. per quarter, at 30s. per quarter.

Superfine Wheat Flour, of 196lb. per barrel, and ſold at public ſale by auction two months after importation, was fixed at 70s. per barrel. Fine Flour, imported under the ſame conditions, at 68s. per barrel.

Rice, imported from the Eaſt-Indies, at 60s. the cwt. Rice from America, at 35s. per cwt.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 14.

Lord *Grenville* preſented a variety of documents relative to the importation and exportation of corn; and propoſed a ſelect committee of fourteen Peers, for taking into conſideration the preſent ſcarcity, and ſuggeſting remedies.

The Duke of *Norfolk* approved of thoſe Peers propoſed by the Noble Secretary, and propoſed alſo the names of Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Biſhops of Cheſter and Durham, which were agreed to. The Duke of Bedford's name was added, on the motion of Lord Dairnley.

Lord *Holland* entered into a variety of calculations and arguments to prove the fallacy of Mr. Brand's ſtatements, and to evince that a ſtate of war had a natural tendency to increaſe ſcarcity and augment the prices of proviſions.

The Earl of *Warwick* entered into ſome details to ſhew the diſtreſſed ſituation of the labouring poor in many parts of the country; and hinted at a propoſition in the particular article of corn, which was ſuppoſed by the Houſe to mean a *maximum* price.

Lord *Grenville* deprecated all previous diſcuſſion of the ſubject, until the Committee had digeſted the information before them, and made their report. He inſiſted on the exiſtence of ſcarcity; and obſerved, that the late crop would, on the average, be found a deficient one. The other Houſe were buſy in perfecting a meaſure reſpecting the great article of importation; and he entered his proteſt againſt the idea of fixing a *maximum* price, as a meaſure pregnant with incalculable evils.

The Earl of *Moira* cordially agreed with the Noble Secretary in his laſt propoſition; but that ſome immediate means of relief muſt be had for the poor in thoſe parts where the crops were but ſmall.

Lord *Holland*, after contending for the inſufficiency of the papers laid before the Houſe yeſterday, reſpecting the negotiations for peace, and inſiſting that further information was neceſſary to enable the Houſe to judge of the conduct of Miniſters on that important occaſion, moved, "that there be laid before the Houſe copies of all ſuch communication between Auſtria and the French government as might have come to the hands of his Majeſty's miniſters ſince the firſt of June, 1800;" which was negatived without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 17.

The Order of the day being read, for the Houſe to take into conſideration the high price of proviſions; Lord *Darnley* moved to have that order diſcharged, but at the ſame time begged to ſay a few words reſpecting his reaſons for having originally given notice of the motion; and declared it was his opinion, that the average crop of the country, though not perhaps abundant, yet was a fair one; and that, aided by importation, together with the other means for reducing the conſumption, the prices muſt neceſſary fall. He felt no ſort of anxiety for the latter part of the ſeaſon, becauſe he was convinced that we ſhould find abundant means to ſupport us until the next harveſt; but he thought that the country required ſome immediate remedy for the reduction of the preſent prices. It was with that view he gave notice of his motion on Friday laſt; thinking that ſomething ought to be done, before the Committee could have digeſted their plan, or formed any effectual reſolutions

reſolutions to effect that deſirable object. From the thinneſs of the Houſe, however, he ſaw that he was not likely to be ſupported, eſpecially as it had alſo been hinted to him, that, inſtead of accelerating his object, it was feared it might retard it, by throwing impediments in the way of the Committee. Theſe conſiderations induced him to abandon his propoſed motion, and to wait the deliberations of the Committee, who were now inveſtigating the cauſes, and ſearching a remedy for the preſent high price of proviſions. His Lordſhip then adverted to his opinion of laſt year upon this ſubject, when, he confeſſed, he thought that the remedies for diminiſhing the conſumption were not likely to be adequate to their propoſed object; he admitted, however, that at the preſent he coincided with adminiſtration upon the ſubject; and concluded by moving, "that the order ſhould be diſcharged."

The Earl of *Warwick* agreed with the Noble Lord that the country required ſome immediate relief, and he apprehended ſerious conſequences would enſue if they did not find it. The other night he uſed the word *maximum*, and he underſtood it was conſidered as a very alarming propoſition. He was ſorry for the uſe of that word; but what he meant was, that corn ſhould be brought to market, and the growers compelled to ſell it at a certain price. He had endeavoured to get the beſt information of the quantity of the crops in his own county, and the reſult of his enquiry had been a full conviction in his mind that the average of the crop was a fair one. His Lordſhip proceeded to ſtate ſeveral caſes where farmers had kept their corn from market, when they could have afforded to ſell it at a reaſonable price. His own farmer, he ſaid, paid him one pound an acre for land which produced him thirty:—he thought, in ſuch caſes, the Legiſlature would be juſtified in interfering, and compelling the farmer to accept of a reaſonable profit. In fact, many farmers in his county had aſſured him, that they would rather ſell at 10s. the buſhel, than 20s. His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate caſes of particular hardſhips, of Clergymen and half-pay Officers, who were driven from their rank in ſociety, and no longer able to ſupport the appearance of gentlemen, which, from their rank, character, and the long habits of their life, they were juſtly entitled to. All theſe conſiderations, in his opinion, would warrant the immediate interference of the Legiſlature, with a ſummary redreſs in the manner he had hinted.

Lord *Hobart* deſired, becauſe no anſwer was given to the Noble Lord, that it might not be conſidered none could be given.

The *Lord Chancellor* left the woolſack: he obſerved, that the Noble Lord, in apologizing for the word *maximum*, had afterward proceeded to recommend the thing itſelf. The word, conſidered abſtractedly, had in it neither good nor evil, but it was the thing itſelf that was baneful. In a ſociety where the laws were ſo ſettled, as thank God they were with us, he truſted that he ſhould never ſee the boundaries of property broken down. What did the law of the *maximum* propoſe? arbitrarily to compel the growers of corn to bring it to market, and ſell it at a certain price. How was this to be done? An inquiſition muſt be taken of the ſtock of the farmer, and, as a neceſſary conſequence, the law muſt be enforced by a military power; for ſuch laws could not be executed by the mere force of civil authority. If the Noble Lord did not recall to mind inſtances of the baneful effects of ſuch laws, he would refer him to what had paſſed in a neighbouring kingdom. The law of the *maximum* had there converted ſcarcity into abſolute want, and many had died of hunger. The farmers were pillaged, and almoſt total deſolation enſued. In our own country, during the earlier period of our hiſtory, when the ſtate of ſociety had not advanced ſo near perfection as in modern days, experience had taught the ſame leſſon. In Edw. II. there was a law of the *maximum*, and all contemporary hiſtorians were full of the dreadful conſequences which enſued from that meaſure. The Noble Lord had told the Houſe that ſeveral farmers had aſſured him they would rather ſell at 10s. than 20s. the buſhel: it was good and laudable in them, if they did ſo to the poorer claſſes; but the law of the *maximum* deſtroyed all benevolent intention. It cut away manly beneficence and the deſire of ſerving the poor; the farmer had all forced from him; nothing was left to him by which he might exerciſe his friendly deſires. The learned Lord deprecated the idea of ſuch a remedy, which he conſidered as fraught with the moſt dangerous conſequences.

The Duke of *Clarence* obſerved, that every conſtitution had its forms, and the Committee was proceeding as faſt as the forms of our conſtitution would permit. There was a ſtronger argument againſt the propoſition of the Noble Lord; it tended to embarraſs the proceedings of the Committee, and conſequently to delay any remedy they might propoſe.

The queſtion for withdrawing the motion was carried.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Roſe* moved, in a committee of ſupply, that 120,000 men, including 22,695 marines, be voted for the ſea ſervice for three lunar months, commencing on the firſt of January, 1801; which was agreed to, as were alſo the following,

The ſum of 666,000l. being at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man per month, for the pay

of

of the aforeſaid ſeamen. The further ſum of 684,000l. for victualling, being at the rate of 1l. 16s. per man per month. The ſum of 1,800,000l. for the wear and tear of the ſhips, being at the rate of 3l. per man per month. The ſum of 90,000l. for ordnance.

The *Secretary at War* preſented the army eſtimates, which were ordered to be printed.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of rice, as likewiſe a ſimilar bill for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions in general, were ſeverally read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 18.

Their Lordſhips received from the Commons the bills prohibiting the exportation of rice and proviſions, both of which were read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Jones*, adverting to a motion he had made laſt ſeſſion for papers relative to the convention of El Ariſch, moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the letter of the Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean to Gen. Kleber to be laid before the Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* apprehended it would be hardly poſſible to comply with the object of the preſent motion; and as the letter alluded to was printed, and univerſally known in July laſt, he could conceive no new ground or argument whatever in which the Hon. Mover could ſupport the neceſſity of the production of that paper, even were it poſſible ſo to do. For theſe reaſons, he gave his negative to the motion.

Mr. *Tierney* contended, that there had been a moſt flagrant breach of contract; and as Sir Sidney Smith was in ſome degree implicated therein, the production of the paper alluded to was of the higheſt degree of importance.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, Sir Sidney Smith had no power to ſign the treaty for the evacuation of Egypt; but, the moment it was known that he had agreed to the convention, Government conſented to ratify it.

Mr. *Percival* inſiſted that the French themſelves were the firſt who broke the treaty.

Mr. *Jones*, in reply, aſſerted that the treaty was not only agreed to by the Britiſh Commanders, but that it provided they ſhould grant paſſports to the French forces.

The Houſe then divided; for the motion, 12; againſt it, 80. Majority 68.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 20.

The Rice Exportation Prohibition Bill, and the bill to empower his Majeſty from time to time to prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions, were read a ſecond time.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Diſtillery Prohibition Bill paſſed through a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. *Roſe* brought up a bill for ſhortening the period of ſteeping barley, previous to its being made into malt; which was read the firſt time.

Sir *John Mordaunt* brought in a bill for explaining an act of the 22d of the King, for the relief of the poor; which was read the firſt time.

The bill for encouraging the importation of corn, and various other articles, at reduced duties, was read the firſt time.

Mr. *Manning* moved, that an account of the quantity of coals imported ſince the firſt of Jan. 1790, to the firſt of Jan. 1800, be laid before the Houſe. Agreed to.

Mr. *Abbott* obtained leave to bring in a bill to aſcertain the population of Great Britain, in order more effectually to compute whether there was a ſufficiency of grain in this country for its ſupport, and to how great an extent the bounty on importation was expedient.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 16. A letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent introduces the following, which is addreſſed to Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

His Majeſty's Hired Cutter Nile, Dec. 11.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the veſſels you ſignalled us to chaſe, on the 6th inſt. never came through the paſſage, but rowed up along-ſhore again, and went under Fort Lomara. I watched for them all night; but in the morning, ſeeing them no more, I left the Lurcher off the Morbihan, and proceeded to execute your farther orders. On that day I ſaw a convoy courſing round Croiſiq, of 15 or 16 ſail, but was in no hurry to chaſe, rather permitting them to get nearer to St. Gildas, and in the evening ſtood out, and made the neceſſary ſignals to Mr. Forbes. It fully anſwered my expectations; as he, being to windward, turned them all, and they made for the Villain, juſt where I was. About 8 we took a ſmall one, juſt as the battery of St. Jacques was hailing us; which I immediately manned, and ſent her, with our own boat, along-ſhore, and by 4 A.M. found ourſelves in poſſeſſion of five more: this is all they could attempt, as the whole coaſts were then alarmed; and the battery of Notre Dame, at the entrance of the river Peners, kept up ſo briſk a fire as to ſend three ſhot through the laſt veſſel;

vessel; but the spirit of our people was such, that they were determined to have her out, and, unluckily, one man was slightly scratched with a splinter. On joining the Lurcher in the morning, I found she had got three more, making nine, the particulars of which are expressed in the adjoined list: the four largest are decked, and very capable of going to England, but the others cannot. Since the 7th, Mr. Forbes has been continually on the look-out; but not a single vessel, I believe, has stirred since.

I am, &c. GEORGE ARGLES.

[Then follows a list of six vessels captured by the Nile Cutter, laden with provisions, for Brest; and three by the Lurcher Cutter, bound to Yannes.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Rowley Bulteel, of the Belliquex, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Rio Janeiro, August 24.

On Monday, August 4, soon after daylight, four sail were discovered from the mast-head in the N. W. quarter, and apparently steering about N. by E. At seven A. M. they hauled their wind, tacked, and stood towards us; upon which I bore down with the whole of my convoy. At noon the enemy perceived our force (which was greatly exaggerated, in their opinion, by the warlike appearance of the China ships): they bore up under a press of sail, and by signal separated. I stood for the largest ship, and, notwithstanding the light and baffling winds, we came up with her, and after a few chace-guns, and a partial firing for about ten minutes, at half-past 5 in the afternoon (Tuesday) she struck her colours, and proved to be the French frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns, 18-pounders, and 444 men, commanded by Citizen Jean Françoise Landolphe, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and Chef de Division. At 7 the same evening, the French frigate La Medée, of 36 guns, 12-pounders, and 315 men, commanded by Citizen Daniel Goudein, struck her colours to the Bombay Castle, Capt. John Hamilton, and the Exeter, Capt. Henry Meriton. The above frigates were of the squadron which sailed from Rochefort the 6th day of March, 1799, and, having committed great depredations on the coast of Africa, had refitted in the Rio de la Plata, and were now cruizing on the coast of Brazil. La Françoise, of 42 guns, and 380 men, commanded by Citizen Pierre Jurieu, escaped by throwing a part of her guns overboard, and also her anchors, boats, and booms, and by night coming on; as did also an American schooner, their prize, fitted as a cruizer. On this occasion I hope their Lordships will permit me to bear testimony of the spirit of the officers and ship's company of the Belliquex; and I have peculiar pleasure in mentioning the zeal and activity I have ever found in Mr. Erdon, my first Lieutenant, to whom I only do justice in recommending him to their Lordships' notice and favour. Too much praise cannot be given to the Captains, officers, and crews, of the different ships under my convoy, for their ready obedience to my signals, and for the whole of their conduct on that day, particularly to Capts. Hamilton and Meriton, who very gallantly pursued and captured the aforesaid frigate La Medée; and also to Capt. Torin, of the Coutts, and Captain Spens, of the Neptune, who, with great alacrity, pursued La Françoise, although they had not the good fortune to come up with her, for the reasons above assigned; and my best thanks are due to the whole of the Commanders of the ships under my convoy, for their assistance in taking a number of prisoners on-board their respective ships. We arrived at Rio Janeiro on Tuesday the 12th of August.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of the Spanish privateer lugger San Josef, of six guns, and 40 men, by the Concorde, Capt. R. Barton; and of a French sloop, bound to Brest, with provisions, by La Magicienne]

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 20. This Gazette contains an account of the Favorite, Captain Joseph Westbeach, having captured Le Voyaguer cutter privateer, of Dunkirk, of 14 carriage-guns, and 47 men; she had taken the Camilla, belonging to Sunderland, the day before.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 24. Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Leviathan, Martinique, Oct. 27.

Sir, Having directed the Gipsey, of ten four-pounders and 42 men, tender to the Leviathan, under the command of Lieut. Coryndon Boger, to carry the Charlotte merchant ship (in which my late Captain, Carpenter, took his passage), to the Northward of the Islands, I am to beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 7th instant, in passing near Gaudaloupe on the above service, he chased and brought to action a French sloop of very superior magnitude, and manned with double his number of select troops of Guadaloupe. For the particulars of this very handsome contest I shall refer their Lordships to Lieutenant Boger's letter; but I should not do justice to his Majesty's service, from the knowledge I have of this valuable officer's character, and from the unanimous voice of his crew, if I did not say his modest recital of his gallantry does him as much honour as the action itself; and I flatter myself he will be honoured with their Lordships' protection.

I am, &c. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. Since the concluding of the above I find three more of the wounded have died.

Gipsey,

Gipsey, in St. John's Roads, Oct. 8.

Sir, at eight A. M. off the North-end of Guadaloupe, I chased and came up with an armed sloop. On firing a shot at her she hoisted French colours, and returned it; an action instantly commenced; we remained at very close quarters for an hour and an half, when, finding that her musketry did us considerable damage, I hauled a little further off and kept up a sharp fire of round and grape; and at half past ten I had the satisfaction to see her strike. She proved to be Le Quiproquo, commanded by Tourpie, formerly a Captain de Frigate in the service of the King, and was charged with dispatches from Curacao to Guadaloupe: she mounts eight guns six and nine pounders, and had on board 98 men, 80 of whom were Guadaloupe chasseurs and cannoneers. I am sorry to add that our loss is considerable, having had one killed and 11 wounded: among the latter I include Mr. Clarke and myself. Finding it necessary to get medical assistance as soon as possible, I put into this port, and have got all the wounded into an hospital. The loss on the side of the enemy was the Captain and four killed, and eleven wounded. Both vessels have suffered much in sails and rigging; but I am happy to say his Majesty's schooner has not suffered in her hull. I cannot omit, Sir, mentioning the great assistance I received from the Charlotte merchant ship under my convoy, both in securing the prisoners, and giving every assistance to the wounded that lay in their power. The petty officers and men you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved extremely well on the occasion. Two men have since died of their wounds. CORYNDON BOGER.

Rear-admiral Duckworth.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of La Venus French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 36 men, by the Jason, Capt. Yorke.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, January, 1801.

WE hazarded little in our conjecture last month, that the Emperor of

GERMANY

would be compelled to accede to a separate treaty with France, notwithstanding his engagements to this country. The unfortunate event of the battle at Hohenlinden on the 3d ult. convinced the Court of Vienna of the policy, and indeed the necessity, of replacing the Archduke Charles in the actual, supreme, and uncontrolled command of the armies: but the measure had then been too long procrastinated to have the desired effect. The Archduke joined the army at Schwanstadt on the 17th ult and endeavoured to take a strong defensive position behind the river Traun; but, before he could accomplish this, Moreau's army, in five divisions, attacked the Imperialists near Vockbruck, and defeated them, taking 600 cavalry and 400 infantry prisoners: this was on the 18th. On the 19th the French again attacked the Imperialists on the heights of Lambach, defeated, and forced them to retreat to Lintz. The next day Moreau fixed his head-quarters at Wels, and formed his army into three columns; of which the right, under Lecourbe, made for the mountains south of Steyr, on the Ens; the center, commanded by Moreau himself, set out direct for Steyr; and the left, under Grenier, which had marched along the south banks of the Danube, and forced the Austrians to retreat from Lintz across the river, proceeded on the high road towards Vienna. On the 24th Richepanse, with the advanced guard of the center column, entered Steyr, in which he found 17 pieces of cannon, and made 4000 prisoners. On the 25th the French were proceeding onward to the next river (Erlaph), and the Austrians were retiring behind the Trasen (the last river of any note on the way to Vienna); when an officer arrived at the head-quarters of Moreau, from the Archduke Charles, bringing proposals for a new Armistice; and announcing, that the Emperor had sent directions to Count Cobentzel at Luneville to sign a separate treaty of peace. Within the last twenty days, it seems, the Austrian army in Germany had lost 70 leagues of country, 25,000 prisoners, from 12 to 15,000 killed and wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines of stores and provisions. An armistice, under these circumstances, seemed indispensably necessary for the preservation of the capital: and, accordingly, the French set a high price on their forbearance; for, on condition of a cessation of hostilities for 30 days (with 15 days notice of rupture), they demanded and obtained possession of a triangular portion of territory, whose base rests on Chiavenna and Wurtzbourg, and whose point is on the Danube, within 17 leagues of Vienna, including the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz, and the other points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Fientlermentz and Naudert, with the fortress of Wurtzbourgh in Franconia, and Braunau in Bavaria.

The same kind of ill-fortune has attended the Emperor's arms in

ITALY,

where the campaign opened on the 26th ult. on which day General Brune attacked the Austrian positions on the Mincio, and forced the passage of that river at Monzambano and Molino, with a loss to the Austrians of 4000 killed and wounded, 8000 prisoners, 24 pieces of cannon, and several standards. The next day another dreadful battle

battle took place, in which the Auſtrians were obliged to retreat with the loſs of 5000 men, and 4 pieces of cannon. On the 1ſt inſt. the enemy croſſed the Adige at Becelingo, forced the Imperialiſts to evacuate Colona and Verona, inveſted Peſchiera, and blockaded Mantua, the Auſtrians retreating towards Vicenza. Since that time the enemy's army has continued to advance, and, having paſſed the Brenta, fixed its head-quarters on the 12th at Caſtel Franco, near the banks of the Piave, the preciſe ſituation in which Bonaparte commenced the campaign of 1797. With troops now much inferior in number to the French, and diſpirited by ſucceſſive defeats, General Bellegarde can ſcarcely retain a hope of oppoſing any effectual reſiſtance to the further progreſs of the enemy; and Brune, it ſeems, refuſes to grant any armiſtice in Italy, unleſs the fortreſſes of Mantua, Peſchiera, Ferrara, and Ancona, are ſurrendered. It is not improbable, however, that the Emperor will be obliged to accept even theſe hard conditions; for we obſerve, that in reply to a Deputation from the States of Upper Auſtria, complaining of the preſſure of the war, Count Lehrbach aſſured them, that peace was on the eve of being concluded.

The Emperor of

RUSSIA,

we underſtand, in anſwer to a remonſtrance from our Court, has refuſed to make any ſatisfaction for the detention of our ſhips and men, or to give any explanation whatever of the cauſes which induced him to adopt that meaſure. He has, however, inſtituted a Board of Commiſſioners to diſpoſe of all Britiſh effects under ſequeſtration, and to receive all balances of accounts, the produce of which is to be thrown into a maſs (as in caſes of bankruptcy), and from this fund all debts due to Ruſſian ſubjects are to be paid.—A moſt ſingular ſtory was publiſhed in the Hamburgh papers toward the end of this month, which, if authentic, betrays ſtrong ſymptoms of inſanity. We inſert it without comment, and leave our readers to form their own judgements.

"The Peterſburg Court Gazette contains the following article:

"*Peterſburg, Dec.* 30.

"It is ſaid, that his Majeſty the Emperor, perceiving that the European Powers cannot come to an accommodation, and wiſhing to put an end to a war which has raged eleven years, has conceived the idea of appointing a place to which he will invite the other Potentates to engage, together with himſelf, in ſingle combat, in liſts which ſhall be marked out; for which purpoſe they ſhall bring with them, to act as their Eſquires, Umpires, and Heralds, their moſt enlightened Miniſters, and able Generals, as Thugut, Pitt, and Bernſtorff. He will bring, on his part, Counts Pahlen and Kuruſoff."

On this article the Hamburgh Editor obſerves, that,

"It is not known whether this rumour is to be depended upon; meanwhile it does not ſeem to be altogether without foundation, as it bears the mark of what has often been imputed to him *."

A ſerious diſpute happened at

CONSTANTINOPLE

on the 10th ult. between a part of the crews of the Turkiſh and Ruſſian fleets in the harbour; during the continuation of which ſome officers of the latter nation are ſaid to have loſt their lives. The Divan offered any kind of ſatisfaction to the Ruſſian Miniſter; who, however, refuſed to accept of any conceſſion till he ſhould receive inſtructions from his Court.

The Neutral Convention was ſigned at St. Peterſburg on the 16th ult. by the Miniſters of

RUSSIA, DENMARK, and SWEDEN;

and the moſt vigorous preparations are making by thoſe Powers for a Naval war with Great Britain; who, no doubt, will exerciſe a dreadful retaliation for whatever meaſures of hoſtility they may adopt.

PRUSSIA

is ſaid, by the French Journaliſts, to have taken part in the above treaty; not, indeed, as a principal, but an acceſſary power. There are letters, however, in the German prints, that encourage us to hope, that the Court of Berlin will not renounce the many advantages that ſhe muſt derive from a ſtate of perfect neutrality.

The life of the Chief Conſul of

FRANCE

has been again endangered at Paris by a combuſtible machine, which was intended to have been fired at the inſtant of his paſſing it in his way to the Oratorio on Chriſtmas Eve. Fortunately for the Conſul, the exploſion did not take place till his carriage was paſt. It then killed ſeveral perſons, wounded others, and ſhattered the windows of all the houſes round. The ſenſation felt by the inhabitants in that quarter is ſaid to have been ſimilar to that excited by an earthquake. Some men have been tried and executed as principals in this and the former conſpiracy in October; and a much greater number of diſtinguiſhed jacobins have been tranſported, on ſuſpicion of being implicated in plots againſt the Government. On the proſpect of a Continental peace, the French funds, called the *Tiers Conſolide*, which about a

* While this ſheet was in the preſs, certain explanations reſpecting the above extraordinary paragraph were given in the German papers; but theſe being contradictory of, and wholly irreconcileable to each other, we ſhall leave it at reſt till next month; by which time, no doubt, the matter will be correctly aſcertained.

twelve-

twelvemonth ago were at 9 francs, had risen, by the last accounts, to 54½. The Consulate are making great preparations for maritime expeditions, which, it is insinuated, are destined against various parts of the English and Irish Coasts.

NEWS FROM AMERICA, &c.

Towards the latter end of November an earthquake was felt at *Philadelphia*, and generally through the States of *Pensylvania*, *Delaware*, and *Maryland*. The following article, on this subject, is taken from a *Baltimore* paper of Nov. 27. The earthquake which was felt at *Lancaster*, *Wilmington*, &c. and of which an account was published yesterday, was felt here nearly about the same time; though as it is not unusual to hear a similar noise in the city, from the driving of carriages, waggons, &c. all hours of the night, it created very little enquiry. A person who paid some attention to the shock was awakened by it between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he stood upright in his bed, which appeared to rock like a cradle; the concussion and noise gradually decreased till it subsided. In the neighbourhood of the city, we understand, it was felt much more sensibly.

EAST and WEST INDIA, &c. NEWS.

An university, upon the most extensive and liberal plan, has lately been established at *Calcutta*, by the Marquis Wellesley, with the concurrence of the East-India Company. It is to contain Professors of all the antient and Eastern languages, and of every branch of science and literature.

The waters of the *Nile* rose, in the inundation of last year, to the height of 24 feet 8 inches, a height unexampled for the last 37 years. The taxes imposed for the present year, on the native inhabitants, amount to 25,000,000 livres: the expence of collecting them is estimated at 750,000. The principal source of public revenue to the French is from the produce of the harvest.

During a late storm at *Jamaica*, the topmast of the York, of 64 guns, was struck by lightning, and, falling on the deck, killed five men, and severely wounded 4 others.

SCOTLAND.

Dec. 31, 1800. At 7 this evening, was seen a very fine and brilliant meteor, at *Camborne*. It appeared in the South, and passed, with incredible velocity, the horizon, illuminating its tract with an immense glare of light, equal to the most vivid lightning, being in shape round, and emitting sparks in its progress: when it disappeared it seemed to explode in a vast variety of scintillations, like a sky-rocket, and presented to the spectators a most beautiful and magnificent effect. Its appearance seemed to impress the beholders with a sentiment of greater awe, as it happened on the evening which concluded the last day of the last year of the 18th century.

Edinburgh, Jan. 6. During Sunday night, and all yesterday, it blew a tremendous gale from the S. W. A number of houses have been unroofed, and otherwise damaged. In the Castle-hill a stack of chimneys was blown down, and, forcing its way through the roof of his Majesty's printing-office, severely hurt one of the compositors. We learn that several other unfortunate accidents have occurred in different parts of the city.—At *Glasgow* also the storm was equally violent. A great many chimney tops suffered from the severity of the gale. One of the oldest trees in the green, and the temporary wooden building in Ingram-street, containing the panorama of the burning of the Boyne, were blown down.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A short time since, the Three Tuns Inn, at *Huntingdon*, with some adjoining tenements, were destroyed by fire.

Some workmen, digging in the front of Major Mansel's house at *Cosgrove*, near Stony Stratford, in Northamptonshire, found, one foot and a half under ground, an urn, containing 60 silver denarii, very old, but in good preservation. A few weeks before, they dug up a human skeleton near the same place.

Stafford, Jan. 1. About 11 this day, a dreadful circumstance took place in this prison. It may be recollected that some months since a reward of 100l. was advertised, for the apprehension of Mr. Theophilus Smith, a respectable Manufacturer in this neighbourhood, for having attempted to murder a Mr. Wainwright, a gentleman of Liverpool, with whom he was extremely intimate, and whom (it is supposed, prompted by a fit of jealousy), he, under pretence of taking a walk, got into the fields, where he suddenly attempted his life; but Mr. Wainwright escaped, with some severe wounds, none of which proved mortal; and Mr. Smith absconded, but was some time after apprehended by the Bow-street officers, in Market-lane, St. James's, and committed to the county-gaol in this town for trial, under the Black Act, but put his trial off at the last assizes. During his confinement his wife has frequently visited him; and this morning, about 11 o'clock, she went to see him, but had not been in his room long before the keeper heard the reports of two pistols, one immediately after the other, and, on going into the room, discovered Mr. S. with his brains blown against the wall, and Mrs. S. on the floor, with a desperate wound in her back. It appeared, the horrid deed had been done by two double-barrelled pistols; which Mr. S. procured by some unknown means, and had first

firſt ſhot his wife and then himſelf. Little hopes were at firſt entertained of the unhappy lady's recovery. An infant daughter is left to lament this raſh and dreadful act.

Jun. 1. This day a pear, weighing nearly a pound and a half, was gathered in the garden of Mr. Thomas Young, nurſeryman, at *Hartfield*, Suſſex; ſuppoſed to be the heavieſt, as well as the earlieſt, gathered during the nineteenth century.

Jan. 1. This day the following teſtimony of reſpect was preſented to Mr. Dennis Chandler, of *Stowmarket* (accompanied with a ſilver punch-bowl), who in the year 1797 was a bankrupt, and paid his creditors 10s. in the pound, for which they ſigned his certificate. Since that time (with the aſſiſtance of a few friends) his trade, prompted by his induſtry, has crowned his honeſt endeavours, and enabled him to pay the full ſum of 20s. in the pound, which he moſt faithfully performed, to the amount of nearly 3,000l.!—"Mr. Dennis Chandler—Though your modeſty hath convinced us that you never could think of accepting the ſmalleſt trifle, in return for paying us the full amount of 20s. in the pound; yet, Sir, as men, we cannot paſs it over in ſilence. We, who were your creditors, and others, as a tribute of our gratitude, and wiſhing to mark ſo honourable an act, beg you will pleaſe to accept this ſilver bowl, not doubting it will, with the deed that occaſioned it, be handed down to poſterity."

A poor man at *Barking*, in Eſſex, in removing one of the hatches, in order to turn the water in the low grounds into another direction, ſome of the work unfortunately gave way, and he was precipitated headlong into the pool, where he was drowned before any aſſiſtance could be procured.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Thurſday, Jan. 1.

PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the heavy judgments with which Almighty God is pleaſed to viſit the iniquities of this land, by a grievous ſcarcity and dearth of divers articles of ſuſtenance and neceſſaries of life; moreover, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged, for the maintenance of the independence of our Crown, for the defence of the commerce, and of the rights and liberties, civil and religious, of our ſubjects; and truſting in the mercy of Almighty God, that, notwithſtanding the ſore puniſhment which he hath laid upon us and our people, he will, if we turn to him in due contrition and penitence of heart, not only withdraw his afflicting hand, but moreover graciouſly bleſs our arms, both by ſea and land; have therefore reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public faſt and humiliation be obſerved throughout thoſe parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Friday the 13th of February next; that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for the removal of thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and under which we at this preſent time labour; and for imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on our arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating peace, ſafety, and proſperity, to us, and our dominions: and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid Public Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a duty. And for the better and more orderly ſolemnizing of the ſame, we have given directions to the Moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops and the Right Reverend the Biſhops of England and Ireland, to compoſe a Form of Prayer ſuitable to this occaſion, to be uſed in all churches, chapels, and places of public worſhip; and to take care the ſame be timely diſperſed through their reſpective dioceſes.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 1ſt day of January, 1801, in the 41ſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[A ſimilar Proclamation is iſſued for a Faſt in Scotland on Thurſday, Feb. 12.]

Saturday, Jan. 3.

This day the Members of his Majeſty's Council, took the oaths as Privy Councillors for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Majeſty received the Great Seal from the Lord Chancellor, and, cauſing it to be defaced, preſented to him a new Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to appoint by Proclamation, that "The Royal Style and Titles ſhall henceforth be accepted, taken, and uſed, in manner and form following; "that is to ſay, the ſame ſhall be expreſſed in the Latin tongue by theſe words: "Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratiâ, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defenſor" And in the Engliſh tongue by theſe words:—"George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith." And that the Arms or Enſigns Armorial of the ſaid United Kingdom ſhall be quarterly,

terly, first and fourth, England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland. And it is Our will and pleasure, that there shall be borne therewith, on an escutcheon of pretence, the Arms of Our Dominions in Germany ensigned with the Electoral bonnet. And it is our will and pleasure that the standard of the said United Kingdom shall be the same quarterings as are herein-before declared to be the arms or ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom, with the escutcheon of pretence thereon, herein-before described; and that the Union flag shall be, Azure, the crosses-saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly, per saltire counter-changed, Argent and Gules; the latter fimbriated of the second; surmounted by the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire."

Tuesday, Jan 6.

This morning, between 1 and 2, a man was found dead on the Western steps, on the Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge. From the appearance of the body, it was thought that he had been in a state of intoxication, and falling had stunned himself, and perhaps been suffocated. His head, both on the back part of it, and on his temples, was much bruised. A surgeon who attended attempted to bleed him, but without success. It is supposed he had lain in the place where he was found some hours, the night, till the rising of the moon, having been very dark. The deceased seems, from his dress, to have been a workingman, probably a porter.

Wednesday, Jan 14

This day a proclamation was issued, for laying an embargo on all Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels in the several ports of this kingdom; which has since been effectually put in execution.

Monday, January 19.

This being the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birth-day, the accustomed display of ceremony and splendour took place on the occasion. The morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, the Park and Tower guns were fired at noon, and the Union flags were displayed from the steeples of the several churches. The younger branches of the Royal Family paid their congratulatory respects to the Queen, at Buckingham-house. At one o'clock, her Majesty held a Court at St. James's Palace, when the Ode for the New Year (see p. 65) was performed in the anti-chamber adjoining the drawing-room, and a congratulatory oration delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. On this occasion, a new crimson velvet canopy and throne were put up in the Great Council Chamber, the Royal Arms of the Union being beautifully embroidered, and decorated with diamonds. The Court was numerously and brilliantly crowded; and at night the illuminations were general through the town.—The Union Club met for the first time this day at Cumberland House. The design of this society is, to serve as a point of consolidation of the leading interests of both countries; and from it eminent advantages to the empire at large may be expected.

Tuesday, January 20.

We are sorry to record that the Islington Volunteers have disbanded themselves, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Lord Lieutenant of the county; who, it appears, did not judge it expedient to approve the Gentlemen as Officers whom the Committee of the Corps had recommended. They are 300 in number, and have always behaved in the most exemplary manner.

Thursday, January 22.

A great æra in the history of our country commenced this day, and under circumstances of the highest public importance, the meeting of the United Parliament; in which the following List will shew the representation of Ireland:

PEERS ELECTED. 28 *Temporal*, 4 *Spiritual*.

Armagh, Primate	Derry, Bishop of	Lucan, E.	O'Neill, E.
Bandon, Earl	Donoughmore, E.	Limerick, V.	Rossmore, B.
Clanrickarde, E.	Erne, E.	Londonderry, E.	Roden, E.
Conyngham, E.	Glandore, E.	Landaff, E.	Sligo, M.
Carleton, Visc.	Headford, Marquis	Longueville, V.	Somerton, V.
Cahier, Baron	Kildare, Bp. of	Meath, Bp. of	Tyrawley, B.
Callan, B.	Longford, E.	Northland, V.	Westmeath, E.
Dysart, E.	Leitrim, E.	Oxmantown, V.	Wicklow, V.

[For the Peers of Ireland, who are also British Peers, see Vol. LXX. p. 743.]

The Representatives for Ireland *in the House of Commons are,*

Achefon, Hon. A.	Browne, Rt. Hon. Denis	Cooper, Joseph-Edward
Alcock, Wm. Cong.	Burton, William	Coote, Charles Henry
Alexander, Henry	——— Hon. Fran. Nath.	Cope, Robert-Camden
Bagwell, John	Butler, Sir Richard, Bart.	Corry, Lord Visc.
——— Richard	——— Hon. James	Crosbie, James
Beresford, Rt. Hon. John	Castlereagh, Lord Viscount	Daly, St. George
——— John Claud.	Chinnery, Sir Brodk. Bt.	——— Denis-Bowes
Boyle, Lord Viscount	Clements, Lord Visc.	Dawson, Richard
Brooke, Henry Vaughan	Cole, Lord Visc.	Dalway, Noah

Duigenan,

Dnigenan, Patrick
Falkiner, Fred.-John
Fetherſton, Sir Thos. Bt.
Fitzgerald, R. Uniacke
——— Maurice
Forteſcue, Wm.-Charles
Foſter, Rt. Hon. John
French, Arthur
Gorges, Hamilton
Grady, Henry-Deane
Hamilton, Hon. A. Cole
——— Hans
Handcock, William
Hardman, Edward
Hatton, George
Hume, William Hoare
Hutchinſon, Hon. G. J. H.
Jackſon, Col. George
Jones, Rt. Hon. Theo.
Jones, Watts
Keane, Major John
Kearing, M. B. St. Leger
Knox, Hon. George
Knox, Hon. John
La Touche, John
Lee, Edward
Leigh, Robert
——— Francis
Loftus, Lord Viſc.
Longfield, Col. Mountiford
——— ——— Capt. John
Mahon, Hon. Col. Thomas
Martin, Richard
Maſſey, Hugh-Dillon
Mathew, Lord Viſc.
May, Edward
M'Naghten, Edm.-Alex.
Moore, John
——— Arthur
Newcomen, Sir W. G. Bt.
O'Dall, Lieut.-Col. Wm.
Ogle, Right Hon. George
O'Hara, Charles
Parnell, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Bt.
Parſons, Sir Laurence, Bt.
Ponſonby, Rt. Hon. W. B.
Power, Richard
Prittie, Henry-Sadler
Ram, Abel
Rochfort, Guſt.-Hume
Rowley, William
Rowley, Clotworthy
Saunderſon, Francis
Savage, Francis
Smyth, William
Sneyd, Nathaniel
Somerville, Sir Marcus, Bt.
Staples, John
Stewart, James
——— Hon. Charles W.
Sudley, Lord Viſc.
Talbot, William
Trench, Hon. Richard
Vandeleur, John-Ormſby
Waller, John
Weſtenra, Warner-William
Wynne, Owen

H. OF LORDS, *Jan.* 22.

At 2 o'clock their Lordſhips met in the new Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion by commiſſion. The Lords Commiſſioners were, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Saliſbury, and the Duke of Portland. The Lord Chancellor, purſuant to the power veſted in him by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, then deſired that the Uſher of the Black Rod ſhould wait upon the Commons, and requeſt their attendance in that Houſe. Shortly after, a conſiderable number of the Commons attending at the Bar; the Lord Chancellor informed them, it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that they ſhould immediately proceed to elect a Speaker, and attend with the perſon elected, at the bar, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown of Ireland next preſented at the Bar a roll, containing the names of the Peers choſen to repreſent that part of the United Kingdom in Parliament; which being read by the Clerk at the table, all the Peers preſent of the United Kingdom, beginning with the Royal Dukes, were ſworn, at the table.

[The Chamber is a noble one; and the old tapeſtry, which has been cleaned and ſurrounded with a dark-coloured panneling, well calculated to give effect to the lights in the reſpective repreſentations of the different views of the Engliſh and Spaniſh Fleets in the ever memorable defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, lends an air of ſober dignity to the room, which is extremely commodious, but, we fear, not the moſt happily calculated to render the human voice diſtinct and audible. The Houſe was this day as hot as a warm bath; but in a few weeks a proper degree of temperature will doubtleſs be aſcertained.]

H. OF COMMONS.

The whole morning till half paſt 2 was employed in ſwearing in the Members. About that time Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, entered the Houſe with the uſual formalities, and required the attendance of the Commons in the Houſe of Peers, where ſeveral Lords, in virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, were to open the Seſſion in his Majeſty's name. The Members, in obedience to this ſummons, immediately went up to the Houſe of Peers, and remained there about a quarter of an hour.

A few minutes after their return;

Mr. *Pelham* ſaid, that, in riſing to propoſe the election of a Speaker, he was happy to fix on a man to whom, he was perſuaded, the general ſentiment of the Country and the unanimous opinion of the Houſe pointed, as eminently qualified to diſcharge the duties of that important ſtation; a man who had already, by a firm attachment to the Conſtitution, great aſſiduity, and extenſive knowledge, given the moſt ſatisfactory evidence of his capacity to ſupport the privileges, to promote the intereſts, and advance the character, of the Houſe; a man who poſſeſſed that happy temper of mind, which was capable of the ſtricteſt impartiality under all circumſtances, which tended to moderate debates, and to preſerve in diſcuſſion a proper degree of decorum and dignity. Mr. Pelham concluded a very animated panegyric with moving, "That the Right Hon. HENRY ADDINGTON be elected to the Office of Speaker."

Mr. *Yorke* ſaid, that he had the utmoſt ſatisfaction in coming forward to ſecond the motion of his Right Hon. Friend. He was proud and happy in the elevation of a man whoſe private friendſhip was to him the higheſt ſource of gratification. When all that was noble and elevated in the Britiſh character ſhould be exerted, it was grate-

ful

ful to have the Chair of that Houſe—the centre of the collective wiſdom of the Empire—occupied by a man not leſs admired for the extent of his information, than eſteemed for the urbanity of his manners.

Mr. *Addington* ſaid, a motion ſo made and ſupported muſt have an effect upon his mind which he was wholly unable to expreſs. The Houſe was now about to confer one of the moſt conſiderable dignities in the State, to the duties of which the higheſt importance was attached. In what manner he had fulfilled theſe duties whilſt he had the honour of preſiding in the Chair, the Houſe was to judge; he could only ſay, he had endeavoured to execute them with an unbiaſſed and unprejudiced mind, and with a perfect veneration for our free and admirable Conſtitution, the reſult of accumulated experience. To the indulgence of the Houſe he had been much indebted whilſt in the Chair; and if he ſhould again be honoured by an election to the ſame ſituation, to that indulgence he muſt again appeal.—There was now a loud cry of "Chair! Chair!" when Mr. *Wilberforce* ſaid, the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the motion had omitted ſomething which ought to be adduced in praiſe of the Right Hon. Gentleman who was about to be re-elected to the Chair; his aſſiduous attention to private Acts of Parliament; by means of which numberleſs individuals and many Corporate Bodies had been very materially and eſſentially benefited.

There being a very loud cry of Chair! Chair! Mr. Pelham and Mr. Yorke conducted Mr. Addington to the Chair.

The *Speaker* then addreſſed the Houſe; and, in a very few words, begged leave to return his moſt grateful thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him; which, he aſſured them, would make a deep and laſting impreſſion upon his mind.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* congratulated the Speaker upon his election to the Chair. He ſaid, he congratulated him with the more ardour and ſincerity, ſince the Houſe had not been guided in their choice by any partial motives, but had acted upon the experience of twelve years, of the judgement and ability with which he had filled that ſituation.

[The unanimous re-election of a gentleman, whoſe character is in every reſpect ſo truly meritorious, to the higheſt honour in which a Commoner can be placed, gives univerſal ſatisfaction. In his ſpeech, which was manly and candid, he declined all common-place; and, whilſt he ably explained the duties and difficulties of this office, he convinced the Houſe that his powers were fully adequate to the due exertion of the important truſt with which he has been ſo judiciouſly inveſted.]

Monday, Jan. 26.

The caſe of the journeymen taylors, who have ſtood out ſo long for an increaſe of their wages from 25s. to 30s. a week, came on to be heard before Alderman Brook Watſon (as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor), the Recorder, Sir Wm. Anderſon, and three other Aldermen.

Mr. Gurney, on behalf of the journeymen, called ſeveral maſter-taylors, who ſtated, that, in conſequence of a general *ſtrike* in 1795, the wages were raiſed to 25s. a week, which has been the general rate ſince; but that, owing to the preſent preſſure, that ſum was not enough now.

The Common Serjeant, on behalf of the maſters, replied to the evidence without calling witneſſes; but the Court, conceiving the evidence incomplete, proceeded to examine three of the principal taylors on behalf of the maſters, and three of the principal workmen on behalf of the journeymen. The maſters all ſwore that they conſidered 25s. a week a fair, juſt, and reaſonable allowance, conſidering all the circumſtances of the times. They were alſo of opinion that the trade had increaſed ſince 1795, as alſo the number of workmen.

The three workmen, on the contrary, depoſed, that they could not live in comfort, and ſupport their families decently, under 30s. a week: they alſo gave a very ſatisfactory account of their houſes of call, and their general ſyſtem of proceeding. Every houſe of call had three books, on which the workmen were rated, according to the length of their reſidence in London; and thoſe who were on the laſt or third book could not procure employment until all thoſe on the preceding books were ſerved. Each member paid 2d. a-week at his particular houſe of call for this privilege; which ſum went to create a fund for the ſupport of the ſick and infirm, and no others. Thoſe who ſtruck, and would not work under 30s. were called *Flints*: they were alſo called the *Honourable Men*, and would not work on the ſame board with thoſe who ſhould take leſs than 30s. and who were called *Dungs*.

The Court having conſulted for ſome time, the Recorder proceeded to give judgment. He then ordered, that the journeymen ſhould be allowed 27s. a week, which is a riſe of 2s.; and double that ſum, or 54s. in caſe of a general mourning.

Saturday, January 31.

The ſale of fine wheaten bread is prohibited from this day; and brown bread will conſequently now be generally uſed.

The deplorable ſituation of the French priſoners of war in this country has been for ſome time known. To efface any unfavourable impreſſion which may have thus been made againſt the Engliſh Government in this country or on the continent of Europe, a long correſpondence on the ſubject has been publiſhed by miniſtry;—from which it appears that the Chief Conſul refuſes to ſupply the priſoners with clothes, although we have paid for the clothing all our countrymen priſoners in France.

Vol. LXVI. p. 165. The following inſcription has been lately placed on a ſmall, plain, oval monument in All Saints church, Northampton, immediately under that of the Baronet's firſt wife:

"Sacred to the memory
of her affectionate huſband
Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, Bart.
Doctor of Phyſick;
the projector, friend, and phyſician,
of the County Infirmary,
eſtabliſhed in the year 1743;
where the lame walk, and the ſick are healed.
Afterwards
he was for many years
rector of Great and Little Cheverel, Wiltſhire,
and exemplary as a miniſter.
But, in that immortal ſtate
on which he is now entered,
how dim is human excellence!
Reader,
it is his ſuperior honour at this period
that he was partaker with her
in the Chriſtian character
with whom he was united
in the conjugal relation.
He died the 8th day of December, 1795,
in the 80th year of his age."

Vol. LXX. p. 1110. The Rev. Thomas Breeks was a native of Cumberland, where he was born in 1744. He was choſen ſcholar of Queen's college, Oxford, at an early age, where, after ſome time, he was admitted fellow. He proceeded M. A. 1770; and, on Jan. 9, 1786, was preſented, by the provoſt and fellows of his college, to the united though diſtant rectories of South Weſton and Hampton Poyle *, in Oxfordſhire, on the death of Mr. Matthew Wilkinſon, having before been preſented, by Mr. Hind, to the neighbouring donative of Hampton Gay. For ſome years previous to his death he had been ſadly afflicted with a dropſical complaint; but, having obtained a cure about two years back, he ſeemed to live with greater comfort. He was faithful in his duty, much beloved, and very hoſpitable to his pariſhioners.

BIRTHS.

1800. *Dec.* 19. AT Slawſton, co. Leiceſter, the wife of Mr. William Warner, of Cranoe, a ſon.

Lately, the wife of Richard Chute, eſq. of Chute-hall, co. Kerry, Ireland, a daugh.

The wife of J. King, eſq. of Belfaſt, a ſon.

In Capel-ſtreet, the wife of Francis Fox, eſq. high ſheriff of Dublin, a daughter.

In Antigua-ſtreet, Mrs. Duncan, of Stoneywynd, Edinburgh, her ſeventh ſon.

At his lodgings in York, the wife of Benjamin Agar, eſq. of Stockton, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. John Anderſon, of Whitby, merchant, a ſon.

At Daventry, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twiſſeton, a daughter.

In Arundel-ſtr. Strand, Mrs. Bree, a ſon.

The lady of Sir Francis Wood, bart. a ſon.

The lady of Sir Frederick Eden, a daugh.

In Palace-yard, Lady Auckland, a daugh.

Lady of the Bp. of Carliſle, her tenth ſon.

In Old Palace yard, the wife of W. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

Jan. 1. At his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, the wife of John Tarrane, eſq. a daughter.

Mrs. John Schneider, of Finſbury-ſquare, a ſtill-born child.

2. At Sydling-houſe, co. Dorſet, the lady of Sir John Smyth, bart. a ſtill-born daugh.

At Monymuſk, in Scotland, Lady Grant, a daughter.

5. At his houſe in Upper Charlotte-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of the Portugueſe Conſul-general, a ſon.

The wife of Job-Matthew Raikes, eſq. a daughter.

6. At Hill, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. C. Tinling, of the royal navy, a dau.

7. At Knightſbridge, Mrs. Marſh, wife of Wm. M. eſq. a daughter.

Near Southampton, the wife of J. Sydney Yorke, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, a ſon.

9. At Harſton, the wife of John Moſley, a labourer, three daughters. This poor woman has four other children, one of whom is an ideot.

11. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of Sampſon Sober, eſq. a ſon.

12. In Mancheſter-ſtreet, the wife of Major Gilpin, of the Bedfordſhire militia, a ſon and heir.

13. In Groſvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Cornwall, a daughter.

14. At Barton Cliffe cottage, Hants, the wife of Iſaac Dennithorne Harris, eſq. of Hague, Devon, a ſon and heir.

15. At Brownſea caſtle, Lady Mary-Anne Sturt, a daughter.

The wife of Gen. Averne, commander of the marine forces in Portſmouth garriſon, a daughter.

17. Mrs. Grant, of Weſt-ſquare, a daugh.

18. At the lodge in Buſhy park, Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane theatre, a daughter.

20. At Northaw, Herts, Mrs. Stephen Thornton, a ſon.

21. Mrs. Anſtruther, a daughter.

22. In New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, the wife of William Manning, eſq. M. P. for Lymington, a daughter.

At Saliſbury, the wife of Col. Slade, two ſons.

At Cleland, the wife of Marton Dalrymple, eſq. of Fordel, a ſon and heir.

24. In Harley-ſtreet, Lady Charlotte Lenox, a ſon.

25. The wife of James Tilſon, eſq. of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, a daughter.

Counteſs

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* Theſe rectories, though uſually held together, were not actually made an united preſentation of till 1728.

Countess of Westmoreland, a daughter.

27. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Villiers, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1800. *Aug.* 9. AT Fort St. George, in the East Indies, Mr. John Locke, of the Marquis Wellesley Indiaman, to Miss Cullen, dau. of Colonel C. of the Scots brigade, and grand-daughter of Sir Archibald Hope, bart. of Pinkie.

Dec. 25. Mr. Rich. Shepherd, woollen-draper, of Cloth Fair, to Mrs. Skuse, Fleet-st.

Lately, Richardson Turkington, esq. of Armagh, in Ireland, to Miss Rigby, daugh. of Mr. R. of Suffolk-street, Dublin.

At Wexford, Capt. Lindsey, of the Sligo militia, to Miss Johnston, daugh. of Dr. J.

At the lady's house in Dawson-street, Dublin, Francis Drew, esq. of Drewsborough, co. Clare, to Miss Eyre, sister of Col. E. niece to the late Lord E. and first cousin to Lord Visc. Dunlow, with above 20,000l. including landed property.

At Cork, the Rev. Edward Spread, to Miss Hyde, daugh. of the Rev. Arthur H.—The Hon. Frederick Mullins, to Miss Croker, of Johnstown.—Luke White, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Fortescue, da. of Hen. F. esq.

At Dublin, Mr. Anthony O'Brien, eldest son of D. T. O. esq. an eminent merchant in that city, to the fourth daughter of Mr. Hugh O'Connor, merchant there.

At Arbroath, in Scotland, the Rev. Andrew Ferguson, to Miss Elizabeth Bruce.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Dallas, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Haldane, of Gleneagles.

Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, to Miss Brook, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. of York.

Mr. Wm. Scott, an eminent farmer, to Miss Margaret Falkener, both of Clint, near Ripley, co. Surrey.

At Penzance, Mr. Joseph Batten, attorney, to Miss Bolitho, of Chyandour.

At Bushbury, Mr. W. Baker, of the Ford houses, to Mrs. Pooler, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. John White, jun. of Salisbury, to Miss Judd, of Petersfinger.

Mr. Pike, farmer, of Broadway, near Marlborough, to Miss Maton, eldest dau. of Mr. Joseph M. corn-chandler, of Salisbury.

Mr. Walter, of Lyndon, Rutland, to Mrs. Freeman, relict of the Rev. Mr. F. late rector of that place.

John Turner Hales, esq. to Miss Squire, eldest dau. of W. S. esq. of Peterborough.

Rev. Martin Sheath, to Miss Kenrick, both of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Bridlington, Mr. H. Mozley, of Gainsborough, to Miss Jane Brambles.

At Bruton, co. Somerset, Mr. Charles Woollam, of Ely-place, to Miss Ward.

C. Chitty, brewer, of Lewes, Sussex, to Miss E. Molineux, daughter of J. S. M. esq. banker.

Joseph Arundel Sparks, esq. of Bridgenorth, late a captain in the Antient British light dragoons, to Miss Best, of the Lodge, near Worcester.

At Gloucester, Mr. Benjamin Henderson, of London, to Miss Mary Jones, daughter of the Rev. Rice J. rector of Harescomb, co. Gloucester.

At Fulham, Mr. George Hyde, of Old Burlington-street, to Miss Da Costa, daughter of the late Benjamin Da C. esq.

Mr. John Taylor, of Hatton-street, to Mrs. Hepworth, of Cecil-street.

Jan. 1. At Clumber park, by special licence, Col. Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Salusbury C. bart. of Cumbermere abbey, Cheshire, to Lady Anna-Maria Pelham Clinton, sister of the Duke of Newcastle.

At Christian Malford, Peter H. Lovell, esq. of Cole-park, Wilts, to Miss Charlotte Willes, 4th dau. of the Archdeacon of Wells.

At Bath, W. Butler, esq. of Ireland, to Miss Chappell, daughter of Mr. James C. of Exmouth, Devon.

Mr. Chadwick, attorney, of Bath, to Miss Leman, dau. of James L. esq. of Chew Magna, co. Somerset.

John Brooks, esq. of Great Queen-str. Westminster, to Miss H. S. Egerton, youngest dau. of the late Colonel Charles E.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Rand, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Lancaster, dau. of Joseph L. esq.

At Heythorp, co. Oxford, Mr. Thomas Slatter, of Pembroke college, to Miss Pearson, dau. of the Rev. John P. curate of that place, and a lineal descendant of the venerable prelate of that name.

At Leeds, the Rev. Lorenzo Granger, of Wintringham, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Mary Whitaker.

Mr. James Taylor, sadler, &c. of Salisbury, to Miss Mary Collins, of Wincanton.

Mr. Cha. Athbee, of Poole, Dorset, to Miss Masters Butler, of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

2. At Manchester, Edmund-Hen. Lushington, esq. of London, to Miss Phillips, dau. of Falkner P. esq. of Manchester.

3. At Birmingham, Mr. Jas Pendleton, brass-founder, to Mrs. S. Davies, of Great Charles-street.

Mr. M. Waippert, of St. James's, to Miss P. Blane, of Great Ryder-street.

5. Charles Poole, esq. to Miss Henrietta-Octavia Lutwidge, sister to Charles L. esq. and niece of Admiral L.

At Edmonton, Rev. Jas. Dashwood, of Downham, Norfolk, to Miss Sarah Lloyd.

Mr. Proctor, of Bedford-str. to Miss Baylis, of Red-Lion-street, Red Lion-square.

Rev. Clement Leigh, to Miss Miles, eldest daughter of the late S. M. esq. both of Leicester.

At Chidecoch, near Bridport, Mr. Tho. Perret Hayes, solicitor, to Miss Horred, only dau. of —— H. esq.

6. At

6. At Bath, Edw. Denman, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Jane Grant, of Gay-str.

Mr. Jones, of Foster-lane, Cheapside, to Miss Mary-Anne Cooke, eldest dau. of Mr. C. statuary, Portland-road.

Mr. S. Ella, hosier, to Miss Barry, both of Leicester.

Mr. Oliver, bookseller, to Miss Corrall, both of Lutterworth.

7. Mr. John Ridson, bookseller, of Exeter, to Miss Jones, dau. of Mrs. J. mercer, of Bideford, Devon.

J. F. Bower, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Highatt, 2d dau. of Rich H. esq. of Bristol.

8. Mr. J. Westbrook Michael, surgeon, to Miss Wilson, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Nathanael Hudson, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at law, and L L.B to Miss Mattocks, only daughter of Geo. M. esq. of Liverpool.

At Edinburgh, Lord Downe, to Miss Margaret-Jean Ainslie, eldest daughter of Sir Philip A. of Pilton.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr. Geo. Beghie, of Queenston-bank, to Miss Agnes Allan.

11. At Whitehaven, Mr. Ware, printer of the Cumberland Packet, to Miss Wildman.

12. Mr. T. Brewitt, lace-manufacturer, of Nottingham, to Miss Bellamy, of Basford.

13. Rob. Jenner, esq. of Winveau castle, co. Glamorgan, to Miss Lascelles, eldest dau. of the late General L.

At Camberwell, Robert Bayly, esq. of King's-Bench walk, Temple, to Miss Joules, eldest dau. of the late Mr. J. of Winchester.

At Alnwick, Northumb. Capt. Hutchinson, in the service of the East India Comp. to Miss Lambert, dau. of Anthony L. esq.

14. Rev. Charles Millard, jun. of Bracondale, to Miss Barry, sister to Sir Edw. B. captain in the royal navy.

15. Mr. Geo. Trower, of Old Broad-str. to Miss Stonestreet, of Clapham, dau. of the High Sheriff of the county of Surrey.

At Bath, Mr. Wm. Godwin, to Miss Sophia Merryweather.

Mr. Hopkins, of Castle Cary, Somerset, to Miss Frowd, of Downton.

16. T. Fewster, esq. of Thornbury, near Bristol, to Miss Lackington, of Charles-str. St. James's.

Patrick Scrymsoure, esq. of Tealing, to Miss Coutts, dau. of the late James C. esq. of Hall-green.

17. Mr. Jas. Home Spry, of Aldersgate-str to Miss Robinson, of Charter house-squ.

Capt. Hen. Bazely, of the royal navy, to Miss Ruddle, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Worthing, Sussex, Mr. Rob. Holden, of Little Eastcheap, eldest son of Rob. H. esq late of Jamaica, to Miss Anne Kellerman, third dau. of Jacob K. esq. also late of that island.

Mr. John Evans, of Lime-street, to Miss Bartrum, of Chester-place, Lambeth.

Capt. Wallis, to Miss Oliver, youngest dau. of J. B. O. esq. of Leicester.

Mr. R. Jarvis, of Piccadilly, to Miss Hayter, eldest daughter of J. H. esq of Old Cavendish-street.

19. Mr. Chas. Allen, surgeon, of Weldon, to Miss Freeman, eldest dau. of Geo.-Augustus F. esq. of Long Buckby, Northampt.

Mr. Dethick, grocer, of Derby, to Miss Ellen Clay, of Etwall.

20 Mr. King, master of the royal foundry at Woolwich, to Miss Burge, of Shepton-Mallet, co. Somerset.

22. Mr. Abraham Bridle, of Whitchurch Canonicorum, a capital farmer, to Miss Mary Veryard, only dau. of Mr. R. V. of Hawkchurch

George-Rob. Stoney, esq. captain in the 22d foot, to Miss Ellis, only dau. of Major-general E. of Kempsey, co. Worcester.

Tho. Wright, esq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Preston, of Miles's-lane.

Mr. Hornby, of St. Alban's-street, to Mrs Inwood, of Hounslow.

23. Jas. K. Watson, esq. of Hull, to Miss Hall, daughter of Francis H. esq.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Moore, of Woodstock-street, to Miss Hasleden, of Little Russel street, Bloomsbury.

DEATHS.

1800. *March* 7. AT Bombay, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Lieut.-col. Callendar, of the 18th regiment, Lieut. Edward Maxwell Gilchrist, of the 1st battalion 16th regiment of native infantry on the Madras establishment. This gentleman, though only 24 years of age, was present at seven engagements, without receiving a wound, and at the sieges of Fort Nugat, Simoga, and Seringapatam.

June 15 At Futty Ghur, in the East Indies, Major Davis Birrell, of the East India Company's service.

Oct. 20. At Morsendue, Grenada, in the West Indies, Simpson Strachan, esq.

26. At Martinico, whither he had removed from Tobago for change of air, his Excellency Richard Maston, esq. governor of Tobago.

Nov. 6. At Trinidad, James Maxtone, esq of Colloquhey, captain in the 57th regiment of foot.

7. At the same place, Major Richard Neare, of the 57th foot, eldest son of the Rev. Richard N. of Whetstone, Middlesex. He was disbanded in 1791, and, after repeated offers of service, was appointed to a company in the 57th regiment by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with orders to proceed directly to Waterford, under the command of Gen. Johnston, whence he took in charge several hundred men destined for the West Indies. This important service being executed to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief, he joined his regiment at Trinidad, and, after an illness of four days only, fell a sacrifice to the yellow fever. He had served

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at Gibraltar, under the late Lord Heathfield and Gen. O'Hara; and has left a widow and ſeven infant children to lament his loſs.

Dec. 5. At Gibraltar, Walter Partridge, eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk, lieutenant-colonel of the 5th foot.

12. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Joſeph Robertſon M'Gregor, many years miniſter of the Gaelic congregation there.

16. Suddenly, at Hartſhorn, co. Derby, aged 29, William Bailey Cant, eſq.; who has left his eſtate and manor there, and other eſtates at Wartnaby, co. Leiceſter, of the ſuppoſed value of 25,000l. to the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, ſubject to ſome legacies, as ſhall appear more fully in our next; with other curious circumſtances relating to his will, &c. which have already appeared in the Leiceſter and other papers, not much to the credit of a young man naturally better inclined.

22. Of a dropſical complaint, at the free-ſchool of Edmonton, of which he was choſen maſter, as alſo vestry-clerk, aged 65, Mr. John Adams; who, from a common ſailor, had, by his various voyages to Brazil and other parts of Spaniſh America, acquired ſuch a knowledge of mathematicks and navigation as to have had the inſtructing a number of pupils, in the naval line, of all ages and ranks. Strong natural ſenſe in him ſupplied what education gives to others; and, if his worldly prudence did not, in the outſet of his life, always preſerve him from the reverſe of fortune, his latter days were ſpent in comfort and tranquillity; and his ſon, who kept a ſchool for the ſame kind of inſtruction, has been unanimouſly elected his ſucceſſor in both ſituations. Mr. A. was a meteorological obſerver, and an occaſional correſpondent of Mr. Urban. His collection of curious books and inſtruments has been ſold by auction ſince his deceaſe.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Townley W. eſq. and daughter of the late John Hucks, eſq. of Knareſborough.

24. At Long Cromarſh, co. Oxford, in her 109th year, Mary North.

27. At Edinburgh, in his 83d year, Hugh Blair, D. D. profeſſor of rhetoric and belles lettres in that univerſity, fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, honorary member of the Highland Society of London, &c. and author of ſome of the moſt popular works on ſubjects of piety, taſte, and morals, which have ever appeared in Europe. This eminently virtuous, learned, and ingenious writer, was born at Edinburgh in April 1718, being the ſon of a merchant, who was younger brother of the antient family of Blair. After a courſe of liberal education at the ſchools, and in the univerſity of his native city, the ſon took the degree of M. A. and entered into holy orders, in the year 1742. He was preſented, that ſame year, to the rural benefice of Colleſie, in the county of Fife. From Colleſie, the fame of his preaching, which even ſo early as that time began to ſpread, procured him, a few months after he was ordained, a tranſlation to the Canongate Church at Edinburgh, in which he remained till 1752, when he was choſen one of the miniſters of the city, and in 1758 was preferred to be firſt miniſter of the High Church. About this time he opened a claſs for rhetoric and belles lettres, to which he read the firſt ſketch of thoſe "Lectures" which were afterwards given to the publick in 2 vols. 4to 1783, and afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo; and, in conſequence of the high approbation which theſe met with, he was created (1761) the firſt Regius Profeſſor of rhetoric and belles lettres, then juſt inſtituted on his account, in the univerſity of Edinburgh. Dr. B.'s firſt publication, we believe*, was (1763) a "Critical Diſſertation on the Poems of Oſſian," originally delivered in his rhetoric lectures, prefixed to Macpherſon's tranſlation; in which, from internal evidence, he ſupported the opinion of the antiquity of that work, being among thoſe who promoted the collection, tranſlation, and Engliſh publication, of thoſe poems. In 1777, appeared the firſt volume of his "Sermons," of which three more have at different periods been publiſhed, (II. 1780†; III. 1790; IV. 1794;) and have experienced a ſucceſs unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence, but juſtly merited by their purity of ſentiment, juſtneſs of reaſoning, and grace of compoſition. A ſhort time previous to his death, Dr. B. had delivered, in a perfect ſtate of preparation, a fifth volume, which is now paſſing through the preſs. Dr. Johnſon's opinion of theſe ſermons, which induced their firſt publiſher to alter his opinion of them, was brief, but ſtrong: "His [Dr. B.'s] doctrine is the beſt limited, the beſt expreſſed: there is the moſt warmth without fanaticiſm, the moſt rational tranſ-

* While he and his couſin George Bannatine were ſtudents in divinity, they wrote a poem, intituled "The Reſurrection," which was handed about in MS. till, no author claiming it, it was publiſhed, 1747, in folio, with the name of *Wm. Douglas, M. D.* He alſo ſelected Engliſh poets for an edition in 42 ſmall volumes; and prefixed a ſhort memoir to the third volume of ſermons by Mr. Robert Walker, one of the miniſters of the High Church at Edinburgh; and a character of him prefixed to the 4th.

† The laſt ſermon in this ſecond volume was originally publiſhed ſingly. The Doctor publiſhed another ſingle ſermon, preached before the Society for the Sons of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland, May 20, 1796, of which ſee our Volume LXVI. 314.

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port." Of his ſermon "on Devotion," Johnſon ſays, "A noble ſermon it is indeed." The firſt volume procured Dr. B. a voluntary teſtimony of the Queen's approbation, who ſettled on him a penſion of 200l. per annum; which, when he ceaſed to lecture on rhetoric, was augmented to 300l. We have heard, but do not know the preciſe fact, that the ſermon "on the Death of Chriſt" was that which above all others attracted the favourable notice of her Majeſty. Theſe ſermons have been reprinted, we believe, almoſt to a twentieth edition, by the London proprietors of the copy-right. In Ireland alſo and America they have paſſed through various editions. In 1782 were publiſhed his "Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres," which are eminently diſtinguiſhed by laborious inveſtigation, ſound ſenſe, refined taſte, and, above all, by that *lucidus ordo* which always proves a writer to be maſter of his ſubject. In ſhort, this work may juſtly be ſaid to have eſtabliſhed an unequivocal and ſure ſtandard of taſte. He was permitted to retire from the official exerciſe of his duties as Profeſſor of Rhetoric; ſtill continuing, however, to enjoy the ſalary of that appointment, and to retain the character of *Profeſſor Emeritus*. Temperance, exerciſe, and the advantages of a conſtitution of body naturally ſound and healthful, preſerved him, to within a few years of his death, in full ability to diſcharge the clerical duties of his office. He had ſurvived his wife, who died a few years ſince, and his only child, a lovely daughter, who was ſuddenly ſnatched away by a fever, in the flower of her age. To the laſt he remained equal to the duties and the ſober enjoyments of domeſtic life. His emoluments, at firſt moderate, were gradually increaſed. As a miniſter of Edinburgh he had a ſtipend of 200l. a year; as Profeſſor of Rhetoric he had an annual ſalary of 70l. The purchaſe of his firſt volume of ſermons was 100l.; the ſecond 300l.; the third double. The copy-money of his works, received at different times, might amount in all to nearly 4000l. His ſtyle of living was comfortable and reſpectable; he entertained his friends with elegant hoſpitality; divided his year between the town and its rural environs; and kept his carriage. His expences were carefully regulated; and he has, it is ſaid, left a fortune of between 15,000l. and 20,000l. Dr. B. lived in conſtant habits of friendly intimacy with the late Drs. Robertſon, Adam Smith, and Ferguſon; the late Lord Kaims, and other characters of eminence, alſo were among his particular friends, who, as men of virtue themſelves, could not fail of being warmly attached to a man who had employed his life in diffuſing through his country a taſte for polite literature, maintaining the peace and juſtice of its eſtabliſhment, and enforcing the divine precepts of Chriſtianity, not more by the power of his eloquence than by the purity of his manners. To ſum up all, (in the words of an anonymous writer,) Dr. B. "has purchaſed immortality to himſelf, while he has been uſeful to the world; and will continue to pleaſe and inſtruct mankind, as long as they poſſeſs either taſte or virtue; that is, as long as they are worthy of being pleaſed, or capable of being inſtructed. If the merits of an author may be eſtimated by the popularity and uſefulneſs of his writings, it will be impoſſible to deny Dr. B. as a man of taſte and judgment, almoſt the very firſt rank among his contemporaries. His Critical Diſſertation on the Poems of Oſſian combines the philoſophy of Ariſtotle with the eloquence of Longinus; mingles the metaphyſical criticiſm of the Scots with that criticiſm of mere taſte and erudition which is preferred by the Engliſh; diſplays, above all, a ſoundneſs of judgment, and a delicate ſenſe of propriety, which are ſcarcely rivalled by any other critical production either in antient or modern times. At the period when his ſermons were firſt offered to the world, this ſpecies of writing had loſt almoſt all its former power over the minds of the publick. Mere elegance and propriety of ſtyle could have had but ſmall effect to make ſermons ſo ſuddenly popular and ſo eminently faſhionable. It was the ſkill with which they were adapted to the very tone of the public taſte, humour, and judgment; it was the union which they exhibited of mild religion, and of pure and liberal philoſophy, with diſcriminating obſervations on the modes of human conduct, and the fortunes of human life. It was, in conjunction with ſuch qualities, that epic unity of compoſition, that luminous beauty and juſtneſs of arrangement, that ſpirit of propriety and diſcretion pervading them in every part, to which his Sermons owed that ſudden but ſtill riſing popularity, which they have, ever ſince their firſt publication, enjoyed. They preſent a ſyſtem of Peripatetic and Chriſtian philoſophy, happily applied to regulate the conduct of men in every important condition of life. His eloquence is vigorous, lively, ſplendid, always correct, but rarely riſing to the higheſt pitch of vehemence, or ſublimity. The ſtyle is pure, and abounds in thoſe felicities of expreſſion which are named by the Roman critics "*Ardentia Verba*;" by Gray, the "*Words that burn*." His eloquence is always ornamented to the very limits of claſſical propriety; never beyond theſe. A ſingular clearneſs of both thought and expreſſion every where remarkably appears throughout his diſcourſes. He is often ſolemnly ſublime; more frequently tender and ſoftly pleaſing; ſometimes meltingly pathetic. Such perfect correctneſs

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was never before united with a fire ſo pure and vivid. His Lectures, after having, in their deliverance from the Academical Chair, operated in an extraordinary degree to correct and refine the taſte of his countrymen, have been confeſſed, ſince their publication, to afford the beſt ſyſtem of the principles of taſte and the laws of literary compoſition, which has been offered to the world ſince the age of Quintilian. Superficial readers have fancied and affirmed, that, while ſo popular, his writings wanted depth and originality of ſentiment. Never was there a more egregious miſtake. He ever ſeizes his ſubject with a maſterly graſp; views it on all ſides; penetrates with keen diſcernment through its moſt ſecret obſcurities; diſcovers relations hitherto unknown; exerciſes the happy art to illuminate the obſcure, to dignify the familiar, to beſtow upon the new every eaſy and natural charm. His Sermons have been tranſlated into the French, Dutch, German, Sclavonic, and Italian languages. His Lectures have been lately tranſlated, among other languages, into the Spaniſh. He has left ſome poſthumous works; and we hope ſoon to announce them for the publick. His conduct, as a Chriſtian and a man, was worthy of every praiſe. Dr. B. diſcharged with earneſt fidelity the duties of every office he held, and every relation in which he was placed. He was modeſt, juſt, charitable, forbearing, never apt to violate the laws of propriety and diſcretion; ready to make every reaſonable allowance for the failings of others; a zealous patron of literary genius whenever it appeared in perſons needing his protection. He was the laſt ſurvivor of that great ſchool of philoſophers and men of letters, who have done ſo much honour to Scotland in the progreſs of the eighteenth century. With the merit of Dr. B.'s collection of Sermons, the principal ſource of his reputation, all our readers are acquainted. It has experienced a ſucceſs, unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence; and the two firſt volumes procured the author a penſion from her Majeſty. The prominent feature in theſe diſcourſes is their happy talent of convincing the judgment, and at the ſame time affecting the heart. Subjects of the higheſt importance are diſcuſſed in them, neither with the frigidity of abſtract ſpeculation, nor with the falſe glare of puerile oratory; but they are treated with that manly and impreſſive eloquence, which can only be the reſult of the moſt happy union of good ſenſe, correct taſte, a lively imagination, and a heart deeply tinctured with religious ſentiments. In the enjoyment of unlettered fame, there are other men who participate with Dr. B.: but in the application of talents and of learning, to render mankind wiſer or better, there are few literary characters who can claim an equal ſhare; and, however we may be diſpoſed to conſider his ſermons as the productions of genius and of taſte, when we regard them in this more important light, we feel them entitled to that ſtill more honourable fame, which is the portion of the wiſe and good alone, and before which all literary ſplendour diſappears. The Lectures of Dr. B. have alſo found many readers and admirers. He has collected a great maſs of excellent materials in theſe diſcourſes; and in a general view appears to great advantage in this inſtance alſo as an author. Upon a critical diſcrimination, however, his credit will be found to ſuffer ſome diminution. He arrogates to himſelf too much the honour of originality, when he ought to have contented himſelf with the price of labour. His work is a valuable tiſſue; but neither the cloth, nor the gold, nor the ſilver, are his own. He is a pioneer, not an inventor; a ſervant, not a maſter; and in the character that belongs to him, and with the qualifications which he poſſeſſes, he has done much, and is worthy of applauſe. His induſtry is very diſtinguiſhed; and from rhetoric and the belles lettres he removes much rubbiſh and many obſtructions. Had he been leſs ambitious in his plan, and brought his matter into a narrower compaſs, we muſt acknowledge, that, in our opinion, he would have done a more conſiderable ſervice to his country. His averſion from refinement and ſcepticiſm, his good intentions, his reſpect for received opinions, his induſtry, and his experience in the art of teaching, would have enabled him to have preſented to young men an introductory treatiſe on the ſtudies of compoſition and eloquence, which might long have occupied a place in our ſchools and univerſities, and have ſpread his reputation in the line that is moſt ſuited to him. The clergy of Scotland have long been divided into two parties: the one has ſought for popular favour, by cheriſhing thoſe ſentiments of bigotry and fanaticiſm, to which the people there are ſo unhappily diſpoſed: the other has uniformly endeavoured to check or to eradicate thoſe ſentiments, and to eſtabliſh the principles of rational and moderate religion in their place. In this party Dr. Robertſon many years took the lead; and, by his abilities and eloquence, contributed more than any one to the effecting of their great object. Although Dr. Blair was never a ſpeaker in the national aſſemblies of the church, he always acted in conjunction with his learned and reſpectable friends; and has maintained a character ſo truly moderate, that, though poſſeſſing the full confidence of his friends, he has been very little obnoxious to his opponents. He can moreover boaſt a ſucceſs, proportioned to the ability and diligence which he has exerted,

erted, in diffusing taste and the love of elegant literature through his country; in maintaining the peace and justice of her ecclesiastical establishment; and in enforcing the precepts of Christianity, as well by the power of his eloquence as by the purity of his manners.

29. At his seat at Shaw place, near Newbury, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, cheerfulness, and resignation, Sir Joseph Andrews, baronet; of whom it has been often remarked no one ever spoke ill; and of whom every one, that knew his disposition, had something to say, either of his integrity, prudence, generosity, conciliatory temper, benevolence, or charity. Very happily combining the manners and the dignity of the old country gentleman with great attention to the public institutions in London; his life and fortune were devoted to relieve the wants, and cheer the distresses of his fellow-men. Of his public spirit, the many societies in the metropolis, formed for the purposes of utility to the state, or the relief and comfort of families and individuals, bear ample testimonials. He was a vice-president of the Marine and Royal Humane Societies, of the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, and of the Literary Fund. All these useful institutions were greatly indebted to his bounty and attentions; and to almost every other useful establishment of public charity he was a constant contributor. There was scarcely any one but he belonged to, and gave some of his time and attention to the management of its affairs. Of one in particular it is said that he was offered to be made a vice-president, when several noble vice-presidents had too just cause for withdrawing their names; but Sir Joseph very resolutely and honourably declined accepting the offer. Wherever he appeared, he claimed great respect. He said but little, but that little was always to the purpose; and, while he had the command of his own temper, he maintained some influence over those, whose violence of temper was to supply the place of reason, and who may think that a man's arguments are strong, because his voice is loud. A deference was paid to him by men whose only worth is their money. His conversation breathed a spirit of fervent and benign philanthropy, such as the most enlightened philosophy, and the purest of religions, might with pride acknowledge. Of literary genius he was also a distinguished judge and patron. He lived in friendship with many of the most excellent persons of the age: among these, Mr. Pye, whose erudition, taste, and genius, do honour to the laurel, cannot but deeply feel the loss of a friend so truly good, and so sincerely revered. With his brother, the late James Pettit Andrews, Sir Joseph lived in the happiest fraternal intimacy. To the poor of his neighbourhood, on all those occasions which produce an endearing intercourse of charity and confidence, he was of all men the kindest. His loss, at the season of their annual festivity, will be severely felt by the objects of his wonted bounty. The death of such a man is a loss to the community not easily repaired. To his relatives his memory will be ever dear; and among his numerous friends and acquaintance, his name will be held in veneration, while there remains a regard for private worth and public virtue. Sir Joseph Andrews married in 1762 Miss Elizabeth Phillips, a lady of family and considerable fortune in Hertfordshire; this lady survives. He was created a baronet 1766; but, having no issue, he is succeeded in title and estates by his nephew, now Sir Joseph A. the only surviving son to the late amiable and well-known James Pettit Andrews. He was interred, Jan. 7, in the chancel of Shaw Church, in a manner as private as was consistent with his rank and character; he having always expressed great dislike to the vanity of funereal pomp. The estate and manor at Shaw was purchased, by the late Sir Joseph A.'s father, of the representatives of Mr. Doleman's ancestor, an eminent clothier, who built it upon retiring from business on a good fortune. While in that family, it was secured in the civil war with a high bank or rampart of earth still remaining; and served the king for a temporary retreat; and, in a bow-window of the library, is still shewn a hole made by a bullet discharged at his Majesty while dressing there.

The following very elegant lines are from the pen of his friend the Laureat:

As Heaven's ambrosial gales and genial showers
Deck Nature's smiling face with vernal flowers,
So shall, lamented ANDREWS, o'er thy tomb
The flowers arise of amaranthine bloom:
By those blest gales and showers matur'd that blow
The sighs of virtue, and the tears of woe.

And these by his young friend J. J. S.:

Though the fell tyrant, with relentless arm,
Number'd thy years as silver deck'd thy brow,
And Virtue's mould, in thee, could not disarm [DREWS low,
Th' uplifted dart which laid our ANYet, not terrific was th' impending spear,
To Heaven he bow'd, and dropt a joyous tear.
Long shall thy virtues, when this tottering frame,
Dust chang'd to dust, assumes its native mould,
Long shall those virtues to thy honour'd name
Raise a huge pile of monumental gold;
Which shall one lesson to our minds impart,
Virtue's Memorial is each grateful heart.

30. At

30. At Hertford (which town he repreſented in parliament till the laſt election, when he reſigned his ſeat in favour of his ſecond ſon (Baron Nathanael D.), aged 89, greatly regretted by an extenſive acquaintance, the Hon. Baron Thomas Dimſdale, M. D. F. R. S. body phyſician and actual counſellor of ſtate to her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias. Such was his ſtyle during the life of the late Empreſs, whom he, though of independent fortune, and 50 years old, conſented and ventured to inoculate in 1768, and who went through the diſeaſe in a favourable way. [The particulars of this event, and of the inoculation of the Grand Duke, which formed ſo conſiderable an epoch in the life of Baron D. ſhall be given in our next.] He afterwards opened a banking-houſe in Cornhill, in the city of London, in partnerſhip with his ſons and the Barnards. He was engaged in a controverſy with Dr. Lettſom, in which he oppoſed the plan for eſtabliſhing a general diſpenſary for inoculating the poor at their own houſes; and he opened an inoculation-houſe, under his own direction, for perſons of all ranks in the neighbourhood of Hertford, which was reſorted to with ſucceſs. Notwithſtanding this diſcrepancy of opinion, we ſhall hope the publick may be favoured with intereſting memoirs of a brother in the profeſſions of religion and medicine by the ſurvivor. The Baron, when only a ſurgeon at Hertford, married, July 13, 1739, a daughter of Nathanael Braſſey, eſq of Roxwell, M.P. for Hertford, and by her had ſeveral children. He publiſhed "The preſent Method of inoculating for the Small Pox, 1766," 8vo; 6th edit. 1772; "Thoughts on general and partial Inoculation, 1776," 8vo; "Obſervations on the Introduction to the Plan of the Diſpenſary for general Inoculation, 1778," 8vo; "Remarks on Dr. Lettſom's Letter on general Inoculation, 1779," 8vo; "A Review of Dr. Lettſom's Obſervations on Baron Dimſdale's Remarks, 1779," 8vo; "Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo, printed and liberally diſtributed in 1781, but not *ſold*. It is from this laſt work that we ſhall extract an account of the Ruſſian inoculations, and of the honours and emoluments Baron D. ſo deſervedly derived from them. His remains were interred in the Quakers burial-ground at Biſhop-Stortford.

In her 77th year, at the houſe of her ſon-in-law (Mr. Boone, bookſeller), in Swallow-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Mrs. Jane Arnold, formerly of Hanover ſtreet.

31. At Henley in Arden, of an aſthma, in her 42d year, Miſs Louiſa Oliver, formerly of Boſton, in North America.

Aged 41, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. H. engraver at York.

A lad, about 13 years of age, ſon of Mr. Davis, engineer, by ſome means got entangled in the works of the ſteam-engine at Luin's-mead, Briſtol, by which his arms, legs, and ribs, were broken in ſo ſhocking a manner that he died in an hour.

Lately, at New town, Cuddalore, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 76, Capt. Andrew Kerr, formerly of the country ſervice, but better known by the name of the Old Commodore. He was born at Fort St. David about 1724, which place he left in 1735, and went to England. He was a ſenſible old man, of plain and blunt manners, ſtrongly characteriſtic of his profeſſion. In his will he directed his body to be interred in a particular ſpot in his garden, without ceremony or ſervice. His coffin had lain many years in his godowd, and was occaſionally made uſe of as a liquor-cheſt, or a receptacle for horſe-grain.

At Liſbon, much lamented by the people, but particularly the Engliſh, to whom he was a decided friend, the Conde Da Lima, prime miniſter of Portugal.

At his ſeat at Kilboy, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, Henry Lord Baron Donally. His title and eſtates devolve on his eldeſt ſon, Henry Sadleir Prittie, eſq. M.P. in the Imperial parliament for Carlow.

At Drumreany, co. Weſtmeath, aged 75, Maurice Dillon, Baron Drumreany, a Roman Catholic peer.

At Tullamore, Capt. Baldwin, of the Royal Iriſh artillery.

At Waterford, Lieut. Boelouwer, of the ſecond battalion of the Dutch brigade, now quartered there.

At Skibbereen, Daniel Collins, M. D.

At Cuper of Fife, in Scotland, Mrs. Dalgleiſh, relict of James D. eſq. late of Scotſerarg, advocate.

At Melroſe, John Martin, beadle of that antient village, and famous for exhibiting the beauties of its venerable abbey.

Mr. John Alexander, printer, many years editor of the Strabane Journal.

Duke Gordon, M. A. upwards of 37 years aſſiſtant librarian of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Andrew Hay, merch.

At Glaſgow, in an advanced age, Mr. Archibald M'Brain, ſen. merchant.

At Dumfries, the wife of Mr. Robert Neiſſon, merchant.

At the family manſion near Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, Lady-Manſel.

At her ſon's houſe in Hereford, aged 91, Mrs. Lewis, late of Hay, co. Brecon.

At Brotely, co. Salop, aged 86, Mrs. Turner, relict of the Rev. Dr. T. formerly rector of Cumberton, co. Worceſter.

The wife of Capt. Norman, of the navy.

At Birmingham, aged 101, T. Booty, tailor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.

At Bawtry, co. York, Mrs. Bixby, widow of Mr. J. B, formerly an eminent attorney at Hull.

In

In an advanced age, Mr. Nathanael Binns, bookseller at Halifax.

In the garrison of Hull, aged 84, John Urquhart, one of the invalid pensioners. He was a native of the highlands of Scotland; enlisted into the 42d or Old Highland Watch, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, where being wounded, he soon after, with others, was sent to Hull garrison, of which he remained an inhabitant to the day of his death, a period of about 56 years.

The wife of Mr. Samuel Atkinson, of Shipley, near Bradford.

The wife of Mr. Stephen Priestman, of York, woollen-draper.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, aged 82, Richard Moorsum, esq. a patent customer of the customs at the ports of Hull, Scarborough, &c.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. T. Thomas, late a merchant in Grenada.

Mr. Richard Coe, sen. a respectable farmer at Milford, near Salisbury.

S. O. Hunt, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, late deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Warwick.

Mrs. Tidmas, of Wareham, Dorset.

At Weymouth, Mr. Joseph Wilkins, one of the ministers of the Protestant Dissenters in that town.

At Arrington, co. Cambridge, Mr. Meyer, of the Hardwick Arms inn.

At Cambridge, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Clements, shoemaker.

At Waterbeach, co. Cambridge, Mr. Jn. Baxter, collar-maker, clerk to the commissioners of Waterbeach level, and preacher to a Dissenting congregation.

Aged 91, Mrs. Whittred, relict of John W. esq. late an alderman and in the commission of the peace of Cambridge.

Aged 81, Mr. T. Hunter, of Cambridge, formerly a lieutenant and quarter-master in the Cambridgeshire militia.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Gaches, wife of Mr. Daniel G. a reputable farmer at Upwell, in the Isle of Ely.

At Beccles, aged 58, Col. Collett, who, early in life, was governor of Fort St. John, in America, where he raised a regiment for the service of Government.

Mrs. King, wife of Mr. K. of Winterslow.

At East Harnham, Mrs. Payne, widow of Mr. P. formerly of Salisbury.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, aged 18, Mr. Obadiah Flower.

The son of Sir T. Roberts, of Glastonbury.

Miss Nevill, eldest daughter of Cosmas N. esq. of Holt, co. Leicester.

At Bristol, John Collyer, esq. of the Pottery bank at Hanley, co. Stafford.

At Cherington, co. Gloucester, J. Leversage, esq.

Mrs. Iliffe, of Kilby, co. Leicester, relict of the Rev. Mr. I.

Mr. White, solicitor, of Fordingbridge.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, aged 72, Mrs. Salt, relict of Mr. John S.

Aged 54, about an hour after eating an hearty dinner, Mr. William Mitchells, of Postwick.

At Bath, Mr. Perry, one of the Shepton Mallet volunteers.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, T. Foley, esq. formerly postmaster of Bath.

At his father's house, greatly lamented, the Rev. John Hey, B. A. 1799, fellow and lecturer of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and son of Wm. H. esq. of Leeds.

Rev. George Buckley Bower, M.A. 1770, archdeacon of Richmond, in the diocese of Chester, rector of Great Billing, co. Northampton, and late fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, in whose gift that rectory is.

At Churcham, the Rev. Mr. Parker, vicar of that place, and rector of Sainthury, co. Gloucester; the former in the dean and chapter of Gloucester, and the latter in three trustees.

Rev. William Wynne, 25 years curate of Dennington and Saxted, Suffolk.

Rev. Arnold Carter, a minor canon of Rochester cathedral.

At his seat near Wimbledon, Surrey, Thomas Robertson, esq. of Winterton, in Scotland.

In London, Mr. Hambury Pettingall, formerly silk-mercer at Bath.

At his house in Leicester-square, Mr. Naish, an eminent miniature-painter.

In Southampton-place, of a decline, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Jn. L. of the India-house.

In Down-street, Piccadilly, the dowager Lady Leigh, widow of Sir Egerton L. bart. formerly in considerable employments in South Carolina, which he lost by the American war.

After a long illness, aged 32, Mr. Samson Lowe, printer, Berwick-street, Soho.

At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland place, after long suffering under a paralytic affection, which had materially injured one side, and so much impaired his organs of speech that he was of late hardly intelligible, Sir George Leonard Staunton, bart. secretary to Earl Macartney in his embassy to China; F. R. S. and a proprietor of the Royal Institution. He was born in Ireland, and became, very early in life, acquainted with Lord Macartney, from whom he experienced such a continuance of friendly patronage as essentially contributed to promote his fortune. He was bred to surgery and physic, which he practised for some time; but, upon going to the West Indies, he soon exchanged the medical profession for that of the law, and then acted as an attorney. The principal event of his life was his concern in the arrest of Gen. Stewart, in India; an event in which his presence of mind, spirit, and

and judgement, were effectually manifeſted in ſupporting the government of his noble patron. His Account of the Embaſſy to China is rather to be conſidered as a proof of learning and obſervation than of genius and reflection. The ſubject itſelf was highly intereſting, but it is certainly not rendered very much ſo in the relation. However, it is, on the whole, a valuable work, and creditable to his character for knowledge and diligence. Sir George was favourable to the French Revolution at its origin; and during its progreſs he was thought to be ſomewhat partial to the principles upon which it was founded. We have, however, reaſon to believe, that he was latterly alarmed by the miſchief which thoſe principles had produced, and apprehenſive that they would ſhake the foundation of the civilized world. By his death 500l. per annum, granted to him as a penſion by the Eaſt India Company, reverts to their treaſury. His ſon, a very able and intelligent young man, is now in China, where his talents will probably enable him to acquire an opulent fortune. He accompanied his father on the embaſſy, and was favoured with particular notice from the Emperor, in conſequence of his being able to ſpeak the Chineſe language.

Jan..... At Great Ealing, Middleſex, in his 73d year, Robert Orme, eſq. formerly one of the ſervants of the Eaſt India Company, and author of a much-admired "Hiſtory of the military Tranſactions of the Britiſh Nation in Hindoſtan, from the Year 1745," in two vols. 4to; the firſt publiſhed 1763, the ſecond 1778, and both reviewed vol. XLIX. pp. 35, 253. To theſe he added, in 1782, "Hiſtorical Fragments of the Mogul Empire," in a duodecimo volume. He was blind ſome years before his death, on which account his library was ſold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, 1797.

In Sloane-ſtreet, aged 75, Mr. Jn. Hill, formerly a ſilk-dyer in Pulteney-ſtreet; whoſe life was a continued ſcene of rectitude, benevolence, and piety.

1. At Blithfield, co. Stafford, the infant daughter of Lord Bagot.

At his houſe in Bentinck-ſtreet, Mrs. Riou, widow of Stephen R. eſq.

In Orchard-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Miſs Ruxton, eldeſt daughter of John R. eſq. of Navan, in Ireland.

Aged 55, Mr. Adam Dennis, of Clement's lane, Lombard ſtreet.

Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At Cerne Abbas, in her 96th year, much reſpected, Mrs. Meech, relict of Mr. M. many years an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary there.

Suddenly, Mr. A. Fillingham, ſhopkeeper at Crowland, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Neſbit, ſalt-merchant at Hull.

2. At Pentonville, Mrs. Townſend, wife of Francis T. eſq. Windſor herald.

In Charlotte-ſt. Bedford-ſqua. Eardley Wilmot, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Sir J. E. W. one of the clerks of his Majeſty's ſignet; and brother-in-law of the Right Hon. Lord Eardley; eſteemed and beloved by all who knew him, particularly by his inferiors and dependants, whom he conſidered and treated with unbounded friendſhip and humanity. He had long laboured under a painful diſeaſe, which he bore with true Chriſtian patience.

At Camberwell, Surrey, William Reade, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

At Bath, the wife of Tho. Ahmuty, eſq.

Aged 86, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, late of Lad-lane, Cheapſide.

Mrs. Vowles, ſiſter of the late Rev. Mr. Batchelor, of Freſhford.

At Yatminſter, Dorſet, greatly lamented, Mr. William Warry.

At Stourton, Wilts, aged 82, Mrs. Lloyd.

3. At Kenſington, in his 65th year, John Phillipps, eſq. many years reſident at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At Chatham, William Cayley, eſq. commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Invincible, and ſon of the late Sir George C. bart.

At Iwerne, near Shaſton, Dorſet, Mr. Jn. King, maltſter.

At Exburn, Mrs. Eleonora Taſker, widow of the late Rev. Wm. T. who died Feb. 4, 1800 (LXX. 283).

At Brechin, in Scotland, Miſs Symmer Blair, daughter of Mr. David B. late one of the miniſters of that place.

In Dublin, Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, Viſcount Amiens, Baron of Baltinglaſs, governor of the county of Wicklow, and F.R.S. He married, firſt, Barbara, daughter and ſole heireſs of the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, of Great Glenham, Suffolk, who dying without iſſue in 1787, his Lordſhip married, ſecondly, May 24, 1788, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Henniker, of Newton-hall, and Stratford-houſe, Kent, knt. He is ſucceeded by the Hon. John Stratford.

At Berne, of the wounds he received from the French ſoldiers many months ſince, on their irruption into Switzerland, Lavater, the celebrated phyſiognomiſt; of whom a more particular account ſhall be given next month.

4. At his houſe in Axford-buildings, Bath, advanced in age, Simon Crook, eſq. formerly an alderman, and more than half a century a reſpectable medical practitioner, of that city.

Moſt ſincerely and deſervedly lamented, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. Henry D. vicar of Somerton.

At Milverton, co. Somerſet, in his 64th year, Mr. John Granger, late ſteward to the Earl of Portmore and Bennet Langton, eſq. at Weybridge, Surrey.

At

At Honiton Clift, near Exeter, Miss Beavis.

At Market Raisin, Charles Tatham, esq. late captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At Bath, Miss Williams, sister of Sir Robert W. bart. M. P. for Carnarvonshire.

At his house in Somerset-place, Miss Henrietta Hope, second daughter of Commissioner H. of the navy.

In Wilderness-row, in his 30th year, Mr. Thomas Meredith, surveyor.

At her brother's house in the Strand, Mrs. Mary Bird.

At his seat at Wilton, Wilts, Lieut.-gen. Philip Goldsworthy, colonel of the 11t regiment of dragoons, equerry and clerk-marshal to his Majesty (in which he is succeeded by Gen. Manners), and M. P. for Wilton.

5. At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Charles Maddox Hardey, esq.

At Blackheath, in Kent, Paul Patrick, esq. of London, merchant.

Henry Black, farmer on Sir James Dalzell's estate. Returning home from Borrowstoness, in Scotland, on horseback, he and his horse fell into an old coal-pit, about 24 fathoms deep, and both were killed on the spot. His body was got up with much difficulty by six of the miners, and buried at Kirkliston. He has left a widow and eleven children.

Suddenly, while talking with his son, Mr. Barnard Gregory, of Wax chandlers hall, and a solicitor of much eminence.

At Falmouth, on his passage to Madeira, Mr. Edward Home Scales, eldest son of Edward S. esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Alderwasley, co. Derby, very sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, aged 47, Francis Hurt, esq.

In his 100th year, Mr. Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen, Lincoln.

The wife of Mr. John Shore, an opulent farmer at Hanworth, Middlesex, was found lifeless on the carpet near the bed, laying on her right side, and her head on her right arm. There was a kind of bloody froth issuing from her mouth, and she had the marks of several bruises on her face and body. On the finding of the coroner's inquest, Mr. S. has since been tried at the Old Bailey, on a prosecution by the officers of the parish, and found Not Guilty; it having been proved in the court that the deceased was in frequent habits of intoxication; and that, though her death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel, and that rupture, no doubt, by external violence, it could not be determined with certainty whether or not it might have been produced by falling out of the bed. Mr. S. is a very respectable-looking man, apparently near 60 years of age; was dressed in black, and appeared very deeply affected during the course of his trial.

6. At his house at Hampstead, in his 68th year, John Peter Blaquiere, esq. one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At the house of Noah Le Cras, esq. in Pulteney-street, Bath, Mr. Thornborough, son of Admiral T.

At Thurlow-hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Franks, relict of Moses F. esq.

At Uffington, aged 79, Mr. Robert Tymperon, late a capital burgess, and many years a respectable tradesman, of Stamford, Linc.

After a short illness, aged 50, Mr. Isaac Perrings, of Manchester, engine-worker; a man who to a lion like strength of body united the disposition of a lamb. He will be remembered by our distant readers from the circumstance of his having fought (for a very considerable sum) the late well-known Johnson the pugilist; a battle that engaged the attention of the amateurs more than any other ever fought in this kingdom. He fell (by the hand of that prime pugilist, Death) much lamented, another sacrifice to cold and fatigue, brought on by over-strained exertons at the late dreadful fire there.

7. At his elegant villa at Chelsea, in his 86th year, George Aufrere, esq. formerly one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Stamford, and many years a merchant of eminence in London. He married Miss Arabella Bate, who survives him, by whom he had only one child, Sophia, who married Mr. Pelham, of Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire, afterwards Lord Yarborough, who died in 1786, leaving several children.

Aged 86, at the house of his nephew, Mr. Seaton, in Bridge-street, Westminster, Capt. James Robinson, late of the Derbyshire militia. He had served in the army 66 years, and was no less distinguished for his valour and conduct as an officer than admired and beloved by a large circle of friends for his good qualities.

At Clapton, Mrs. Webster, widow of Geo. W. esq. late of Bucklersbury.

Mr. Francis Walsh, jun. of Bartholomew close, West Smithfield.

At Bath, the wife of Henry Cricklow, esq. late of Barbados.

At his lodgings in Bloomsbury square, William Schaw, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Horseley-house, near Dudley, in his 44th year, Joseph Amphlett, esq. an acting magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter.

At Brampton, in her 100th year, Eleanor Liverick, widow.

8. At Ringwood, Hants, Henry Oake, esq. town-clerk and coroner of the neighbouring borough of Christchurch, and major of the Ringwood volunteers, to the raising of which his loyalty, zeal, and the general estimation in which he was held, were highly instrumental. In a part of the country not remarkable for disinterested lawyers, and repeatedly censured, many years ago, by an eminent judge, for special attornies, he discharged the duties of that

that profession, in a respectable line, and on a large scale, with diligence, integrity, and humanity. His patron, George Rose, esq. of the Treasury, his partner, Mr. Baldwin, a number of gentlemen whose property he superintended as steward, and his poor neighbours, have lost a valuable and faithful friend. A widow and large family, handsomely provided for, survive him.

At the house of Oliver Colts, esq. at Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Pye, wife of Lieut.-col. P. of the 3d dragoons.

At Boston, aged 54, a victim to excessive grief, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of Alderman M. late of Lincoln.

9. At Brompton, the wife of William Lowndes, esq. jun. of Chesham, Bucks.

Rev. John Brownrigge Leake, rector of Naughton and Nettlestead, Suffolk, the latter in his own patronage from 1749; the former in the Stubbin or Danvers family. He was of Peter-house, Camb.; B.A. 1743.

Hugh Jamieson, esq. late chief magistrate of Paisley, in Scotland.

10. At Yarmouth, aged 84, Mrs. Rudd. Sitting by the fire, a spark flew on her gown, which immediately caught fire, and burnt her in so terrible a manner that she expired in a few hours.

At Knightsbridge, Wm. Barret, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 77, Mrs. Owen.

In York-place, Portman-squa. Harriet, youngest daugh. of Thomas Chandless, esq.

Much lamented, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Edwards, relict of the Rev. Samuel E. and sister to the lady of the Bishop of Dromore.

At Leith, in his 76th year, Mr. James Anderson, surg. in the late Scotch brigade.

At Aberdeen, in his 70th year, Mr. Andrew Blair, tide-surveyor of the customs.

At the house of his daughter Mrs. Parr, aged 70, John Codrington, esq. of Bradninch, Exeter, eight months after the death of his excellent and much-lamented son Samuel C. esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister (see vol. LXX. pp. 493, 585), and within two months after the death of his amiable daughter, Sarah C. Mr. C. had for some years retired from an active profession, that of an apothecary, to enjoy a life of literary leisure; and was no common proficient in the modern languages and the belles lettres.

At Pwll-y-pant, near Carphilly, in Glamorganshire, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, deeply lamented by those who intimately knew him, William Pryce, esq. late of Watford, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county. He had passed some years of his youth in the army, and retired early on a small parental estate; where his study and attention to the laws as a magistrate, and his humane disposition towards the poor and the oppressed, had a beneficial effect on the magistracy of the county, and the order and peacefulness of its inhabitants, which will long be felt, when the author of them may be forgotten, and even the misfortunes which sunk him to the grave.

11. At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 82, John Rigg, esq.

At Bath, Alexander Gordon, esq. of Belmont, in the island of Tobago, younger brother of the late Baron G. of the Exchequer in Scotland.

At Stour Provost, Dorset, Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Dr. O.

After a painful illness, which he had suffered many years with extraordinary and becoming fortitude, Anthony Goode, esq. of Croxton Kyriel, co. Leicester.

12. Charles Harris, esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

At Tamworth, aged 85, Mrs. Brown.

At the seat of John Morris, esq. at Feltham-hill, Middlesex, aged 83, Mrs. Lucretia Venables.

At the house of Robert Broff, esq. in Upper Gower-street, Major Byers, of the Bideford fencible corps, formerly a captain in the East India Company's service at Fort Marlborough.

Mr. George Barnard, of Cranmere, near Bath. Returning from Wells, owing to the extreme darkness and tempestuous weather, he strayed 100 yards from the path, fell over a projecting rock 60 feet deep, and was killed on the spot.

Aged 71, Mrs. S. Wise, of Wansford.

Rev. Thomas Hall, rector of Westborough cum Doddington, co. Lincoln.

13. Mr. Carr, master of the St. James's subscription-house in St. James's street. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes, deservedly esteemed.

In Francis-street, Bedford-square, aged 52, William Perkins, esq.

At Greenwich, Martin Ware, esq. late master shipwright in the royal dockyard at Deptford.

Mr. Richard Rawson Camm, a respectable grocer at Newark.

In Carmarthenshire, Edward Pryse Lloyd, esq. of Madninnam.

At Stockport, aged 24, Robert Farren Cheetham, B. A. of Brazenose college, Oxford; an ingenious young man, a volume of whose poems we have noticed in vol. LXVIII. p. 973.

At Meriden, while on a visit to his brother, aged 69, Mr. William Harper, druggist, of Wolverhampton.

At Exmouth, Devon, Miss Susan Smyth, eldest daughter of the Hon. David S. of Methvin, one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

Mr. Barclay Fyfe, merchant, and late one of the magistrates of Leith.

14. At Chesthunt, Herts, aged 37, Mrs. Campion, widow of F. C. esq. late of Liskeard, in Cornwall.

Aged 82, Mrs. Arundel, of Huntingdon, relict of Alderman A.

At

At Southampton, Mr. John Garland, a merchant, and one of the corporation of that town.

At Loughborough, Mr. Thomas Clarke.

In Worceſter, aged 72, the Rev. Henry Wigley, of Penſham in Perſhore (ſon of Edward Wigley, M. D. of Ulleſthorpe, and father of Edward Wigley, eſq. an eminent barriſter of the Middle Temple, and M. P. for Worceſter). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1750, M.A. 1754.

At Wootton-Underedge, co. Glouceſter, in his 71ſt year, Clewer Morris Burland, eſq. younger brother of the late Sir John B. one of the barons of the Exchequer.

In Harley-ſtreet, Maximilian Weſtern, eſq. of Cokethorpe park, near Witney, co. Oxford. A poetical excurſion to Cockthorp park, on Sept. 3, 1769, with verſes written after ſeeing the garden of Park-place, near Henley, was publiſhed 1769.

Mr. Guy Warwick, grocer, on Snow-hill.

15. Mr. Gardner, apothecary at Hoxton. After viſiting his patients, he fell down in a fit in his ſhop, and died in two minutes.

Mr. David Oliphant, one of the tellers of the Bank of Scotland.

At Lincoln, aged 26, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Wm. E. jun. eſq. of Beſtwood park, near Nottingham, and eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Curtois, of Branſton.

In London, Mr. Robert Noake, brother of Capt. N. of Sherborne, Dorſet, and formerly a brewer at Bath.

Aged 38, William Gaſcoigne, eſq. of the Admiralty.

At Shrewſbury, aged 65, Mr. Iſaac Wood, whoſe life was an uniform ſcene of enlightened, active, and uſeful benevolence. The honourable ſtate of the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry, to which, from its eſtabliſhment, he devoted with true paternal zeal the beſt of his time and talents, and to too earneſt a ſolicitude for its benefits and intereſt, during the preſent calamitous ſeaſon, he fell a ſacrifice, being ſeized with a fever which raged there. His merits and virtues were not, however, circumſcribed. He was pious, upright, generous, and diſintereſted; a ſincere friend of peace and order; a true lover of his country and its conſtitution; ever cheerful; and moſt happy when he had the power of alleviating diſtreſs, or aſſiſting, by able advice and unwearied exertion, all who applied to him. His remains were interred, agreeable to his deſire, in a private manner in St. Almond's Church-yard. The funeral ſervice was performed by the Rev. Richard De Courcy; who, in addition to the ſacred ſervice, and in a ſtrain of grateful and pathetic eloquence, highly honourable to himſelf, and no leſs ſo to the deceaſed, addreſſed his auditory on his many virtues; his diſintereſted, uſeful, and intelligent ſervices; on public undertakings in that town, particularly in the rebuilding of St. Almond's Church; his zeal for the ſupport of the Infirmary; his unwearied activity in the cauſe of ſuffering humanity on all occaſions; and on his zealous ſupport of the Houſe of Induſtry, in the cauſe of which he might be truly ſaid to have fallen a ſacrifice; in death, as in life, reſembling his friend and prototype, the benevolent HOWARD. He publiſhed, 1791, "Some Account of the Shrewsbury Houſe of Induſtry, its Eſtabliſhment and Regulations, with Hints to thoſe who may have ſimilar Inſtitutions in View; to which is added, the ſecond Edition of the Bye-laws, Rules, and Ordinances of the ſaid Houſe;" and "An Appendix to this Account, containing a Correſpondence with the Rev. J. Howlett, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Eſſex, Author of ſeveral Eſſays on Population, and of an Enquiry into the Mortality of Country Houſes of Induſtry." See our vol. LXI. p. 1209.

16. At Hampſtead, in her 39th year, after a few days illneſs (at the houſe of her father, Mr. Henry White), Mrs. Mortimer, wife of H. W. M. eſq. gunmaker to his Majeſty, in Fleet-ſtreet.

The infant ſon of Mr. Burkitt, of Fleet-ſt.

In Spring-gardens, Charing croſs, aged 75, John Devaynes, eſq. apothecary to his Majeſty. He has left 400l. per annum to the Marchioneſs of Townſhend, who was his great patroneſs. His remains were interred on the 24th, with great funeral pomp, in the family-vault at Putney, Surrey. He was the eldeſt of the two ſons of a French gentleman, of good family, by Mary, only ſurviving child of —— Barker, eſq. who was, in the early part of the laſt century, city-remembrancer. His ſurviving brother is Wm. Devaynes, eſq. M. P. late the worthy chairman to the Eaſt India Company, to whom he has left 50,000l. Mr. D. was appointed houſhold apothecary to the Queen in 1761, on her arrival in England, to which he was promoted by the favour of Dr. Secker, then Archbiſhop of Canterbury. By his lady, who died in 1795 (LXV. 172, 437), buried alſo at Putney, he left no children.

In George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Howden, eſq.

Mrs. Fiſher, of the Little Cloiſters in Weſtminſter abbey.

At her mother's houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, Miſs Beachcroft.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, Miſs Steward.

At Walton, near Lutterworth, aged 85, Thomas Scott, gent.

Mr. Moſes Mitchell, fuller, of Exeter.

At York-houſe hotel, in Albemarle-ſtr. in his 46th year, George-Edward-Henry-Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viſcount Ludlow, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Baron Powis of Powis caſtle, and Baron Herbert of Cherbury and Ludlow, recorder of Ludlow,

low, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum and colonel of the Montgomeryshire militia. He succeeded his father, the first earl, in 1772, and has died unmarried. His only sister was married to Lord Clive in 1784, by whom she has issue one daughter. In the evening his body was removed to his Lordship's house in Portland-place.

18. Mr. Charles Sinclear, of Mile End, many years a stationer in Lombard-street.

At her lodgings in the Abbey-green, Bath, in her 88th year, Mrs. Boroughs, relict of the Rev. Benj. B. of Bridgewater.

Rev. W. Emanuel Page, vicar of Overton, near Frodsham, Cheshire.

19. In a stone-pit at Tinwell, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Joseph Pulford. Though repeatedly cautioned not to undermine the ground, he persisted in doing so, and was found by some passengers, who were drawn to the spot by his groans, buried in the ruins, and died before they could extricate him.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Francis Watson, owner of two vessels in the trade from that port to Hull. He died in the night, after eating a hearty supper, and going to bed in good health.

In Free-school-lane, Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Huckings, formerly scholars' butler of St. John's college.

In Cecil-square, Margate, aged 17, Miss Elizabeth Baker.

In Upper Church-street, Bath, the wife of Andrew Baine, M. D.

Mr. Lane, sen. a respectable farmer at Newton St Cyres, Devon.

20. Mr. Jeremiah Gilbert, late landlord of the Saracen's Head inn at Peterborough.

At his house in St. James's place, aged 70, Richard Maddock, esq.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn-square, Bennet Clare Webster, esq.

21. At Myton-hall, co. York, the Rev. Sir Martin Stapylton, bart.

At Bristol wells, Mrs. Edmund Turnor, wife of Edmund T. jun. esq. of Stoke Rochford, co. Lincoln.

22. After a few days illness, Mrs. Edwards, of Took's-court, Cursitor-street, relict of Mr. E. formerly an eminent law-stationer in the Temple.

23. Of a deep decline, aged 34, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. Matthew L. farmer, at Enfield highway, and only child of the late Mr. Rd. Connop, tanner, of Waltham abbey.

25. At his house in Soho-square, Edward Fuller, esq. merchant.

26 At Clay-hill, Enfield, Mr. Draper, an eminent plumber in Coleman-street.

At Hampstead, Miss Elizabeth Steevens, cousin of the late George S. esq. to whom he left the bulk of his property. (See vol. LXX. p. 178.)

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. Pizarro—The Mock Doctor.
2. The Jew—Harlequin-Amulet.
3. King Lear—Ditto.
5. Pizarro—The Liar.
6. Inkle and Yarico—Harlequin-Amulet.
7. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
8. King Lear—Ditto.
9. The Inconstant—Ditto.
10. King Lear—Ditto.
12. Pizarro—Who's the Dupe?
13. The Rivals—Harlequin-Amulet.
14. King John—Ditto.
15. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
16. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
17. King Lear—Ditto.
19. Pizarro—The Doctor and Apothecary.
20. The Double Gallant—Harlequin-Amulet.
21. The Inconstant—Ditto.
22. King John—Ditto.
23. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
24. King Lear—Ditto.
26. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
27. The Double Gallant—Harlequin-Amulet.
28. The Rivals—Ditto.
29. Jane Shore—*The Veteran Tar.*
31. King Lear—Ditto.

Jan COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Life—Harlequin's Tour.
2. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
3. *The School for Prejudice*—Ditto.
5. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
6. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
7. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
8. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
9. Macbeth—Ditto.
10. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
12. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
13. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
14. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
15. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
16. Othello—Ditto.
17. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
19. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
20. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
21. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
22. Speed the Plough—The Poor Soldier.
23. The School for Prejudice—Harlequin's
24. Life—Ditto. [Tour.
26. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
27. The Stranger—Catharine and Petruchio.
28. The School for Prejudice—Harlequin's
29. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto. [Tour.
31. The Stranger—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from December 23, 1800, to January 27, 1801.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	982	1805	Males	960	1920
Females	823		Females	960	

Whereof have died under two years old 539

Peck Loaf 7s. 1d.; 7s. 1d.; 6s. 8d.; 7s 6d.;

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per lb.

Between					
2 and 5	203	50 and 60	166		
5 and 10	66	60 and 70	163		
10 and 20	52	70 and 80	139		
20 and 30	141	80 and 90	50		
30 and 40	165	90 and 100	8		
40 and 50	228				

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	138	5	93	8	70	7	46	11	69	3
Surrey	138	8	00	0	74	8	44	4	73	0
Hertford	131	6	00	0	72	8	44	10	67	4
Bedford	137	10	00	0	82	0	43	5	64	10
Hunting.	144	6	00	0	87	0	35	8	57	8
Northam.	131	2	88	0	80	2	37	0	78	6
Rutland	125	0	00	0	83	0	43	0	74	0
Leiceſter	131	3	00	0	85	4	43	8	84	8
Notting.	130	6	00	0	81	4	44	8	82	6
Derby	132	0	00	0	79	2	46	0	90	2
Stafford	154	0	00	0	99	1	58	9	87	11
Salop	147	3	114	6	106	1	50	7	00	0
Hereford	145	0	96	0	92	9	44	3	87	4
Worceſt.	169	4	96	0	106	9	48	7	99	8
Warwick	160	9	00	0	109	4	56	0	93	10
Wilts	146	8	00	0	80	4	45	4	83	4
Berks	140	11	00	0	71	3	40	6	80	0
Oxford	139	2	00	0	78	8	44	3	79	4
Bucks	136	4	00	0	75	0	40	6	71	1
Montgo.	128	0	00	0	89	7	41	2	00	0
Brecon	136	0	99	2	87	11	40	0	00	0
Radnor	136	4	00	0	97	8	37	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

136	10	93	2	81	1	43	3	78	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

114	8	71	6	60	5	45	10	81	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	138	0	75	0	69	4	41	8	69	6
Kent	133	8	00	0	70	8	46	6	67	4
Suſſex	137	4	00	0	64	10	41	6	56	0
Suffolk	136	6	105	6	65	5	42	5	68	3
Cambrid.	131	0	00	0	68	1	34	9	61	7
Norfolk	125	1	95	0	67	5	45	9	69	10
Lincoln	123	7	100	0	74	7	40	9	00	0
York	121	4	95	7	72	1	42	11	87	2
Durham	121	6	90	11	75	2	39	5	00	0
Northum.	123	7	86	0	66	10	44	4	90	0
Cumberl.	129	3	89	7	78	0	49	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	136	5	110	0	78	6	52	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	144	7	00	0	88	11	59	10	89	0
Cheſter	135	0	00	0	00	0	53	4	00	0
Flint	145	2	00	0	106	11	45	11	00	0
Denbigh	145	2	00	0	98	0	49	0	96	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	113	0	70	0	70	6	39	0	00	0
Merion.	136	5	00	0	87	10	39	0	0	0
Cardigan	116	2	80	0	62	8	30	1	00	0
Pembroke	117	2	00	0	65	10	36	0	00	0
Carmart.	124	3	00	0	69	4	30	0	00	0
Glamorg.	141	8	00	0	89	4	37	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	169	5	00	0	95	4	46	5	96	4
Somerſet	150	9	00	0	86	5	42	10	00	0
Monm.	151	5	00	0	93	1	41	5	00	0
Devon	137	11	00	0	76	7	40	9	00	0
Cornwall	113	9	00	0	66	11	33	6	00	0
Dorſet	149	1	00	0	81	4	42	0	00	0
Hants	150	1	00	0	77	5	43	4	74	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	134	4	102	5	68	0	45	4	73	6
2	135	2	105	6	66	1	40	6	66	9
3	125	1	95	0	67	5	45	7	69	10
4	122	11	100	0	73	5	42	7	80	0
5	122	7	87	7	68	0	42	4	90	0
6	131	7	96	4	78	1	50	7	78	3
7	142	2	93	2	88	11	58	9	89	0
8	135	1	70	0	89	6	43	7	96	0
9	123	9	80	0	68	3	32	9	78	3
10	157	7	93	2	92	4	43	6	96	4
11	125	10	93	2	71	3	37	8	78	3
12	149	8	93	2	78	11	43	0	74	4
13	121	5	71	6	59	5	47	1	78	2
14	114	10	71	6	70	5	44	6	80	0
15	128	0	71	6	61	11	45	4	89	9
16	92	1	71	6	55	3	44	11	77	2

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 26.

Fine	115s. to 120s.	Middling	120s. to 180s.
Seconds	90s. to 115s.	Fine Pollard	36s. to 40s.
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto	24s. to 28s.
Horſe Pollard			21s. od.
Bran			21s. od.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 78s. od.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. 0s. to 18l. 1s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. os. to 17l. os.
Ditto Bags	15l. 11s. to 16l. os.	Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 2s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 00s. to 19l. os.	Eſſex Bags	15l. os. to 16l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 24.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 16s. od. to 6l. 8s. od. Aver. 5l. 12s. od.
Straw 2l. 5s. od. to 2l. 14s. od. Aver. 2l. 9s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 21, 1801, is 84s. od $\frac{3}{4}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. od. to 7s. od.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	6s. od. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 7d $\frac{1}{2}$

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 00s. od. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 00s. od. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Irish Prizes	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	Sunday																			
29	——	61 1/2	62 3/4	78 1/2	——	93 7/8	18 1/8	——	205	——	——	——	——	1 dif.	——	——	60 1/4	85	17 3 0	——
30	161 1/4	61 7/8	62 7/8	79	——	94 1/8	18 1/8	5 3/8	205 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	91 3/4	60 1/4	85	17 3 0	——
31	——	61 3/4	62 7/8	79	——	94 1/2	18 1/8	5 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	1	——	91	60 1/2	85	17 3 0	——
1	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
2	161 1/4	61 5/8	62 3/4	78 7/8	——	94 7/8	18 1/8	5 3/8	204 3/4	——	——	——	——	1 pr.	——	92	60 1/2	85	17 3 0	——
3	——	6 3/4	63	79 1/8	——	94 7/8	18 1/8	5 3/8	205	——	——	——	——	——	1 pr.	92 1/4	——	85	17 3 0	——
4	Sunday																			
5	161 1/4	61 7/8	63 1/8	79 1/4	——	95 1/8	18 1/4	5 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	1 1/2	92 7/8	——	85	17 3 0	——
6	——	62 1/4	63 1/4	——	——	95 1/2	——	5 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	1 1/2	——	——	85	17 3 0	——
7	161 1/2	62 1/4	63 1/4	79 7/8	——	96 1/2	18 3/8	——	205 1/4	——	——	——	——	1 dif.	1 1/4	93 1/4	61 1/4	85	17 3 0	——
8	162	62 1/2	63 3/8	80 1/4	——	97	18 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	2	93 7/8	61 3/8	85	17 3 0	——
9	——	62 1/4	63 1/8	80 1/8	——	96 3/4	18 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	1 pr.	2	93 3/8	61 3/8	85	17 3 0	——
10	——	62 1/8	63 1/8	79 3/8	——	96 5/8	18 3/8	5 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	1	1 1/2	93 3/4	61	85	17 3 0	——
11	Sunday																			
12	162 1/2	62 1/4	63 1/4	80 1/4	——	96 5/8	18 3/8	5 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	1	1 1/2	94	61 1/8	85	17 3 0	——
13	161 1/2	62 1/8	63 1/8	80 1/2	——	96 1/2	18 3/8	5 1/8	205 1/4	——	——	——	——	1	1 1/2	94	61 1/8	85	17 3 0	——
14	——	61 7/8	63 1/8	80 3/8	——	96 3/4	18 3/8	5 3/8	205 1/2	——	——	62 7/8	——	1	1 1/2	93	61	85	17 5 0	——
15	160 1/2	61 1/2	62 3/8	79 3/8	——	95 3/4	18 1/4	——	205 1/4	——	——	——	——	1	1 1/4	93	60 1/4	85	17 5 0	——
16	159	60 1/2	62 3/8	79	——	94	18	5 3/8	205	——	——	——	——	1	1/2 dif.	——	59 3/4	85	17 5 0	——
17	——	60 1/2	61 7/8	79	——	94	18	5 3/8	203	——	——	——	——	1	1/2	93	59 7/8	84	17 5 0	——
18	Sunday																			
19	——	59 1/2	60 5/8	77 1/2	——	93	——	5 1/4	203	——	——	——	——	1	1 1/2	——	——	84	17 5 0	——
20	157 1/2	59	60 1/2	77	——	92 1/2	17 5/8	5 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	1	2 3/4	91	58	84	17 5 0	——
21	156	59	60	77	——	92 3/4	17 3/8	5 1/4	——	——	——	57 1/2	——	——	3	90	57 1/4	84	17 5 0	——
22	155 1/4	58 1/2	59 1/8	76 1/2	90 1/4	92	17 3/8	5 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	3	89	57	84	17 5 0	——
23	154 1/2	57 1/8	58 3/8	76 1/8	90	91 1/8	17 3/8	5 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	1 dif.	3 1/2	88 1/8	57	84	17 5 0	——
24	154	56 7/8	56 1/8	75 1/2	88	89	17 1/2	5	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	88 1/4	56 1/2	84	17 5 5	——
25	Sunday																			
26	151 1/2	55 1/8	54 3/4	74	86 1/2	87 1/4	17	5 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	86	54	83 1/2	17 5 0	——
27	149 1/2	56 3/8	54 3/4	73 1/4	88 3/4	90	17 1/8	5 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	86 1/2	——	84	17 5 0	——

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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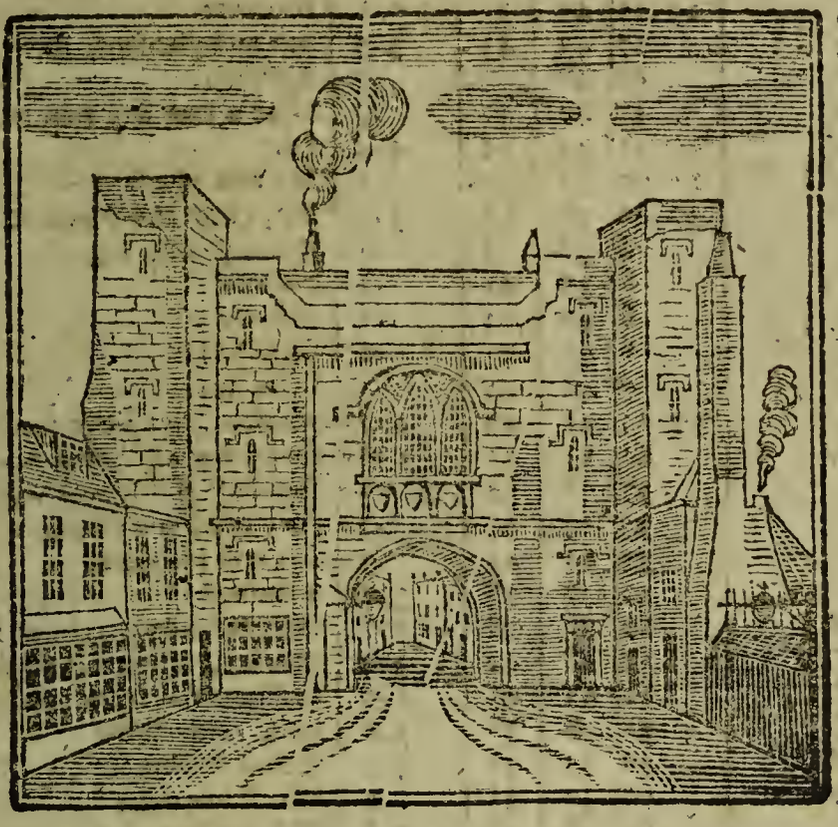

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Ipſwich
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Embelliſhed with a Perſpective View of the Church and Parsonage-House at Boothby Paynel, Lincolnshire; Columns in the Front of the Temple of Diana; the Union Jack, and Royal Arms; &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1801.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1801.
1	S	29,39	40	36	14 2.6	ſhowers
2	SW	77	43	43	3.9	ſun and pleaſant, ſhowers at night
3	SW	50	46	46	.6	ſhowers
4	SW	50	40	40	.7	after a fine day rain at night
5	SW	32	45	44	4.5	fair
6	SW	70	38	39	.2	ſun and pleaſant
7	S	30,00	36	38	3.4	ſun, clear and pleaſant
8	SE	6	38	39	.4	gloomy with fog
9	SE	6	39	41	.2	gloomy
10	SE	6	42	43	.1	gloomy
11	SE	6	42	43	.0	little ſun
12	SE	0	42	43	.3	little ſun
13	SE	29,81	42	43	2.7	pleaſant, but little ſun
14	NW	84	41	41	.8	ſun, clear and pleaſant
15	S	57	36	38	.9	fine day A. M. cold with rain P. M.
16	SE	55	43	43	.7	ſun, mild and pleaſant
17	S	35	42	42	.7	ſun and pleaſant
18	S	52	37	38	3.7	a ſhower
19	NW	80	36	38	2.7	delightful day, rain at night
20	SW	54	48	49	3.4	gloomy, ſun at intervals
21	SW	80	42	42	4.0	brilliant ſun from twelve till four
22	SW	52	38	38	3.8	hail, rain, ſnow
23	NW	40	35	36	4.1	ſun at intervals
24	NW	70	30	31	.2	ſun at intervals
25	SE	64	28	30	3.8	brilliant ſun
26	SW	54	39	37	.2	foggy
27	NW	60	40	41	2.6	after rain very pleaſant
28	SW	50	43	44	.6	ſhowers
29	SW	44	45	46	3.0	foggy A. M. clears up P. M.
30	SW	80	39	40	.0	fair and pleaſant
31	SW	58	45	45	.8	ſlight ſhowers, ſun at intervals

4. A very tempeſtuous night.—9. The ſea, although apparently without motion, yet very noiſy.—17. The blades of crocus and daffodil appear.—19. The buds of ſycamore turning green. Sea gulls in land.—21. A panſey in flower.—28. The ſea very noiſy. 30. Black willow puts forth bud.

The ſeaſon continues remarkably mild, in conſequence of which vegetation is forward, and that not leſs than a month at the ſame period laſt year.

Fall of rain this month 1.62 inches. Evaporation 0.0 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for February, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1801.
Jan.	○	○	●		
27	37	42	40	29,62	cloudy
28	39	47	46	,60	cloudy
29	45	50	41	,56	fair and windy
30	39	44	43	,83	fair
31	46	50	46	,73	cloudy
F. 1	45	48	46	,73	cloudy
2	45	52	47	,79	cloudy
3	46	51	46	,83	cloudy
4	47	58	52	,83	fair and windy
5	50	54	48	,90	ſhowery
6	49	56	43	,77	ſhowery
7	37	44	36	30,09	fair
8	32	41	40	,16	fair
9	40	42	35	,17	cloudy
10	32	35	33	,02	cloudy
11	33	33	29	,80	ſnow

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1801.
Feb.	○	○	○		
12	26	30	28	29,65	cloudy
13	27	29	28	,66	ſnow
14	27	29	29	,60	fair
15	29	34	31	,46	cloudy
16	31	33	33	,52	cloudy
17	33	48	32	,57	cloudy
18	32	39	32	,75	fair
19	33	39	36	,53	cloudy
20	39	46	40	,52	fair
21	43	48	45	,23	rain
22	39	44	40	,14	rain
23	40	46	38	,21	fair
24	33	44	40	,56	fair
25	41	50	46	,50	ſhowery

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOUR valuable correſpondent, "The Rambler" (vol. LXX. p. 1158) ſeems to have enjoyed the benign Chriſtmas day with the taſte of a Naturaliſt; and I perceive, by his laſt two letters, that he can write as agreeably from his garden as from Waterdown or Skiddaw. I noted it, as a circumſtance remarkable on Chriſtmas day, that many honey-bees were wandering ſome diſtance from their hives in ſearch of food; and I was pleaſed that my ſhrubbery afforded them ſome wood-laurel flowers. The bee is an inſect, Mr. Urban, that I never can ſee or mention without reflecting on its value; and therefore I hope you will allow me to expatiate on its merits, which are become of more conſequence than ever, now that heavy taxes, and the exorbitant prices of the common articles of houſe-keeping, have reduced middling people to ſhort allowance, and the poor nearly to ſtarvation. We are now entering on a war with the nations that have hitherto principally ſupplied us with bees-wax; and even were it not ſo, I know not why we ſhould be obliged to other countries either for that or for any other commodity that our own is capable of producing; for I would have our United Kingdom be independant of all other ſtates in as many reſpects as is poſſible. The Royal Society, as ſeveral other Agricultural Societies, have been ſeveral years holding out encouragement for the nurture of bees; yet the practice of that branch of rural œconomy is not ſo general as it might be. The yeomanry are too wealthy to attend to it; and in the peaſantry there exiſts a ſtrange indifference towards making any exertions for their own benefit. In attention to bees our cottagers are excelled by many of the unenlightened hordes that live within the gripe of the Imperial Ruſſian Bear; for travellers inform us, that the Finns, &c. keep hundreds of hives; and that they attach ſo much conſequence to honey, as to conſider it as a bribe or offering of ſufficient value to render their adored luminary, the Sun, propitious to their marriages. Even one of the wretched tribes of Guiana is in the habit of forming candles of bees-wax and ruſhes; but that is a practice that cannot be adopted in England, on account of an arbitrary law that impoſes a penalty on making candles in private houſes. Our houſewifes uſed to make their own candles of the refuſe-greaſe that accumulated in their kitchens; but, when the duty was laid on candles, the exerciſe of that piece of ingenuity, frugality, and induſtry, was put an end to by act of parliament. All ſorts of food for hogs and poultry are become unpurchaſeable by the poor; and the difficulty of earning an honeſt maintenance has ſo much increaſed the practice of pilfering, that it is almoſt impoſſible to ſecure any thing from thoſe people who get their living by moonlight. Bees are therefore now the only live-ſtock that cottagers can preſerve: they require not any food to be bought for them, nor any locks to protect them; for they are ſo induſtrious they can feed themſelves nine months in the year; and ſo pugnacious, that a thief muſt caſe himſelf in ox's hide to ſucceed in carrying them off. In extraordinary long durations of froſt, it is neceſſary to give the weakly ſtocks, a little honey; and it is adviſeable to cultivate crocuſes and wolfsbane

for

for their accommodation in early ſpring, and the late-flowering kinds of ſtar-worts and golden-rods for their uſe in November; all which plants, being hardy and readily increaſed, are within reach of the poor. The ſnap-willow, ſycamor, and ivy, have alſo the ſame properties, and their flowers are equally beloved by the bees. In reſpect to hives, peaſants may make them with their own hands, of ſtraw, leaſed by their families; and, in ſhort, there need not be any outgoing whatever on the account of bees, which renders the net profit of them very conſiderable, both for family uſe and for ſale; but our people are ſo perverſe, that, generally ſpeaking, they prefer begging honey at gentlemen's houſes to cultivating it for themſelves. I have ſeveral times given poor neighbours ſtocks of bees; but, according to *their* aſſertions, *witches*, froſts, or ſome miſchief or another, always interfered to prevent their having good luck with them. Both for external and internal uſes, wax and honey are capital articles in the pharmacopeia of phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, midwives, village-doctreſſes, and farriers. It is, in many inſtances, an excellent ſuccedaneum for butter, ſugar, or treacle, eſpecially in the *rice-diet*, now ſo urgently recommended by government for the uſe of all ranks. Not accuſtomed to rice, the natives of this country require ſome additions to make it agreeable to their palates and ſuitable to their conſtitutions: honey corrects both the inſipidity and the aſtringency of it, and is in the power of every country houſekeeper to obtain without buying. Bees alſo furniſh the pleaſant liquors called metheglin and mead, which uſed, in former days, to be the pride of farm-houſes; but the modern farmers are ſo rich, and ſo genteel, that they ſit down to their bottles of port and ſherry; and that whilſt the real gentlemen, of middling fortunes, are reduced to the uſe of grog and raiſin wine! Much honey was once uſed in confections and coſmetics; and gardeners well know the uſe that bees are of in ſetting fruit. Probably, they may be of equal ſervice in hop-gardens; and undoubtedly it is with great juſtice that old Pliny has given them the precedence above all other inſects, and declared them to be "The only inſects that are of any ſervice to man."

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 22.

I BEG to return my beſt thanks to the Southern Fauniſt, for his ſatisfactory obſervations on the failure of the hawthorn in the laſt ſeaſon. His remarks alſo, on the red-flowering thorn, as a variety only from the two others, are juſt: it fully deſerves the encomiums beſtowed upon it, and the ſituation and attention recommended. A large and handſome ſpecimen of this tree ſtands by itſelf in Mr. Burchell's nurſury, on the King's-road, near Fulham, which, in favourable ſeaſons, is covered with a complete ſurface of beautiful crimſon bloſſom.

Having called forth the pen of this able correſpondent to your valuable Work once more, I ſhould have felt proud indeed, Mr. Urban, could I have alſo procured an aſſurance of his continued obſervations; but, inſtead of this, the ball is thrown back to me, who have neither means nor ability to take it up.

That your Work ought to contain occaſional remarks in natural hiſtory, cannot be denied; and ſurely, in the wide ſpread of its circulation, ſome perſons may be found able and willing to ſupply them. The botanical part, though hitherto wholly neglected by your correſpondents, is highly deſerving notice. Much information may be given and received by a mutual communication of the reſult of experiment and obſervation through the medium of your widely-extended circulation. Many of the exotics,

exotics, now housed with care in the winter, are hardy enough to live abroad in moderate seasons, and to ascertain these from experience is desirable; the flower-borders would hereby obtain an accession of ornament in that period when they are generally most destitute; the plants thus placed in the open ground will grow much stronger, flower more freely, and perfect their seeds better; and the green-house, nay, probably, in some instances, the hot-house, might spare some winter-tenants, thereby making room for others to whom their protection is more necessary. Great advantage may have been taken of the present uncommonly mild winter, in ascertaining this subject; and the result of experiment in various instances would be very acceptable to many of your readers—to none more than myself, who, if in my power, will readily, in return, communicate those within my own knowledge. T. C.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 18.

FOR want of more ample memoirs of the late eminent Professor Hunt, of whom, and of whose first literary work, mention is made in p. 8 of your last volume *, the following imperfect notices may, perhaps, be deemed not altogether unintersting. The posthumous publication, there referred to, consists of 193 quarto pages, besides eight of Introduction, and had for its editor his highly esteemed friend Dr. Kennicott, in whose Preface, dated March 3, 1775, he speaks of himself as having been "honoured with the particular friendship of the learned professor during near thirty years;" and the "greatness of his literary fame, and the high estimation in which he was justly held by real proficients in Oriental literature," are there duly recognized. At the end of this important, though small volume, are advertised two Latin speeches, delivered by him "in Schola Linguarum:" the first of which, "De Antiquitate, Elegantiâ, Utilitate, Linguæ Arabicæ," was published in 1739; as was the other, "De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium, ac præcipuè Arabicæ, in Hebraico Codice interpretando," in 1748. In 1746 the learned professor put out "Proposals for printing 'Abdollatiphi Historiæ Ægypti Compendium';" with a full account of the work accompanying them: which, however, he never published (See vol. LI. p. 455. col. 2.). Dr. Kennicott observes, that "he was remarkably timorous and distrustful of his own judgement," which had prevented him from finishing the posthumous volume himself; 112 pages of which were printed off long before his death. In 1757 he published the works of Bishop Hooper; in the "General Preface" to which he represents himself as "one who had received many obligations from his lordship;" and as having "had the honour to be acquainted with Bishop Hooper's family; and formerly been intrusted by the bishop himself with the care of publishing one of his learned works;" which was that intituled, "De Benedictione Patriarchæ Jacobi Gen. xlix. Conjecturæ. Oxon. 1728," 4to; in the copious preface to which the editor also expresses himself as greatly beholden to the kindness and benevolence of the bishop, then lately deceased; and as amply remunerated for any service which "tenues meæ vires ei præstare possent, suis jampridem beneficiis, in me a pueritiâ usque collatis, gratissimoque semper a me animo recolendis." The "elegant Latin Epitaph" on this prelate, which is inserted in vol. LXII. p. 165, was written by George Wigan, of Christ Church, who was created D. D. by diploma, in 1749; and is more accurately printed immediately after the "General Preface," by Dr. Hunt; by whom he is characterized as a "gentleman of the greatest veracity as well as learn-

* In l. 43, of which page read "p. 192." See also p. 35, col. 1, of vol. XLVI.

learning; one who is allowed to be as good a judge of merit in general, as he certainly was well acquainted with that of the great prelate he celebrates: and it is as just and true in every article, as it is classical and elegant." Our worthy Professor's epistolary correspondence, both abroad and at home, was considerable. Some of his letters are to be found in Mr. Stedman's valuable publication, reviewed in vol. LX. pp. 644—646. In more than one of them he mentions his "Egyptian History," and his "attendance on Abdollatiph;" which he had noticed in p. 26 of his second speech, as having prevented him from the publication of two lectures, "quas ad prelum mittere cogitabam, huic Orationi, cujus doctrinam confirmant et perficiunt, subjungendas." Are his labours upon Abdollatiph, and these two lectures, quite lost to the world? Dr. Kennicott was so fully employed in his own stupendous publication, that it was not to be expected that he could allow himself an opportunity of minutely examining all the papers of the learned Professor. His renowned successor in the Arabic chair, Dr. White, will probably satisfy the enquiry relative to Abdollatiph, when he fulfils his design, expressed so long since as April 1778, of publishing an English translation of Abdollatiph's travels in Egypt (see vol. LI. p. 312. col. 2). Dr. Kennicott, in 1759, dedicated his second volume on the "State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament" to his much respected friend, Dr. Hunt, to whom he stood "indebted for his knowledge of the very elements of the Hebrew language." The insolent and degrading reflections on the amiable professor, from the foul pen of an impertinent Frenchman, who had been hospitably received by him, partly occasioned an animated "Lettre à Monsieur A[nquetil] du P[erron] dans laquelle est compris l'Examen de sa Traduction des Livres attribués à Zoroastre *. A Londres: chez P. Elmsly, 1771;" in which is the following passage: "Nous avons, Monsieur, l'honneur de connaitre le Docteur Hunt, et faisons gloire de le respecter," p. 22. This letter was written by the late truly eminent Sir William Jones, then only B. A.; who was fully sensible of the great merits of his friend Dr. Hunt, and consequently indignant at the presumption and ingratitude of the conceited Frenchman. It is greatly to be regretted that the good doctor was so disinclined to finish the works he had projected. It might not, however, be so much disinclination as real want of leisure: for, besides that not a little of his time was occupied in attending to the various foreign travellers who engaged his notice while on their visits to the University, his constant residence in it occasioned frequent interruptions from many correspondents, who wished to consult him upon subjects of enquiry, which could there only be satisfactorily discussed. The late Dr. Gregory Sharpe, among many other learned men at home, was under no small obligations to him, though no notice is taken of such obligations in the prolegomena prefixed to the two volumes of the celebrated Dr. Hyde's Dissertations, &c. published by him from the Clarendon press, in 1767, in quarto. During the progress of this laudable undertaking, the editor was continually applying to the professor, who afforded every information in his power, and even bestowed his assistance in correcting the sheets at the press. But so listless and unconscionable was the former, as to solicit the latter to undertake the unwelcome task of translating a long English detail of introductory matter into Latin; which being declined by the professor, the editor was so much chagrined, that several expressions of compliment were curtailed or erased from the manuscript, when

* See vol. XXXII. p. 373—611.

it

t was committed to the ready pen of the classical Dr. John Burton *. This rather extraordinary circumstance, relative to the supercilious editor, was imparted by the professor himself to his friends, with as much resentment as his genuine good-nature would permit. In a letter to Bishop Pearce, part of which is printed in Dr. Johnson's Life of his Lordship, prefixed to his Commentary on the Four Evangelists, &c. Dr. Hunt writes thus: "I went soon after Sir Isaac Newton's death into Lord Macclesfield's family." Sir Isaac died in March, 1726. In vol. LVIII. p. 508, you have printed the slight epitaph on Dr. Hunt; but farther information is still requisite as to the place of his birth, &c. &c. to supply the present deficient narrative.

It should have been observed, that the learned professor's Dissertation on Proverbs, vii. 22, 23, published by himself in 1743, is the only part of the posthumous volume in 1775, which had, till then, been presented to the world.

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE entertaining "Anecdotes of the Arts" are put into the best possible way to become more instructive, by the general invitation for amplifications given by Mr. Dallaway to your numerous correspondents, in vol. LXX. p. 1264, where the author expresses himself with so much candour, that it cannot be thought displeasing to him to have *his* sentiments on *modern gardening* fully discussed in your pages.

In a note to the "Anecdotes of the Arts" we read as follows:

"In Mr. Repton's system, the naked*m* ansion, the shaven lawn, and serpentine lake in the distance, are repeated till they nauseate. *Tædet me harum quotidianarum formarum!* Taste and nature, however, have found able advocates in Mr. Uvedale Price and Mr. R. P. Knight, whose efforts may still reprieve 'the obsolete prolixity of shade.'" *Cowper.*

After giving credit for the Latin quotation, as particularly descriptive of what will produce a nausea from the jargon of sounds, it may not be amiss to consider whether it be applicable to Mr. Repton's mode of gardening. To the generality of those who have travelled on the Continent, the extreme neatness and comfort about the dwellings of the English are particularly striking. The first denunciation of God's wrath against fallen man, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," seems, in this island, productive of a comfort which in some degree conveys him back to Paradise; and, however we may for a moment admire savage nature, the eye will never dwell with pleasure but on the cultivated scene. True taste being founded upon common sense and the fitness of things, it would be as absurd for an architect to proportion the height of his steps to the size of his building, as to suppose that rude and neglected nature should gratify the sight when surrounding the houses of the great; but, when attached to the middle orders, it should have a direct contrary tendency. Labour, indeed, was misemployed when spent in converting beautiful banks into dull terraces, in forming artificial *jet d'eau's* and whimsical hedges; but it can never be said that, in dressing the lawn, in causing the rivulet to wind down the fruitful vale in beautiful meanders, and clothing the hills with wood, violence is done to Nature; but, on the contrary, that the labour, which for our sins we are condemned to use, is best employed in beautifying the face of the earth we inhabit. Why are the mansions of the great, the entire production of art, erected, if no effort of human labour is to be seen beyond the walls? Can the eye bear the quick transition? Will a palace harmonize with a forest? In short, Mr. Urban,

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. pp. 305—308. vol. LXVII. p. 460, col. 1. 743. col. 2. His epitaph occurs vol. LI. 120.

ban, I cannot help thinking the ſtyle of *non-gardening* by Meſſrs. Price and Knight a tiſſue of the deſtructive principles of the natural rights of man, and as little calculated to produce comfort, or improve the national taſte. That a return of ſome particular thoughts ſhould be common to Mr. Repton, as to other artiſts, is not extraordinary; but that no man exerts his talents more to conceal his art, cannot be denied. To Mr. Dallaway's quotation, I would oppoſe them with the following remarks from Lord Orford on modern gardening *. "*L'ennui du beau amene le goût du ſingulier.* The noble ſimplicity of the Auguſtan age was driven out by falſe taſte. The gigantic, the puerile, the quaint, and at laſt the *barbarous*, and the monkiſh, had each their ſucceſſive admirers. *We* have given the true model of gardening to the world; let other countries mimic or corrupt our taſte; but let it reign here on its verdant throne, original by its elegant ſimplicity, and proud of no other art than that of *ſoftening Nature's harſhneſſes*, and copying her graceful touch. The more we expect novelty, the ſooner our taſte will be vitiated. Situations are every where ſo various, that *there never can be a ſameneſs* while the diſpoſition of ground is ſtudied and followed, and every incident of view turned to advantage."

THE GHOST OF KENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Groſvenor-ſq. Feb.* 18.

IN your account of the death of Edward, Earl of Aldborough, &c. p. 91, you ſay he died in Dublin, &c. *No*; he died, of a ſtroke of the palſy, at his manſion of Belan, in the county of Wicklow, Jan. 2; and was buried in a vault in St. Thomas's church, in Dublin, the 7th of the ſame month. He married, firſt, Barbara, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Herbert. He took the leaſe of the ground of the city of London, and planned and built Stratford-place, and Aldborough-houſe where they reſided. At her death he let it on leaſe, on marrying a ſecond wife, Ann-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Henniker, of Newton-hall, near Dunmow, and Stratford-houſe, Weſt Ham, both in the county of Eſſex, then baronet (now lord). His Lordſhip was married at the houſe of her aunt, the Dowager-dutcheſs of Chandos, in Groſvenor-ſquare, by the Archbiſhop of York. He received with her a fortune, paid down in money, of 50,000l. which redeemed from incumbrances his large fortune in both kingdoms. He then built a new manſion for himſelf in Stratford-place, next door to Aldborough-houſe, for their town reſidence, and finiſhed Stratford-place. Never were two hearts more firmly united. Conjugal felicity was their aim, and each other's happineſs their object; and they were jointly the encouragers of the arts, the parents of the poor, and the open-hearted friends of the indigent. A more ſincere Chriſtian, a more loyal ſubject, a firmer patriot, a better huſband, or a better man, never lived. He was ſovereign of the borough of Baltinglaſs, to which town he was a conſtant and large benefactor, and in which he had great property. He built the town of Stratford upon Slaney, of 400 ſtone houſes ſlated; a ſuperb church, which he endowed; and, although a ſtrict Proteſtant, a place of worſhip for the Roman Catholicks. He gave bleaching grounds and lent money to eſtabliſh manufactories in it. He alſo has erected, in Dublin, a grand ſtone manſion, in the higheſt and moſt elegant ſtyle, with playhouſe, cold-bath, muſic room, and every requiſite, now finiſhed, for his intended reſidence. His laſt act was the erection of the Corinthian pillar noticed in vol. LXX. p. 230. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title by his next brother, John, now Earl of Aldborough, &c. H.

* Quarto ed. 1798, vol. II. p. 542.

Mr.

Rev. C. Turner del. 1800.

B. SANDERSON'S House at Boothby Pannel.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE drawing ſent herewith *(Plate I.)* exhibits the church and South-eaſt view of the parſonage-houſe at Boothby Paynel, in the deanery of Grantham, and county of Lincoln. The middle part of the houſe, which connected the front with the ſtudy (a room 16 feet by 12), is down, and the whole in too bad a ſtate for reparation. Dr. Robert Sanderſon, whoſe long reſidence at Boothby Paynel gives celebrity to the place, was born at Rotheram, educated at Lincoln college, in Oxford, and, in 1617, preſented by his kinſman, Lord Viſcount Caſtleton, to the rectory of Wiburton, near Boſton; but, that air not agreeing with his conſtitution, he reſigned that living, and, in 1619, became rector of Boothby Paynel, on the preſentation of Thomas Harrington, eſq. In 1631, he was made chaplain to king Charles I; and, in 1633, was recommended by George earl of Rutland to the rectory of Muſton, in Leiceſterſhire; which being in the immediate neighbourhood of Belvoir, he became of courſe an attendant there, both in 1634 and 1636, when King Charles I. honoured that caſtle with a viſit; and probably waited on the king at Oxford, where, in Auguſt 1636, he was honoured with the degree of D.D.; and, in 1642, was profeſſor of divinity in that Univerſity. In 1648 he was ouſted of his profeſſorſhip, and retiring to Boothby was there taken priſoner, and carried to Lincoln, to be exchanged for the rector of Allington, who had been taken by the king's party. He was, however, ſoon releaſed; but was afterwards plundered and ill-treated. In 1660, he was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln at the age of 73; and died Jan. 29, 1662.

Previous to the paſſing the Act of Uniformity (1661), ſome alterations were made in the Liturgy by the Biſhops. The prayer "for all conditions of men," and the "general thankſgiving," were both added; compoſitions which have never been excelled, and but ſeldom equalled. The piety, the ſpirit, the happy adoption of language, conſpicuous in theſe prayers, muſt ever render them ſubjects of admiration to men of true taſte and principle. They are both aſcribed to Biſhop Sanderſon, though there is a tradition in St. John's college that aſſigns the former to Biſhop Gunning. There is, however, a ſimilarity of ſtyle, which ſeems to mark them both as proceeding from the ſame pen; and, as the Thankſgiving was avowedly Sanderſon's, we have a right to conclude that he was the author of both.

The following is extracted from the copy of the will of this reverend Prelate in the Britiſh Muſeum *, and relates to the diſpoſal of his invaluable MS Collections of hiſtory and genealogy.

"I give to my ſon Henry all the books in my ſtudy, whether printed or written, that relate to the Hiſtory of England, or to Heraldry, or to Genealogies foreign or domeſtic, together with all paper books, and looſe papers of that concernment (which are very many, and would be highly valued of ſuch as delight in that kind of ſtudy), either for himſelf to make uſe of (if his genius will incline thereto), or elſe to part with them to ſome ſuch perſon as will give a good rate for them; for, having uſed ſo much care and diligence as I have done to make thoſe collections, I would not have my pains therein too much undervalued."

Mr. Walton ſays, Sanderſon was an excellent herald and genealogiſt, and that he left about 20 MS volumes in thoſe ſciences †, ſome of them relating particularly to Lincolnſhire, and extremely curious ‡,

* Harl. MSS. No. 7048, p. 356.

† Walton's Lives, p. 34.

‡ Whence it appears that Sanderſon had free acceſs to the monuments at Grimsthorpe caſtle, collected by the Earl of Lindſey in the time of the civil wars, and relating to a great number of Lincolnſhire families.

are now fortunately preſerved in the library of the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks. But what will render his fame immortal, while Virtue and Learning are regarded amongſt men, are his theological works, and the great hand he had in the reviſal of the Liturgy, particularly in compoſing the new Collects*.

Liſt of Incumbents at Boothby Paynel.

1575, John Haſker; 1605, Ambroſe Ward; 1613, Thomas Burton; 1619, Robert Sanderſon; 1661, Humphry Babington, D. D. by the king, on the conſecration of Bp. Sanderſon to the ſee of Lincoln; 1692, Wm. Parkins; 1720, John Norvell; 1728, Tho. Cowper; 1733, Robert Rowland; 1780, John Rowland Litchford.

Yours, &c. E. T.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 21.

IN your laſt volume, p. 699, you record the death of the Rev. William Bagſhaw Stevens, D.D.; and, in p. 897, add a few very ſhort notices to that article of your Obituary.

I confeſs I had hoped his many literary friends in Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire would not have ſuffered him to have gone to his grave ſo little honoured; and that, ere this, I ſhould have ſeen in your pages a full and ſatisfactory account of him. As it has not been done, I, who had a very ſlight acquaintance with him, venture to ſend you theſe imperfect memorials.

William Bagſhaw Stevens was born, about 1755, at Abingdon, where his father was an apothecary; and was brought up at the ſchool of his native town. Thence he removed to Oxford, and was elected a demy of Magdalen college; from which, though many years elapſed before the vacancy of his proper county occurred, he at length ſucceeded to a fellowſhip.

He was very early diſtinguiſhed for his poetical talents, and publiſhed ſome poems, intituled, "Indian Odes," in 1775, when an under-graduate. It was probably ſoon after he had taken his firſt degree, at leaſt it was not later than 1778, that he engaged as an aſſiſtant to Dr. Prior, at the ſchool of Repton, in Derbyſhire, which had long been a favourite ſeminary of the neighbouring gentry; but, poſſibly owing to the maſter's increaſing age, began then to ſhew ſymptoms of a rapid declenſion. At Dr. Prior's death, which happened ſoon after, Mr. Stevens, then in orders, was appointed his ſucceſſor. Whether the ſeeds of decay, which were already ſown, could not now by any common efforts be ſuppreſſed, or whether the indolent and abſtracted habits of a poetical and independent mind rather foſtered than counteracted what a dull and prudent man, with ſcarcely a ſpark of Mr. Stevens's ſcholarſhip, might have eaſily overcome, it muſt be in candour admitted, that the ſchool gradually diminiſhed in the number of its ſcholars during his time, notwithſtanding his great exertions at firſt, and the very creditable manner in which the Siege of Damaſcus, and other theatrical repreſentations were there performed by his ſcholars, before a very numerous and polite audience, in 1780.

In 1782, Mr. Stevens publiſhed, in quarto, a poem in blank verſe, intituled, "Retirement *;" to which were added three or four ſhort pieces. From this period he was a frequent correſpondent of your Magazine under the ſignature M. C. S. (*viz. Magd. Coll. Semiſoc.*) among which are many pieces of poetry, and many of criticiſm, particularly on our old Engliſh bards; and in your vol. LVI. p. 1109, may be ſeen ſome diſcuſſion of his merits as a writer by Mr. H. White, of Lichfield, the friend and ſtrenuous defender of Miſs Seward, who

* Walton, ut ſupra.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 243.

is

is particularly mentioned in an elegant sonnet of Stevens's upon Lichfield in 1783, as printed in Mr. Shaw's History of Staffordshire. (Vol. I. pp. 343, 344.)

"And here the flower of England's virgin train,
Boast of our isle, Lichfield's peculiar pride,
Here Seward caught the dew-drops of her strain
From Grief and Fancy's magic-mingled tide.
Exult, fair city, and indulge the praise
A grateful stranger to thy glory pays."

Before Mr. Mundy's exquisite descriptive poem, "Needwood Forest" (a poem which it is singularly strange that the delicacy of the author will not suffer to be published *), is a sonnet by Mr. Stevens; and some stanzas by him, dated Repton, Nov. 28, 1788, are prefixed to the first book of Dr. Darwin's Botanic Garden.

In the Topographer, II. 39, 40, are three idyls by him.

The scene of these elegant idyls is the river Trent; and the subject of the second the hermitage of Anchor church on the banks of that interesting river, within the grounds of the late Sir Robert Burdett at Foremark, as more fully described in the above pages; where, also, p. 249, 279, &c. are full accounts, with engravings, of Repton school and church, &c.

The hospitable house of Foremark afforded, indeed, during all the poet's long residence at Repton, till the late death of the aged possessor, a table at which he was always welcome, and where he had an opportunity of mixing with a variety of people of fortune and rank. Mr. Stevens performed the service of the small church within the grounds, and officiated as chaplain at the house.

On Sir Robert's death, Mr. Stevens became equally a favourite of his grandson and successor, Sir Francis; who, on the death of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, Jan. 31, 1799 (the father of the Staffordshire Historian), presented him to the rectory of Seckindon, in Warwickshire; to which was added, by Mr. Coutts's interest, the vicarage of Kingsbury, in the gift of the Crown. About this time too, he had succeeded to a fellowship of his college, on which occasion he took the degree of D. D. so that his income became, comparatively at least, affluent.

But Providence did not permit him long to enjoy a state of circumstances, to which he had probably looked for many years with a fond impatience. About May 24, 1800, he sunk from his chair in a fit of apoplexy; and, after remaining three or four days insensible, died on the 28th of that month, aged 44. He was unmarried, and left only a single sister who resided with him, whom it is but just to add that Sir F. B. (though his conduct towards another deserving friend, respecting the *second disposal of Seckindon*, will not entitle him to similar praise) has since made very comfortable for life by a most generous gift of 100l. a year.

It is not easy to delineate the character of a man whom we never saw but once on a visit of two or three days, and with whose general acquaintance one has never conversed; but without a character, what are mere dates and titles of publications? I will venture, therefore, if it be but to provoke the idle pens of those friends who knew him better! Dr. Stevens became a candidate for poetical fame so very early in life, that this circumstance had an effect on all his habits and attainments. I do not mean that they all tended to that point; so far from it, that as a very youthful mind, possessed of that warmth and enthusiasm which attends a poetical genius, can never be satisfied with the faint and feeble praise that the chilling and fatal test of publication seems to prove it alone entitled to, he very soon probably relaxed the course of industry and exertion, by which they,

* See long extracts from it in Mr. Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 68.

they, whom he had far out-stripped at starting, in due time passed him by; and, growing disgusted and indifferent, indulged himself in picking the flowers that casually tempted him at the foot of Parnassus!

"Meads lowing, tune of birds, and lapse of streams, [Muse
And saunter with a book, and warbling
In praise of hawthorns.—Life's whole business this!
Is it to bask the sun! If so, a snail
Were happy crawling on a Southern wall."

——— "Think of some
Assiduous booby mounting o'er your head,
And thence with saucy grandeur looking down:
Think of (Reflection's stab!) the pitying friend
With shoulder shrug'd and sorry * !"

Stevens, though from the time of his first publication he seems to have withdrawn all regular courtship or opinion of the Muse, could not forbear, during every subsequent period of his life, to pay her occasional homage and offerings. But he seemed too often to do it by stealth, and to be ashamed of the indulgence. He appeared not to love to own his native propensities, and too often in company to range himself on the side of the stupid and the sensual, and to join in the sneer and the laugh against the unsolid abstractions of intellectual pleasures. This seemed to me a weakness, but not very unlike what was possessed by greater men, who had not the same excuses for it. Congreve and Gray could not endure to be noticed as authors, but as gentlemen who wrote for their amusement. So Stevens, when he took the part of what is triumphantly called practical sense, against what is termed in derision book-learning, deserted a higher character, to which he had considerable pretensions, for one which all his natural endowments and early acquisitions ill-qualified him for, and which, had it really belonged to him, would have degraded him in the opinion of all reflecting minds. He was on the first approach shy, reserved, and awkward; but on more familiar acquaintance became frank and undisguised; yet could never have attained the ease and flexibility of a man of the world.

He was perhaps from nature, or early disgust, or the abstracted occupations of his own mind, too indifferent to the good opinions of those for whom he had no particular friendship; and, therefore, did not take sufficient pains to counteract the censures of that neglect which was probably the consequence rather than the cause of the decay of his school. But his temper was good, his heart was benevolent; he was a grateful and affectionate son, a kind brother, and unfeignedly beloved by his friends. In whatever unelevated sentiments against the better impulses of his heart disappointment might induce him to indulge, he was ingenuous and undisguised; so that they appeared venial affectations rather than inherent defects.

On his poetical powers I may safely venture to confer general praise; but to discriminate the peculiar nature of his genius, is a more difficult and doubtful task. His Indian Odes I only once saw, more than eleven years ago; and his "Retirement," which I formerly possessed, I have by some means lost. Stevens's talent was turned to descriptive poetry; Collins, who had once been of the same college, was one of his models, and he had studied him with uncommon attention; yet he did not always imitate him with success. But who can hope to follow with equal steps a bard, who, in his sublime Ode to the Passions, has produced a just rival to Dryden's immortal composition on Alexander's feast? Stevens was never trite or prosaic; his fancy was copious, and his language rich; but, like his model, he was more attentive to imagery than sentiment. In search of metaphor and

* Dr. Sneyd Davies's beautiful epistle against indolence.

and personification, he is apt to deviate too far from simplicity; and becomes sometimes encumbered, harsh, and tiresomely pompous. When he imitates Horace, therefore, whose easy felicity of language could never yet be approached, he is peculiarly unfortunate in the attempt to produce a likeness*.

If Stevens had "the words that burn," he too much wanted "the thoughts that breathe." Thought, indeed, seems seldom with him to predominate over expression. This was the fashion of the period when he first became a candidate for fame; but the fashion, as is always the case, has nearly exhausted itself. The excess, to which it was carried by the Della-Cruscan school, drew on it all that just ridicule which has almost put an end to it. Stevens, however, was of a very different cast from these wretched scribblers. His poetry was not a cluster of gorgeous words huddled together without order or meaning. His images were drawn, not from his memory, but his fancy; his combinations were original; and, if he sometimes, like his models, became obscure, he was often vigorous and happy. There were surely times at which he felt the genuine impulse of the Muse, and touched the true chords of the lyre; and had he, instead of suffering the damps of early disappointment to repress his exertions, regularly continued to cultivate his poetical talents, there are few to whom he would have needed to yield the laurel.

I doubt whether this character will satisfy the fondness of friendship. But let it be remembered that indiscriminate panegyric defeats its own intentions; for it neither excites interest, nor gains credit. If they who knew Dr. Stevens better had done what affection seemed to dictate, this memoir would never have been written. Let them, therefore, answer for its defects! F. S.

*** Mr. Shaw having been favoured with a sight of the above by his friend F. S. has authorized the Editor to say, his humbler pen, too much devoted to drier subjects, would have made its best efforts soon after the death of his particular friend and formerly tutor *, had not a fever, occasioned by travelling in the very hot summer, not only prevented that wish, but likewise his Staffordshire pursuits, till it was too late in the year. However, being now sufficiently recovered, S. S. thus begs leave to inform his subscribers, &c. that he is finishing at the press a second portion of that work, to be published early in April, as advertized on this month's cover: and he is very happy to find the above melancholy event taken up by his much more able and ingenious friend F. S.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 16.

THE life of a learned and contemplative Divine, whose useful endeavours in the illustration of our Common Prayer are yet gratefully remembered, claims the attention of your readers.

Charles Wheatley was born Feb. 6, 1686, in Paternoster Row, London. He had no claim to high descent; his father was a reputable tradesman, of whose family I have heard nothing; and his mother, whose maiden name was *White*, was a lineal descendant of Ralph, brother to Sir Thomas White, once Mayor of London, and founder of St. John Baptist college, in Oxford, where Mr. Wheatley afterwards claimed a fellowship. On Jan. 9, 1699, he was entered at Merchant Taylors school,

* See Gent. Mag. LVI. p. 426, where however there are some some good lines, though they bear not the most remote resemblance to the manner of Horace.

* From whom S. S. now possesses an early MS copy of "Retirement," differing much from that printed poem, and in many respects superior to it, as being freer from those unnatural and encumbered expressions too often created by over-studied corrections.

where,

where, after ſome time, he was placed under the care of Dr. Matthew Shorting. In 1706, he was entered a commoner of St. John's, Oxford, and in the following year was admitted to a founder's-kin fellowſhip. At St. John's his tutor was Dr. James Knight, afterwards preſented by his college to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, London; a learned and judicious divine, whoſe friendſhip and eſteem Mr. Wheatley long preſerved, and of whom it was his pride to boaſt, that he continued "his *pupil* to his dying-day;" and added, "to this good and great man, under God, I muſt heartily profeſs, that, if I have made any knowledge, or have made any progreſs, it is owing; and, if I have not, upon myſelf only be all the ſhame." This was the friend to whom, with Doctors Waterland and Berriman, he ſubmitted his ſermons on the Creeds, and from whom he acknowledged having received ſeveral very uſeful and inſtructive hints, which he found very ſerviceable when he came to enlarge and finiſh them for the preſs. Jan. 28, 1709, he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts, and proceeded maſter, March 28, 1713. Soon after taking his maſter's degree, he reſigned his fellowſhip; and on Aug. 16, the ſame year, married Mary, daughter to Dr. William Findall, of the Clarendon preſs. And here I ſhall mention that Hearne, in one of his Pocket Diaries, which may be ſtill viewed as monuments of his credulity, has unjuſtly minuted againſt Mr. Wheatley a charge of immorality. Hearne, we know, was a Non-juror, whoſe opinions, when directed againſt the Clergy of an oppoſite deſcription, were ſeldom moderate, and ſometimes hardly Chriſtian. Not long after his marriage he removed to a curacy in London, and on May 24, 1717, was choſen lecturer of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, on the death of Mr. Shepheard. The exact time when he was preſented by Dr. Aſtry, (treaſurer of St. Paul's) to the vicarages of Brent and Furneaux Pelham, in Hertfordſhire, I do not know; nor can I tell when he married his ſecond wife, *Mary*, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Fogg, miniſter of Alhallows Staining, who ſurvived him. In domeſtic life, we are aſſured, by the editor of his ſermons, he was happy, for both his wives were grave, diſcreet, and religious. At his own expence he built a vicarage-houſe at Furneaux Pelham; and, as his livings lay contiguous, ſupplied them both himſelf. Having procured ſeveral benefactions for them, he obtained their augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty, and, as a farther increment, left them at his death 200l. At Furneaux Pelham he ſpent the laſt 14 years of his life; where he died of a dropſy and aſthma, May 13, 1742.

His works were:

1. "A Rational Illuſtration of the Book of Common Prayer and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Church of England," London, 17..; which has gone through no leſs than eight editions.

2. "An Hiſtorical Vindication of the 85th Canon; ſhewing that the Form of Bidding-prayer, before Sermon, has been preſcribed and enjoined ever ſince the Reformation." London, 8vo. 1718*.

3. "Chriſtian Exceptions to the plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper. With a Method propoſed for coming at the True and Apoſtolick Senſe of that Holy Sacrament," 8vo.

4. "Private Devotions at the Holy Communion, adapted to the Public Office in the Liturgy." A ſingle ſheet,

* Among the MSS. given by Dr. Rawlinſon to the Bodleian Library are ſeveral volumes of Miſcellaneous diſcourſes by Mr. Lewis, of Margate. In one of them are "Some remarks on Mr. Wheatley's Notion of the Obligation of the Canons, and his Cenſure of the Royal Supremacy," written in 1718.

adapted

adapted to Common Prayer-books of all ordinary ſizes.

5. "The Nicene and Athanaſian Creeds, ſo far as they are expreſſive of a co-equal and co-eternal Trinity in Unity, and of perfect Godhead and Manhood in one only Chriſt, explained and confirmed by the Holy Scriptures, in a manner adapted to common Apprehenſions. In Eight Sermons preached in Part at the Lady Moyer's Lecture in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, in the Years 1733 and 1734." Lond. 1738, 8vo.

He likewiſe printed ſix ſingle ſermons, which were afterwards added to the 41 prepared for the preſs by himſelf, and publiſhed, after his death, in 3 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Berriman, 1753.

To the library of his college he was an occaſional benefactor in his life time; and by his will bequeathed to it the following works:

"Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity, in Eight Books" (corrected in order for a new edition) London, 1723.

Book of Common Prayer, fol. Lond. 1662.

Ordination Offices collated with the Ordinals.

Common Prayer-book with Mr. Wheatley's MS remarks.

Wheatley on the Common Prayer, fol. 1723, richly illuſtrated with MS notes by Dr. Waterland.

Wheatley on the Common Prayer, 8vo. with the MS obſervations of Mr. Robert Watts, Fellow of St. John's.

The ſame, in 2 vols. 8vo, interleaved with Mr. Wheatley's own MS additions.

Mr. Wheatley's Collections on the Common Prayer *, MS.

His Common-place Book to the primitive Fathers, MS.

His general Index of Eccleſiaſtical Matters, MS.

His Monateſſeron Evangelicum, MS.

A Letter by Dr. Waterland on Lay-baptiſm, MS.

Tranſcript of Mr. Boyle's account of the martyrdom of Theodora and Didymus; being ſuppoſed to be taken from the original draught of this Tract, which Mr. Boyle himſelf had loſt, having, as he owns, re-compoſed what was printed from memory. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter, Jan.* 20.

SINCE the termination of the late *dire* conteſt for a member to repreſent this Borough in Parliament, a copy of the Poll, alphabetically digeſted, has been publiſhed.

The Publiſher's Addreſs to the Reader deſerves, in my judgement at leaſt, to be circulated as widely as may be. Not only the great body of freemen of the Borough diſperſed abroad in this and every other county in the kingdom, but every true friend to our happy Conſtitution ſhould read it. I need not add, that, by your inſerting it in your excellent Magazine, the end will be in a great meaſure attained. A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

"We take the liberty of preſenting to the publick an accurate ſtatement of the Poll for a repreſentative for the Borough of Leiceſter, towards the cloſe of the year 1800, on the vacancy occaſioned by the death of Lord Rancliffe.

"The two candidates were, Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. and John Manners, of Buckminſter, in the ſame county, eſq. The poll proceeded by tallies, and was continued during 15 days, the utmoſt period allowed by law. At its cloſe, 2990 voters had polled; and Mr. Babington had a majority of 154, with a reſpectable body of his friends unpolled.

"But the length and ſeverity of the conteſt are not the circumſtances which render it moſt remarkable. Its ſingular importance, not only to the town and county of Leiceſter, but to the kingdom at large, was derived from its being a conteſt for *principles*.

"The nature of the principles which animated the oppoſite parties ſhall

* In the library of Sion college, London, is a copy of the Common Prayer, black-letter, collated by Mr. Wheatley with the ſealed book.

shall not be explained by a reference to their anonymous hand-bills, their favourite acclamations and songs, or even to their emblematic banners, or their widely different methods of conducting the election, though these were all abundantly significant; but by laying before the reader the descriptions given of them by the candidates themselves. Mr. Babington, supported by the two powerful interests in the borough of Leicester, comprising with a few exceptions all the electors of property in the place, declared in his concluding address, that he and his friends had 'been contending in the cause of public virtue and loyalty, of the rights of Englishmen, and of civil society, against a spirit and a course of proceedings alike hostile to them all.'

Mr. Manners, with supporters of a very different description, characterized the contest, in a public advertisement under his signature, as a '*contest between the rich and the poor, the oppressors and the oppressed!*'

"The respectable and loyal part of the community, full of gratitude for the unparalleled blessings enjoyed under our excellent Constitution, deeply sensible how much the continuance of these blessings depends on harmony and union between the higher and lower classes of society, and viewing with horror the Jacobin principles and bloody anarchy which have been the curse of France, has passed a decisive judgement between the contending parties; and succeeding generations will confirm this judgement, as long as the circumstances of the contest are known, and British hearts fill British bosoms.

"The terms used by Mr. Manners, in the passage quoted from his advertisement, make it necessary to add, for the information of posterity, that the year 1800 was a season of scarcity; and that, during the winter, spring, and summer, preceding the election, the wants of the poor of Leicester had been relieved by the wealthy inhabitants with persevering and unexampled liberality; and there was every prospect of the dwellings of the poor being cheered, during the dreary season which was approaching at the commencement of the election, by no less laudable and signal exertions of bounty."

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 4.

YOUR amusing correspondent Anthony Sinnot, in his recollections of Kilkenny castle, (p. 21,) has fallen into a trifling error on the subject of its noble owner, which in your next monthly publication it may be well to rectify. I need scarcely remind you that I refer to the earldom of Ormond, which A. S. considers to be a new creation that took place a few years since. Far otherwise, my good sir. Walter Butler, now Earl of Ormond and Ossory, was *restored* in blood to those titles, which had lain dormant for more than half a century in his family, since the chieftain of it, (the great Duke of Ormond,) was attainted, in consequence of his attachment to the exiled family of Stuart. Lord Ormond, on the reversal of the attainder, instead of being placed at the bottom of the list of Irish earls, took place by more than two centuries of the Earl of Clanricarde (till then premier earl of Ireland as such), or rather of the Earl of Cork, the earldom of Clanricarde being at that time merged in the marquisate of the same name. Taking rank from the date of the earliest patent, he sits as Earl of Ormond under the creation of 1 Edw. III. A. D. 1327. Immediately on this event's taking place, the Fair Recluse of Llangollen, the friend and associate of Miss Ponsonby, took the title of *Lady Eleanor* Butler.

"Gentille Agnes! plus d'honneur tu merites,
Fertilisant les sauvages rochers,
Que ce que peut dans un cloître operer
Clause Nonain, ou bien devote hermite."

Yours, &c. Camber.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 10.

I BEG that, through the means of your most interesting Magazine of knowledge, I may inform R. G. that the picture at Keel, in Staffordshire, of Poet Dryden, has not the least similitude to that mentioned at Chesterton by Mr. Malone;

Malone*, and likewise in your vol. LXII. p. 225, and which is still lost to the Pigott family. It was certainly the most probable of all events, that Poet Dryden would give his most valuable picture, done by Sir Godfrey Kneller, to his kinsman at Chesterton, at whose house he spent many of his best days, and whose friendship he courted from the influence of painful necessity, and respect to a liberal heart and purse. The picture at Keel is supposed younger than the one late at Chesterton. R. S.

Copy of a Letter to E. Jerningham, *Esq. on the first Edition of his select Sermons, translated from the French of the Bishop of* Meaux.

Sir, *Lichfield, June* 23, 1800.

YOUR introductory Essay to those extracts from the Bishop of Meaux, with which you have recently favoured the publick, is beautiful composition, and contains some useful admonition to our Clergy. I am, however, inclined to believe, that it complains of a remediless habit of style in our pulpit oratory; that its so much quieter nature than that of the French Prelate, from whom you give specimens of fervent example, is too deeply laid in the calmer doctrines of our Reformed Church, in national character, and national taste, and in the less secluded lives of our priests, to make it elegible for them to adopt the personal appeals, the familiar pathos, the vehement exhortations, and the fulminating threats, of the Roman-catholic pulpit.

That our Liturgy is more glowing than are the generality of the sermons which succeed it, I confess; but recollect, that prayer is, in its nature, more fervent than admonition. The ascetic lives of the Papal clergy, in that period, threw a sacredness around them, which disposed their congregation to listen more reverently to their exhortations, more submissively to their Philippics.

But when we see that man in the pulpit, whom we are accustomed to meet at the festal board, at the card table, perhaps seen join in the dance, and over whose frailties, in common with our own, no holy curtain has been drawn, we expect *modest* exhortations, *sober* reasoning, *chastized* denunciation. I have uniformly seen the audience more disgusted than touched and alarmed by that bolder style which you wish to see prevail; especially where the preacher was *young*, and not invested with the ensigns of elevated office.

It should be considered also, that Superstition is always more violent than rational Faith; Popery than Protestantism; the fancied inspiration of our Methodists, Quakers, and other sectaries, than the doctrines of the Established Church. Popery had to stimulate the resolution to immense and unnatural sacrifices; of the connubial propensities; of attachments, filial, fraternal, and social; and she knew that *reasonable* Christianity had not competent powers; that, to combat the lightsome passions, it was necessary to call in the aid of the darker. So also the modern Calvinistic school, which inculcates the *principles* of Methodism, without confessing its name.

The laws of England do not allow monastic seclusion, with its severe corporal penances. Our *essential* Methodists invent monasteries for the *mind*, with all their dismal train of needless renunciations, of that useful moral school, the stage, the public concert room, and the dance; with those rigid and gloomy tenets, which are utterly inconsistent with the justice of the Deity, and founded only on a few texts of St. Paul, who owns that he is not certain that he *always* speaks with an inspired spirit.

It has been justly observed, in a late admirable religious tract, in which Christianity appears with all the mild and amiable spirit of its *divine Founder*, that French liberty, and the violence of monarchial zeal in England, modern Philosophy, and modern Calvinism, place our freedom, our religion, and our morals, on a narrow and wasting isthmus, between Anarchy and Despotism, between Infidelity and Bigotry.

Those preachers and writers who would force us into the latter extreme, are obliged to agitate themselves, and they strive to agitate their congregation, and their readers, by the ebullition of enthusiasm; and to rely solely on the influence of the *Terrible Graces*. It is expected, that the eloquence of the Reformed

* Life of Dryden, vol. I. p. 226.

Reformed and Eſtabliſhed Church ſhould, like the ſpirit and maxims of the *Saviour* whom it preaches, be mild and placid; ſhould remind us that he has aſſerted, "his yoke is eaſy, and his burthen light;" that it ſhould allure, rather than aſtoniſh, perſuade rather than appal; that it ſhould be like the ſerene ſummer evening, in which the ſoul aſpires and rejoices in the influence of pious and humble hope, and in the contemplation of boundleſs *mercy*; that it ſhould leave to Superſtition, her lightnings and her tempeſts; to ſay to *Fear*, be *thou* my chief ally,

"And men ſhall know thee by the throbbing heart, [mournful line;
When thy dark power inſpires each
Since, tho' ſoft Pity claim her mingled part,
All, *all* the thunders of the ſcene are thine."

I am jealous for the religious honour of the late century, and for England, when I hear you pronouncing the ſtate of Chriſtian oratory at the commencement of the fourth *regal*, and in that of the eighteenth, meagre and impoveriſhed. Unacquainted with thoſe early polemic compoſitions, I am yet unwilling to think our treaſures, in that line of writing, leſs precious, though they may be leſs voluminous.

Can thoſe nominal ſaints of the *olden* time, with the later prelates of Rome's ſuperſtitious and juggling church, boaſt more energetic and luminous eloquence than the pages of Warburton, Lowth, Newton, Watſon, Horſley, Beattie, Paley, Jenyns, and our young ſacerdotal Marcellus, Robert Fellows, whoſe recent and admirable polemic compoſitions are not born to die?

Then, in ſermonic literature, what can be more animated, more irradiating to ſceptic ſcruple, than the ſermons of Sherlock? J. Seed's glow with the fire of genius, and the earneſt oratory of ſelf-conviction. Sterne's are dramatic, touching, pathetic. Ogden's, ſolemn, ſtartling, impreſſive, demonſtrative. Blair's are exquiſite, and, on the whole perhaps, *unrivalled*; Imagination twines her richeſt, yet chaſteſt flowers round the adamantine chains of his reaſoning. Uniting piety and morality, his diſcourſes avoid the perplexing themes of myſticiſm, whoſe repoſe is the beſt intereſt of Chriſtianity, whoſe ſacred veil it is at once uſeleſs, raſh, and preſumptuous, to put aſide.

I am no great reader of polemic tracts, or of ſermons; thoſe which I have mentioned are the chief compoſitions of that ſpecies by which my attention has been engaged. Doubtleſs there are many others equally able and rich, as is the oratoric cream which you have ſkimmed for us from the Biſhop of Meaux; I ſhould not fear being empowered to produce extracts from the ſermons I have inſtanced, that would contain eloquence vivid and impreſſive, as animates thoſe which you have given from the French prelate.

Permit me alſo to obſerve, that I have not unfrequently witneſſed in the rapt attention, the ſtarting, and ſometimes ſtreaming tears of an Engliſh congregation, triumphs of our own pulpit oratory, decided as thoſe recorded in your book by the vanity of Gregory Nazianzen. Such boaſtful egotiſm, however founded in truth, would in any Britiſh preacher extremely diſguſt his auditors.

The paſſage in your volume which begins on the 7th page of Boſſuet's firſt ſermon, and extends to its cloſe on the 9th, is very noble. The quotation it gives from St. Auſtin ſo forcibly reminds me of a paſſage in Young's Night Thoughts, as to induce me to think it beyond the probability of coincident ideas, and that it muſt have been taken from St. Auſtin, where he ſays, "Time is a feeble imitation of eternity, and it endeavours to ſupply the want of conſiſtency by ſucceſſion. When one day is paſt, another ſucceeds to it, ſo exactly ſimilar, that we do not regret what we have loſt. Thus time deludes, and conceals from us its rapidity; a long reach of its courſe will, however, diſcover the deception. The advancing infirmities of age bear teſtimony, that a great portion of our exiſtence is already ingulphed in his rapid ſtream."

Dr. Young aſks,

"Is it, that Time ſteals on with foot ſo
ſoft
To wake indulgence from her golden dream?
To-day is ſo like yeſterday, it cheats,
We take the lying ſiſter for the ſame.
Life glides away, like the ſwift-paſſing
brook,
For ever changing, unperceiv'd the change.
In the ſame brook none ever bath'd him
twice;
To the ſame life none ever twice awoke;
We think the brook the ſame, the ſam we
think
Our life, tho' much more rapid in its flow,
Nor mark the much irrevocably laps'd
And mingled with the ſea."

You

You see the poet has dilated the thought, and, by that dilation, has added greatly to its perspicuity without losing one atom of its force. This is the eternal difference between poets and versifiers, when they take the ideas of former writers. With the first, expansion is increased distinctness, increased beauty, increased strength; with the latter, as the words accumulate, the thought enfeebles.

Your extract from the fourth sermon of Bossuet forms a spirited Philippic against tardiness in alms-giving amongst the great and the wealthy. So does that from the fifth, against the careless liver, and the impenitent sinner; but I much dislike the extract from the sixth. The expressions strike me as highly irreverent, and like the worst rant of Methodism: instance, "The *Messiah* is become the goat of abomination;" and, "O Jesus, I dare no longer pronounce you innocent," in allusion to his having taken upon him the sins of mankind; but, it appears to me shockingly daring language. The *passion* and *expiatory sacrifice* are not themes on which it becomes the preacher to be luxuriant, and to deck them with the tropes, and figures, and allegories of rhetoric.

Surely the opening of the seventh is too exclamatory, but all is good after the interjections cease; and the sentence, commencing on the 66th page, grandly arrests the attention. We find all which you have cited from the eighth discourse, sweet and pathetic; and in the sermon on the Crucifixion, the triumph of Christianity over the sinful passion, and the dark idolatries they had produced, is strikingly displayed. The antithesis in the close of the passage, p. 77, has oratoric effect; yet much, much less forcible and sublime than the conclusion of one of Bishop Sherlock's sermons, on a comparative view of Mahometanism and Christianity; thus:

"Go to your *Natural Religion*: place before her Mahomet and his disciples, arrayed in armour and in blood, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands, and tens of thousands, who fell by his victorious sword. Show her the cities which he set in flames; the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, with the miserable distress of their inhabitants. When she has viewed him in this scene, carry her into his retirements; shew her the prophet's chamber, his concubines, and his wives; let her see his adulteries, and hear him alledge Revelation and a divine commission to sanctify his lust and his oppression. When she is tired with this prospect, shew her the blessed Jesus, humble and meek, doing good to all the sons of men; patiently instructing the ignorant and the perverse! Let her see him in his most retired privacies; let her follow him to the *Mount*, and hear his devout supplications to God! Carry her to his table, to see his poor fare, and to hear his heavenly discourse! Let her see him injured, but not provoked! Let her attend him to the tribunal, and contemplate the patience with which he endured the scoffs and reproaches of his enemies! Lead her to his *Cross*; let her view him in the agonies of death, and hear his last prayer for his persecutors, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" When *Natural Religion* has viewed them both, ask her which was the *Prophet of God*. But her answer we have already had, when she saw a part of this scene through the eyes of the centurion, who attended Jesus at the Cross. By him, she spoke and said, *Truly this man was the Son of God.*"

To return to the Bishop of Meaux. By Madame de la Valliere's assumption of the veil, in the pride of her youth and beauty, and yet in possession of the heart of the first monarch in Europe, a much wider field of oratory was opened than we find the prelate displaying on his theme. There is neither the fire nor the pathos which might have been expected.

All the passions in these selections which address the triumphant idol of the French people, their fourteenth Louis, please me extremely. There is a difference, much to the credit of Bossuet, between those passages and the servile and boundless adulation of the addresses, the sermons, and homilies of the English to their monarchs, during many generations. The French prelate praises his king *modestly*; yet piously dares to warn and admonish him against the pernicious adulation of his ministers and courtiers, and against the blandishments and the vehemence of his own passions.

Mortal man never did, never can, possess that shadeless perfection, with which flattery on every hand, and most of all, where it is least excusable, clerical flattery, has, in this country, *ever* been ready injuriously to gratify their monarchs of *every* character. It is the unhappy lot of princes that the voice of truth and admonition, of

which

which all human creatures ſtand in need, reaches not their ear. From courtiers it is not to be expected; but it is the duty of the clergy to be their monitors, not their flatterers. The French biſhop knew that duty, and worthily practiſed it *.

Will you allow me to proteſt againſt, what ſeems to me injuſtice to the harmonic talents of this nation; yes, the *higheſt* injuſtice. It is where you obſerve in your eſſay, "that none of our muſical dramas diſcover any original merit; that our muſical compoſers, both vocal and inſtrumental, are cold uninventive compilers, and that all excellence in harmonic compoſition is repugnant to Engliſh genius."

That will ſurely never be ſaid by thoſe who have delivered up their *attention* to Arne's beautiful Comus and Artaxerxes; to the Chaplet, and Shepherd's Lottery of Boyce, and to his exquiſite Solomon. To Smith's operas of The Faries, and The Tempeſt, rich in melliſluent ſtrains. And, O, recollect Purcell's grand dramatic ballads! Mad Beſs, and From roſy Bowers; and his muſic for Shakſpeare's Tempeſt! If it conſtitutes muſical genius to ſpeak the language of the paſſions in dulcet melody and correct harmony, the abovementioned compoſers vindicate the claims of England in that ſcience. Nor leſs are Arne and Boyce diſtinguiſhed as inſtrumental compoſers; in overture, in concerto, in ſymphony, and in ſonata.—While our Aviſon, a pupil of Geminiani's, is allowed to have excelled his maſter in invention, and equalled him in ſcience.

In *this* day, if the Italians excel us in vocal opera muſic, every other European nation falls immeaſurably below us in that line. In the ſerious glee, for the energy and dignity of counterpoint; the artful, intricate, and volant fugue; and for the melody which prevails amidſt thoſe harmonic combinations, we may challenge all Europe; even the celebrated Syren-ſhores of Song. Yes, impartial judgment will *here* decree us unrivalled, recollecting the ſweet Morley of ancient days, the glees of Webbe, Lord Mornington, of Hayes, of Stevens, Smith, Danby, and Calcot, &c. &c.

Then our compoſers of ſacred muſic have only been excelled by the matchleſs Handel. The renowned Stubat Mater, of Perzoleza, with that of Haſſe, D'Aſtorga, &c. have dulcet airs; *ſome* of which are ſufficiently ſerious; yet, it muſt be confeſſed, that *others* are much too light for their theme; nor can any of them vie in ſolemn dignity, or excel in pathetic ſweetneſs, or in triumphant grandeur, the ſacred airs and choruſes of our own Bird, in Queen Elizabeth's time. His *Non Nobis* is allowed to be the nobleſt canon in the world. Neither may they vie with the choral ſtrains of Blow, and his yet greater pupil, Purcell, in the next century; or with thoſe of Croft, Boyce, and Green, in recent days. Surely it was theirs, and it is yet for our modern gleeiſts,

"To glow with inbred fire,
"And ſcorn the aid of *borrow'd* light."

Very many years have I ſtudied muſic ſedulouſly, and lived from childhood in the habit of liſtening to the beſt choir-muſic in the kingdom. From feeling, from reflection, and from experience, do I ſpeak, concerning the powers of harmonic compoſition in my native land. I have obſerved alſo a cloying ſameneſs of air and cadence, and great defect of melody in the baſſes of the modern Italian ſong. With all its amorous elegance, I conſider it as more amenable to your cenſure, as to want of originality, than are the ſongs of the late Engliſh operas; while the compoſers of the Italian operas have *ever* ſtood in the ſame relation to Handel that Metaſtatio, as a poet, ſtands to our own Shakſpeare. Much of Handel's mighty ſpirit has lived in the lyres of the Britiſh bards.

The inſtrumental muſic of Italy has extremely degenerated from the flowing ſtrains and rich baſſes of their ſweet Corelli. *There* the Germans, in this day, bear the palm alike from Italy and England, as in vocal harmony their Handel once enabled them to bear it from all of excellent that *any* country had

* Inſtance of the contemptible adulation addreſſed to monarchs. The learned and ingenious Sylveſter, whoſe poetry is ſaid to contain the *prima ſtamina* of the Paradiſe loſt, and who was no leſs celebrated for his *virtues* than for his *talents*, thus proſtitutes his praiſe to the ſtupid and tyrannous pedant James I. then ſitting on the throne.

"To foes a terror, and to friends a tower:
Error's defyer, and true Faith's defence:
A ſword to Wrong, a ſhield to Innocence:
Cheering the milde, checking the wilde with power:
The ſtarre of other ſtates, and ſterne of our:
The rod of Vice, and Virtue's recompence:
Long live King *James*
In all magnificence."

had produced. Of *him*, as of the bard of Avon, it may be said,

"That nothing went before so great,
"And nothing greater can succeed."

I have the honour to remain, with high esteem for your talents and virtues, Sir, your obliged, and obedient Servant,

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 2.*

YOUR correspondent Edwin, vol. LXX. p. 1127, who dates from Mallow, Nov. 17, on the subject of Spenser's local and personal allusions, although in some respects sensible and well informed, is most palpably and egregiously mistaken as to the interpretation of the legend of Belge, book V. canto X. Edwin supposes Belge to have been "some widowed friend of Spenser," whose persecution and sufferings are thus adumbrated. I am almost ashamed of intruding on your page, to acquaint Edwin, that the whole episode alludes to the state of the United Provinces, then struggling to escape from the Spanish yoke, and the succour given them by Elizabeth of England, the *Mercilla* so admirably painted by Spenser. I will only transcribe three stanzas, where the allegory is scarcely thought of; it more resembles history. The whole of the canto is equally plain and intelligible.

"Her name was Belge, who in former age
A lady of great wealth and worth had
And mother of a faithful heritage, [been,
Ev'n SEVENTEEN *goodly sons*, which who had seen
In their first flower, before this fatal teen
Them overtook, and their fair blossoms blasted,
More happy mother would her surely ween
Than famous Niobe, before she tasted
Latona's children's wrath, that all her issue wasted.

"But this fell tyrant, through his tortious pow'r,
Had left her now but five of all that brood;
For twelve of them he did by times devour,
And to his idols sacrifice their blood,
Whilst he of none was stopped or withstood,
For sooth he was one of matchless might,
Of horrible aspect, and dreadful mood,
And had *three bodies in one waste* empight,
And th' arms and legs of three, to succour him in fight.

"And sooth they say, that he was born and bred
Of gyant's race, *the son of Geryon*, [dred
He that whylome IN SPAIN *so sore was*
For his huge power and great oppression,
Which brought that land to his subjection,
Through his three bodies pow'r in one combin'd," &c. &c. &c.

Fairy Queen, b. V. canto X. § 7, 8, 9.

See the whole of the XIth and XIIth cantos, particularly canto XI. st. 19, on the *inquisition*:

"Thou wote you, Sir, that in this church hereby [name,
There stands an idol of great note and
The which this giant reared first on high,
And of his own vain fancy's thought did frame; [shame,
To whom, for endless horrour of his
He offer'd up for daily sacrifice [*flame*,
My children and my people, *brent in*
With all the torture that he could devise,
The more to aggrate his god with such his bloody guise."

Yours, &c. R. H.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXII.

ST. *John's church*, commonly called *Babelake church*, is rich in many of the architectural characters of the Edwardian æra. The tracery of the windows is exceeding fine, and the buttresses are superior to the usual forms, being finished with niches and pinnacles. No time will obliterate the memory of the satisfaction I experienced while I noted the workmanship of the West front: it has every grace that art can give; but our attendant alloy, neglect and mutilation, cast a loathsome mist before me; and I retrospective saw, through their hazy mediums, modern repair and *improvement* stalking on with annihilating phrenzy to perform the same sad part as has been perpetrated on the tower of this church. In the interior, my Antiquarian alarm beats loud again to animation and to praise. The body of the building, the ailes, chancel, and all their architectural decorations, are still in the same unmolested state as when at first they inspired that holy awe to all who entered within their portals. A few there are who still keep alive that solemn glow; I own I feel it here. From the clean and decent manner in which this church is kept (an uncommon phænomenon in ecclesiastical accommodation, and which by some is considered as bordering too near the verge of *superstitious times*), I almost excuse the usual lumber of pews and galleries, and the *coal-hole* filling up the East end of the North aile.

Clearing my way through those very obstructions which were the ostensible reason why the object whose loss I regret was demolished, hucksters and dealers in small wares, I arrived on the spot where, some few years past, stood

the

the Croſs. Which, I pray, of your city's recording trophies is next to fall? Let ſome better pretence give conſiſtency to the tearings-out from your hiſtoric page than what ſighed the downfall of ſuch a ſymbol to remind the hand of Trade, that Chriſtianity has among its various attributes, juſtice and honeſty!

Peeping Tom! thou patron of merry knaves! thou who ever charmeſt the witty and the curious in bands of jeſt and ſong! thou harbinger of Godeva's triumphs! thou bringer-back of Time, to tell who firſt raiſed up this city to form an epoch in the liſt of England's civic mounds! Conſtant to your poſt, ſtill maintain your empire and your fame; notwithſtanding ſome imported friends, from miſtaken notions of your wooden frame, have been betrayed into an obſequious ceremonial, as ſuppoſing you of mortal mold; which, when they kenned you right, had vowed revenge, by ſeeking to drag you from your lofty ſeat, to end at once in effectual fire you ſilent gibes, and Coventry in thee its guardian ſprite!

Habituated as I am to frequent diſputations with profeſſional men, common obſervers, nay, indeed with very many Antiquaries, in defence of the accommodations and conveniences of the habitations of the middle ranks of ſociety in former days, againſt their poſitive aſſertions, that our anceſtors pored through their darkened days in cold, unfurniſhed, hoveled abodes; and that the "vaſt" heaps of maſonry, and the "unmeaning" embelliſhments compoſing the edifices of the "barbarous" lords or the "ſuperſtitious" religious, were the only architectural works that ever preſented their "uſeleſs" and "deformed congeſtions" to the "ſavage" multitude who firſt beheld them*; I now bring in proof againſt ſuch uninformed Anti-nationaliſts, and for the credit of the defenſive part I take, that in this city are to be found a prodigious number of houſes, which in date ſhew as far back as the reigns of Henry VI. and VII. In them may be obſerved the ſimplicity of the humble artificer's dwelling, the fitting-up of the tradeſman's ſhop, and the opulent erections diſtinguiſhing the merchant or the magiſtrate. A profeſſional *Vade mecum* may likewiſe be made out, from the ſingle moulding arch to the ceaſeleſs-varying forms of window tracery, compartments, and pinnacles. In ſhort, in this city any caviller, willing to be convinced of the wrong ſyſtem he has followed, held up by Antiquity ſcoffers, may find the moſt abundant and unequivocal documents to make him in future reſpect that æra of ſocial comfort which he had before derided.

The Free-ſchool. This building appears to me to have been the chapel of *St. John's hoſpital.* It conſiſts of a body, windows on the ſides and at the Weſt and Eaſt ends, with a pointed ſingle-arched vaulting. The Eaſt window in its tracery is moſt beautiful. What attractions beamed from the Weſt front I arrived too late to witneſs; for modern wry-necked prejudice had been beforehand with me, and I found a new front run up with ſuch a rebellious rout of anti-pointed arch objects, againſt all that was true and congenial to the pile itſelf, that my Antiquarian enthuſiaſm oft raiſed my arm (poor deluſive force) to ſtrike with indignant zeal the bloated excreſcences, and tumble them into duſt and rubbiſh! But they mocked my idle rage, and proudly thruſt out their purloinings of modern architectural patch-work, cribbed from the no mouldings of the Rocheſter ſcreen*, the cupolas of Kent and Ware†, the mural monuments of country maſons, the dial compartments from village ſchoolmaſters cots, and from that ſelf-aſſuming ſource of innovating ſkill licked up from the threſholds of the "heathen ſchools." Then, while the profeſſors of ſuch ſmuggled principles have, for more than two centuries, held contemptuous ſway over our Chriſtian ſtructures, let me now take up the theme of deriſion, and proteſt my hatred and ſcorn for this Architect's infidel plunge into the heaven-born ſyſtem of our antient art; where being denied its celeſtial participations, he has blindly patched up the maſs which I now hide my eyes from, that is, this new front of the Free-ſchool.

Babelake's hoſpital. As I drew near this pile of ſilent and retired age, the brightneſs of day began to ſubmit to duſky twilight, and I paſſed under the gateway with all that devotional reſigna-

* Theſe epithets likewiſe occur in Wren's Parentalia, and in moſt of our touriſts' works ſince his innovating hour.

* See No II. of theſe Purſuits, vol. LXVIII. p. 825.

† Architects ſome 40 or 50 years back.

tion,

tion of which my pilgrim-like excursions so naturally moulded my frame to partake. The South side of the hospital gave a long range of those ornaments which are so conspicuous in the civil erections already spoken of; and, though viewed over in a doubtful light, yet sufficient to inspect the many meanderings of the antient carpenter and carver in the ingenious and tasteful trials of their never-failing skill. I entered the common room or refectory of the poor brethren. Their pittances were very small, and, like their declining age, were daily losing ground in life's fleeting comforts. A piteous tale of *bare existence* sounded responsive to my sighs as I trod the aile within the dormitory. Did wide-grasping Henry leave this asylum to totter on till our inauspicious day, when right and wrong are taught as equal virtues? Must this pious foundation sink before us? Forbid it honour, forbid it humanity!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

IT is a pity, perhaps, to disturb "An Architect" in his dreams of past glories, by any enquiry of so cold and passive a nature as the existence of facts; else, if by "the prime mover of all," p. 32, he means, as I presume he does, Henry VIII. one might be tempted to ask him, where he finds "the *progeny* of the prime mover of all, to the *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* generation," on whom he so liberally hurls Heaven's vengeance.

R. C.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XIII.

THE commencement of the following year (1734) was rendered memorable by the death of Augustus, King of Poland, and by the commotions which immediately ensued among the powers on the Continent. Two candidates offered for the crown; Augustus, son to the late king, and Stanislaus. The latter was supported by the interests of France, whose monarch had married his daughter; and the former by the Emperor, the King of Prussia, and the Czarina. Both of them were elected by their different interests; but, after a very severe struggle between the armies of the contending parties, Augustus was established on the throne: but, happy for this nation, it was not embroiled in the contest; but, towards the close, had the honour to act as a mediator; and though her endeavours failed at the first, there can be no doubt but her interest greatly assisted to compromise the dissention.

During these commotions on the Continent, England continued in a state of tranquillity; except in the continual struggle between the parties in parliament; but the ministry possessed so decided a majority, that they carried every measure which they considered worth perseverance; though, probably, very much shackled by the patriotic, wise observations and arguments of a strong opposition. Amongst the other matters which occasioned considerable debate, was a motion to bring in a bill to repeal the septennial act, and for the more frequent calling of parliaments; which, though powerfully supported by the whole strength, ability, and eloquence of the opposition, was at last carried in the negative. But the next measure which was proposed by the ministry, and which threatened in its consequences to infringe on the liberties of the people; namely, that his Majesty might be enabled to augment his forces, if occasion required, between the dissolution of this parliament and the election of another, was immediately carried; and the approbation of the House forwarded to the King. In the House of Lords, every measure which had been passed by the Commons, found an hearty assent; though many of them were zealously combated by the few respectable peers which headed the opposition; and several strenuous protests were entered against the measures of the ministry. About the middle of April, the business of the session being closed, the King gave the royal assent to several bills; and after cordially thanking them for their zeal, duty, and affection, the parliament was prorogued; and soon after dissolved, and a new one immediately called.

The election for the new parliament having commenced, a considerable exertion was made by the independent gentlemen of the nation, but, in most instances, the ministerial influence prevailed; and the new parliament, on its opening, was found nearly of the same complexion as the last. Being assembled on the 14th of January, 1734-5, his Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, approving the measures of the last

last parliament, and hoping the present would as fully manifest its attachment to his person and government; and though the exigency of the times required that some additional burthen should be laid on the people, yet, as it was necessary that the kingdom should be prepared against all events, he had no doubt of their ready acquiescing in the measures which should be proposed. Of course, an address, a mere echo to the speech, was moved for and passed.

No matter of so great notoriety occurred during the session, as a petition to the Lords from several of the most respectable peers, complaining that undue influence had been used in the election of the sixteen peers for Scotland: after a warm and well-supported debate, the petition was thrown out; but the Earl of Abingdon having again brought the matter before the House, to the chagrin of the ministry, he most unquestionably proved, that a list of the peers to be returned had been previously prepared, and was shewn to the electors as the king's list, from which no deviations were to be allowed, except in one or two instances; and, to insure the return, places and pensions were offered and accepted; debts due to the crown were remitted; sums of money bestowed on the friends of the ministry, &c. But though this, and much more, was proved, a question of adjournment being carried in the affirmative, they smothered the whole; and the infamous conduct of the creatures of the ministry was consigned to oblivion. Soon after this, the session was closed, and his Majesty set out for Hanover.

In the month of November the king returned from the Continent; and having opened his parliament, he congratulated it on the prospect of a speedy peace, and gave the pleasing information of his having ordered a considerable reduction to be made in his navy and army. During this session, which continued till May, nothing of very peculiar moment occurred.

Historians have noticed, that at this time such a degree of licentiousness prevailed over the nation, that neither the laws nor the magistrates were, in many instances, respected. Some very serious riots had happened in different parts of the kingdom, and a disturbance of the most alarming nature had occurred in the city of Edinburgh. One Captain Porteous, who commanded the city guard at the execution of a smuggler, upon some provocation from the populace, without the usual precaution of reading the proclamation, had ordered his men to fire on the croud, by which several innocent persons were killed. Being convicted of the murder, he was sentenced to die; but his Majesty then being at Hanover, his consort, the queen, as regent of the crown, granted Porteous a reprieve. This act of clemency having filled the friends of those who had been thus unhappily sacrificed to his indiscretion with detestation and rage; they too successfully stirred up the rabble to a determination of revenge and murders. Having concerted their plans on the very day which the judges had fixed for the execution of Porteous, they assembled in different places, and at ten in the evening they blocked up the gates of the city, disarmed the town-guards, broke open the prison, and executed the object of their revenge on the sign-post of a dyer. Having effectuated their purpose, they immediately dispersed to their several homes.

Though very considerable rewards were offered for the apprehension of the murderers, none of them were ever discovered; but, in the ensuing session of parliament, the matter was most closely investigated. The occurrence having been introduced to the Lords, the different accounts and papers submitted to their perusal, and three Scottish judges, and several other witnesses attending, a bill was brought in for the imprisonment, and to disable Alexander Wilson, esq. lord-provost of Edinburgh, from enjoying any office of magistracy; and for abolishing the city-guard; and to take away the gates of the Netherbow port, &c. This bill, after a strong opposition, was passed, and sent to the Commons, where the matter being again closely scrutinized, and it appearing that the lord-provost had exerted himself to the utmost that circumstances would allow, for quelling the riot, such amendments were made to the bill as to leave no clause in force, but that for imposing a fine on the city of two thousand pounds, which were to be paid to the widow of the late Captain Porteous. The bill being returned to the Lords, they agreed to the amendments, and thus the unpleasant scene closed. T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Fig. 1.

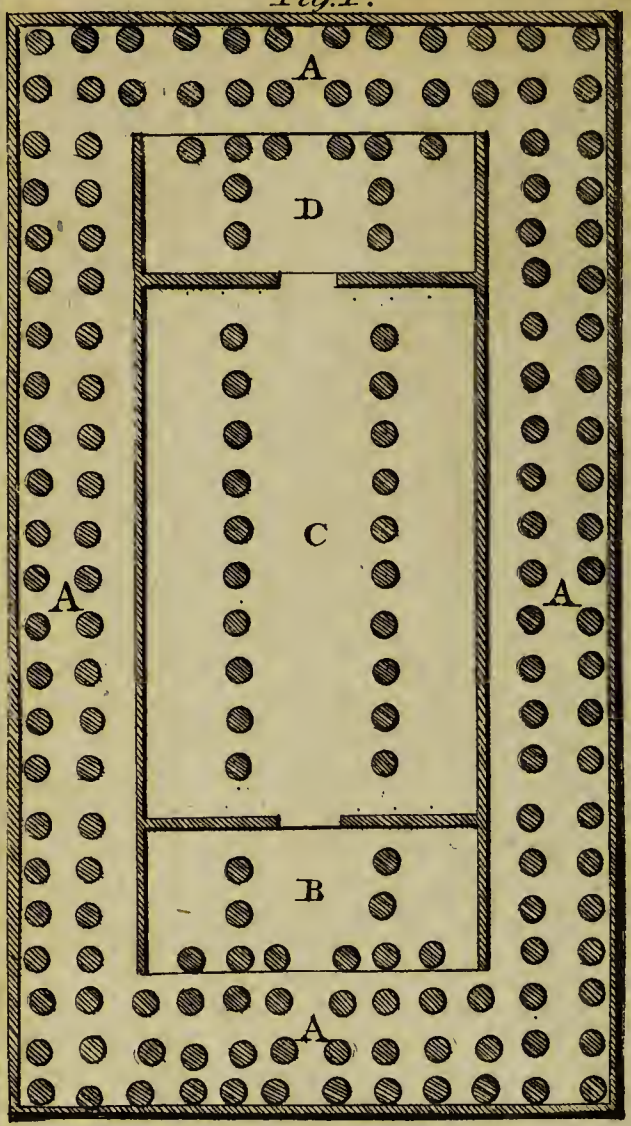

Fig. 2.

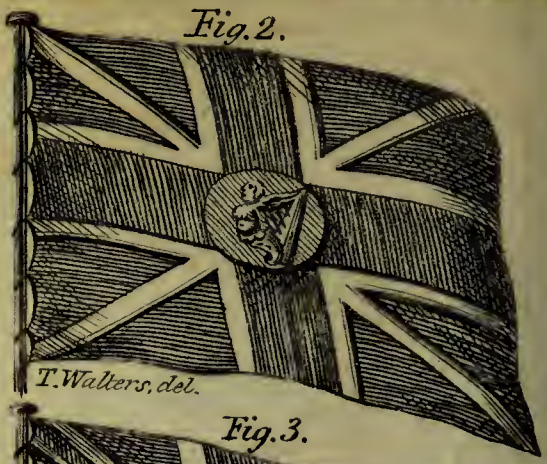

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 29.

HAVING endeavoured, by way of amuſement, to aſcertain the number of columns in the front of the Temple of Diana at Epheſus, with thoſe of the Dipteros, or double range round the cell; likewiſe to correct a paſſage in Pliny; I have taken the liberty of offering the following reſearches into this matter to your notice; which, if worthy a place in your valuable Repoſitory, the inſertion of this will be eſteemed a favour. (*Plate II. fig.* 1.)

AAAA. The columns of the Dipteros, which include the portico; B. C. Naos, or cell; D. Poſticum.

Vitruvius informs us, that the materials of the temple were of marble, the order Ionic, and the aſpect the Dipteros. In treating of this aſpect, he ſays, it is an octaſtyle (defining it by the leaſt number of columns it contains in front, as he does the Peripteros, ſtyling it an hexaſtyle. Then he goes on, and ſays, but it has a double range of columns round the cell, like the temple of Quirinus, of the Doric order, and that of Diana at Epheſus, of the Ionic; without interfering with the number of columns theſe temples had in front, as is conceived from the great dimenſions of the Temple of Diana, which, according to Pliny, was 425 feet in length, 220 feet in breadth, the columns (probably thoſe of the Dipteros) 127 in number, and 60 feet high. Theſe dimenſions, ſo very extenſive, put it beyond a doubt that the temple was a dodecaſtyle, which will appear by obſerving, that, if ſeven feet be taken for the diameter of the columns, they will be eight diameters four ſevenths in height (which is about the mean proportion given to columns of this order); and if twelve feet be given to their intercolumniations, allowing four feet more to that in the centre of each front (which is agreeable to the doctrine of Vitruvius), they, with the twelve columns, will amount to 220 feet. And if 23 columns, counting the angular ones, be given to the length of the temple (as, according to Vetruvius, there ſhould be one leſs than double their number in front) they, with twelve feet given as before to their intercolumniations, will anſwer to 425 feet, the length and breadth of the temple, according to Pliny. But, if ſo great a number as twelve columns in front be objected to as improbable, Palladio has given a like example in the Temple of the Sun at Rome.

In regard to the 127 columns, the text of Pliny is undoubtedly corrupted, as they could not conſiſt of an odd number; but probably it might be 132, for the numerals in antient manuſcripts were uſually expreſſed in capitals; and if the laſt X happened to be badly formed, with the legs very ſhort, it might be eaſily miſtaken for a V; which, ſupplying the place of the X, will produce the number CXXVII.

In the Dipteros of a dodecaſtyle, with twenty-three columns in length, allowing three ranges to the portico in the principal front (as in the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens), the number of columns will amount exactly to 132; which not only confirms the truth of the above correction, but alſo that theſe columns belonged ſolely to the Dipteros, excluſive of thoſe in the Pronaos, Naos, and Poſticum*.

No fragments of ornamental architecture were diſcovered that anſwered to the magnitude of the members of this ſuperb edifice; but the ſite of its Peribolus, or incloſure, is very conſpicuous, though it has not been noticed by former travellers. It is on the North ſide of the Stadium, parallel with it, and extends itſelf near the length of it, forming a hollow way between them about 40 feet wide, and ſeven or eight feet deep, ſcattered over with fragments of marble pedeſtals and baſes of columns, each of them formed out of the ſame block; probably the remains of the Periſtyle of Damianus, which occupied the length of the Stadium. The ſide of the Peribolus next the Stadium joins to the foot of Mount Prion, and the ground at each end gradually deſcending into the plain, it is elevated on that ſide upon arches upwards of thirty feet high, ſupporting the ſurface above, which is level, and at leaſt upwards of 700 feet in length, with a proportionable breadth. The Weſtern end of it commands a view of the port and river to the ſea,

* According to the diſpoſition of the columns, the ſpecies of the temple is between the Pyncnoſtyle and Syſtyle, which is thought of no importance, the antients having paid no particular attention to the different ſpecies.

from

from which, when the temple was in its splendour, it must have had an astonishing effect. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

HAVING in the younger part of life superintended the making and furnishing the silk standards for the Royal Family, and also the colours for the British navy, my *fancy* led me to conceive, that the new "Union Jack" (as it is called) would have been agreeable to the drawing now inclosed (*fig.* 2.); and I still think the Irish harp, in its own proper field, placed on the centre of the cross of St. George, would have been handsome and appropriate.

It appears, however, that the drawing (which I also inclose, *fig.* 3.) is the new flag, which the *judgement* of the Heralds has produced, and is adopted; and to any of your correspondents of that profession I should be obliged for an explanation. You must indulge me with permission to add my sincere wish, that it may continue to fly TRIUMPHANT "from Indus to the Pole," till time shall be no more!

Your numerous readers will find an apology for my intrusion in the wish with which I close my remarks.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Guildford-str. Jan.* 17.

YOUR correspondent R. H. vol. LXX. p. 1153, has certainly communicated (though unfortunately now too late) the most judicious manner of marshalling the arms of the Royal atchievement in consequence of the late and former unions; *viz.* by impaling those of England with the other two kingdoms, as in *fig.* 4, instead of quartering them as in *fig.* 5. The idea of the Union could not be better conveyed than by this emblazonment, as the most natural manner of describing it. To England, as the supreme, should be allotted the whole of the dexter side of the shield, Scotland and Ireland parted *per fesse*, the sinister, and the Hanoverian and family arms, being borne in the escutcheon of pretence blazoned *fur-tout*, as at present. The recurrence of the English coat in the 4th quarter is a pitiful device, and appears as if adopted merely to fill up an empty corner, and much diminishes the importance which England should possess in the shield.

The Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Beaufort, Rutland, and St. Albans, and Lord Southampton, cannot certainly, consistently with the laws of Heraldry, desert the Gallic lilies. They enjoy the respective coats they bear, not as the arms of, or proceeding from, the sovereigns of England, but as their paternal coats, hereditary with their respective titles; and, being so descendible, I think should not be altered.

Yours, &c. HERALDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Frome, Dec.* 5.

THE inclosed sketch and inscription (*fig.* 6.) are correctly copied from a painted memorial plate affixed to one of the pillars of the nave in Frome church, Somersetshire.

"*Benjamin Avury, attorny at law, the son of Jacob Avury, of Mells, gent. married Joan, the daughter of William Chapman (Alderman of the city of Bath), by whom he had two sons and nine daughters. Obiit* 8° *Jan.* 1675, *annō ætatis suæ* 76.

"*Posterity let this suffice,*
That near this place the body lyes
Of one both pious, prudent, just;
But yet is now resolv'd to dust:
His angell part (we hope) it is
With God's dear saints in perfect blisse."

Of Nunney castle, about three miles from hence, a drawing shall be sent to you, with the remains of an antient Cromlech on a spot of rising ground about two miles from this town.

Yours, &c. PHILL. CR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 24.

THE writer is of opinion, that the exorbitant price of provisions arises from the depreciation of money, and that the fictitious credit of paper currency is the cause. He resided in North America near 46 years, and was in the commercial line. During the early part of his life, he was at Boston; and thinks that, in the year 1731, 330l. of the Massachuset's currency was equal to 100l. sterling; but by the emission of paper money on the publick credit, and as a lawful tender, the depreciation was so rapid, that, in 1748, 100l. sterling could not be had under *one thousand pounds*; and the consequence to creditors might have so increased, that they must have nearly lost their rights, had not that Government planned an expedition against Cape Breton, and taken it, about 1745; for the expence of which the British Government reimbursed them, and the money was sent out in specie; on the receipt of which

which Mr. Hutchinson (afterwards governor) proposed to cancel with it the paper currency. His proposition was acceded to, and all was exchanged at the rate of 45s. for Spanish dollars; after which no more paper-currency was issued, and the value of money never after varied till the late war with America.

The paper currency of Rhode Island depreciated much more than the Massachusets; so that the writer believes that a Spanish dollar passed there for *six pounds* till the commencement of the same war.

He believes that very little paper-currency was emitted in New York, or Philadelphia. In the former, dollars were 8s. without variation, and in the latter 7s. 6d. In Virginia, he believes, they never had a paper currency till the American war, and dollars were invariably at about 6s.

In South Carolina, where he resided near 45 years, the currency, before the year 1715, was what was termed "proclamation," or about one third less than sterling. But in that year they had a terrible war with the Indians; and as it was then rather an infant colony, and the charges greater than they could pay, they issued about 104,000l. in paper, as a lawful tender, and paid it as "proclamation." The consequence was, that it soon depreciated four-fifths; from which creditors who were paid soon after lost sixteen shillings in the pound. *That* paper currency was never cancelled; most of it was worn or lost by time; and as they issued no more as a tender, it continued the same, *viz.* one-fifth of "proclamation."

The prices of necessaries always did, and must necessarily advance in proportion to the depreciation, as above stated.

In the American war, the Government issued paper-currency as a lawful tender, nominally in Spanish dollars at 4s. 6d. sterling; but before the termination of that war, the writer believes, a Spanish dollar might have purchased 100 of them.

He was told, and as it is supposed with truth, that an acquaintance of his had sold a Negro for 50l. sterling. Two or three years after, the purchaser sold a cow (which before that war was never worth more than 40s.) in Carolina, where it was paid for: and the paper currency received for the cow, being made a tender in law, at 4s. 6d. the dollar*, discharged the demand for the Negro and all the interest due upon it.

The late emission of assignats in France, he supposes to have felt a similar depreciation.

Now, from the foregoing instances, it is obvious that *private issues*, such as from country banks, must have the like evil tendency, and perhaps a greater than those of the *publick*.

Suppose that all the silver and gold that is current in all trading nations were to be collected in one empire, and it should then be the humour of all other countries not to give it a currency; it would thus become of no value, except for the making of utensils, ornaments, &c. in which case all commerce would be merely the barter of one article for another.

So is it with paper money, which will pass only in the country where issued; and when there is a redundancy, it becomes of no value; as the paper of America was at the termination of the war with England in 1782.

Paper currency must always depreciate, if it cannot command *specie* in change when required.

No certain value can be depended upon with respect to any money which has not an equal value, in all trading nations, to that of silver and gold. And, although paper money may pass, by general consent, in any country where issued, it will not pass elsewhere; which is always the cause of specie being exported: and hence, where paper has been profusely issued, very little specie will, in time, be left.

The present high prices of provisions cannot arise from a *scarcity*, since the markets and butchers' shops seem to be well supplied. As to other articles, it seems the cheesemongers' shops are amply stored with cheese, butter, bacon and hams; and of vegetables there appears to be plenty, although at very advanced prices; roots are also daily seen in abundance. It is supposed, that never have so many potatoes been cultivated in one year as in the present, (1800), and yet the price is far beyond whatever was known heretofore.

The cause of all this must be from the depreciation of paper money.

Suppose an industrious man, a complete *farmer*, to have one thousand

* One real Spanish dollar would have purchased forty of them at that period.

pounds,

pounds, and he had an opportunity of purchasing a good estate of five thousand pounds value, a banker, having a good opinion of him, might furnish him with the money on a mortgage of the same; he would then have good security without risk; and, whilst his notes pass current, he has a real value for a nominal or fictitious credit.

Now, suppose a *merchant* to have money due from abroad, and it is remitted to him in a bill for sterling money; he is paid, we will grant: but has little more than half the value; since, probably, he may now be charged double what he paid for the necessaries of life, heretofore, when the debt was contracted. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 6.

IT being stated in vol. LXIX. p. 1086, that "*Goxhill* is sometimes called *Gockwell*," &c. I trust your correspondent Investigator will permit me to ask, with proper diffidence, and with all due deference to the high authority quoted, if these be not two distinct places in the county of Lincoln.

Gockwell, antiently written Gokewelle, Gokwelle, or Galkewell, where was a priory of nuns of which Sir Will. Dugdale knew nothing more than that Willam de Altâ ripâ was the founder [a], is situate, I presume, in the hundred of Manlake [b]. Whereas Goxhill, antiently written Gouxhall, Gouxyll, Gausle, Gousel, or Gousle, lies, it seems, on the Humber, in the hundred of Yarborough [c].

In the reign of Henry I. Peter de Gosle ("Gosla or Golsa") held lands in Lincolnshire, by the service of five knights fees, under Ranulph de Baieux [d], who had great possessions there; Margaret his wife [e], and their sons Hugh and Alan, his superior lords; with whose consent, towards the end (or rather about, or before the middle) of that reign [f], the said Peter, by deed executed at Welleburne [g], founded the abbey of Newhus, giving to it all his lands in Newhus and his chief court, where his castle was, with lands in Gosle and divers other places, which he and his ancestors had held, from the Conquest I presume, under the *barons* [h] of Baieux and Lincoln, both of whom confirmed the said foundation; and it appears that this Peter the founder, though not cloystered nor shorn a monk, was received into that fraternity, to be partaker of all the benefits of their order, at which time it might seem that he was at some distance transacting business on behalf of these religious [i]. No doubt it was the same Peter de Gousle who stands in the third place amongst a crowd of witnesses, in a grant [k] to the abbey of Maieux, in the county of York, from William (le Gros) Earl of Albemarle, under whose barony he might then hold the same fee in Gouxhall that was held in 3 Ed. I. by Simon de Ver, under that barony [l]. In the reign of

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[a] Monast. Angl. I. 945. b. But he informs us that Rob. Basset gave very many of his lands in *Galkewell*, &c. to the knights hospitalers of St. John. Ibid. 548, a.

[b] Adams's Index Villaris. [c] Ibid.

[d] Probably *pronounced* (by the English) *Bays*, for it was so *written* in 33 Henry III.; (Dugd. Bar. I. 573. b.) and, as this family undoubtedly received its name from the city of Baieux in Normandy, so not unlikely it might have been patronized by Bishop Odo, uterine brother to the Conqueror.

[e] Daughter, seemingly coheir, of Alan de Lincoln, an eminent baron in the 15th of William the Conqueror. Ibid. 412. b.

[f] Dugd. Bar. II. 577, a. Monast. Angl. II. 591, a. Though it is said, elsewhere, not to have been founded till 9 Stephen. Magna Britannia, Lincolnshire, 1487, a. By the foundation deed this house was *founded* in the time of Bishop Robert, viz. Robert Bloet consecrated in 1092, 5 or 6 William Rufus, who died Jan 10, 1122, 23 Henry I, and was succeeded by Bishop Alexander, in whose time the said foundation was *confirmed* by William Earl of Lincoln.

[g] Sometimes, it seems, written *Welleburg*; a manor (I suppose *Welborn*, in the hundred of Boothebv) under the barony of Baieux. Dugd. Bar. I. 573. b. Ind. Vill. Query, if it was then *held* by Peter de Gosle, or (the lords and their vassals being there assembled) was it then the *residence* of R. de Baieux?

[h] Carta fundationis, & confirmationis, & Carta Will. Com. Lincoln, &c. Mon. Angl. II. 589, 590, 591. Query, then, if these temporal barons have not been mistaken for *bishops*, in Bishop Saunderson's collections quoted by D. H. p. 1087, a.

[i] Frater Ambiardus, &c. Mon. Angl. II. 589. b.

[k] Carta ad Abbatiam (de Melsa) faciendam. Mon. Angl. I. 799. a.

[l] Bishop Saund. Coll. quoted in p. 1087, a.

Richard

Richard I. [m] Walter de Vere, then a knight, gave to the canons of Brellington the church of Sprottele [n]; and, though I find no mention of it in the Monasticon, doubtless the learned antiquary (quoted by Investigator) has seen proof that this Walter also gave to them the church of Gousle [o], although it is said elsewhere to have belonged *always* to another religious house [p]; therefore, as R. son of Hernisius certainly confirmed [q] to them the church of Gausle, which *his brother had given them*, it should seem that Walter, if he really was the donor, was really the son of Henricus; whereas, in a deed already referred to, Walter de Vere is actually styled "*Filius Adæ de Gousle* [r]," *i. e.* as I take it, son (not son-in-law) of Adam de Vere, of Gousle. Query, if Adam could be son of Hernisius?

In 13 Henry III. 1173, Simon (probably *son* of Walter) de Vere, who gave [s] afterwards some land in Gouxhull to Thornton abbey, was fined one mark for unjustly detaining the advowson of the church of Gousle, which had *always* been appropriated to Thornton [t]; and in 1262, 46 or 47 Henry III. the church of Gouxyll was confirmed to the canons of Thornton, on Humber, by Pope Urban IV. [v] I presume, that Simon who held a fee in Gouxhull, in 3 Ed. I. 1274 or 5 [w], to have been *grandson* of Walter; but, query, which of these two was he who gave the manor and church of Botenesford to the hospitalers of St. John [x]?

Notwithstanding the grant of *Sprottele*, quoted above, it is said that Ralph de Gosle gave the church of *Sprotalei* to Brellington [y]; query, therefore, whether Ralph or Walter was the original *granter*, as I suppose one of them could be only the *confirmer* of the other's grant? And, if it was this Ralph who follows his brother Ivo de Golfa, amongst the witnesses to the confirmation deed of Ranulph de Baieux to the abbey of Newhus [z]? also, whether it was he who gave to the same canons 4 bovates of land in Gosle [a], there being *another* Ralph who gave them (probably afterwards) 4 bovates in Biforde [b]? C. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sutton, near Newport, Shropshire, Jan.* 24.

Having, in p. 17, described the church of Forton, and those monumental inscriptions that are worthy of notice, permit me to make a few general observations on the subject of monuments.

Undoubtedly monuments were at first erected for the sake of perpetuating the memory of some illustrious person, who distinguished himself a patriot to his country; or some private individual, whose virtues placed him high in the esteem of his neighbours and acquaintance. The brave soldier, who crushes anarchy and tyranny and falls in the honourable service of his country; the honest statesman who extends the blessings of liberty to his nation; the scholar who improves and refines the human mind by his studies and exertions; and, lastly, the man who employs riches and authority as instruments given him to relieve the sick and the poor, and to befriend the wretched and oppressed; are characters certainly worthy the reverence and esteem of the latest posterity.

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[m] In the year 1141, 2 or 3 Rich. I. Gough's Add. to Camd. Brit. quoted by Investigator, p. 1087, a.

[n] Carta Walteri de Ver. Mon. Angl. II. 164, a.

[o] Gough's Add. to Camd. Brit. quoted by Investigator, p. 1087, a.

[p] Bishop Saund. Coll. quoted by D. H. p. 1087, a.

[q] Carta K. filii Harnisii. Mon. Angl. II. 164. a.

[r] Carta Walteri de Ver, prædicta. I could wish to know how this Walter "came out of the house of the Earls of Oxford." Both the first and second Alberic de Vere had several younger sons, of whose issue Dugdale says nothing.

[s] Bishop Saund. Coll. aforesaid. [t] Ibid.

[v] De primâ fundatione. Mon. Angl. II. 199, a.

[w] Bishop Saunderson's Coll. aforesaid, if I be not mistaken in supposing the date (3 Ed. I.) concerns *Walter*, and not *the Countess of Stafford*.

[x] Mon. Angl. II. 548, a.

[y] Cart. RR. Henry I. and II. Mon. Angl. 163, a and b.

[z] Mon. Angl. 589. They were, no doubt, akin to the founder, though it does not appear how nearly; but they attest Ranulph's confirmation only, whereas "*Herchefto nepote*" (who precedes them there) appears in his deed of foundation also; and there is no mention of the founder's wife or sons.

[a] Mon. Angl. II. 163, b. [b] Ibid.

But

But how frequently do we ſee the decoration of ſepulchres and the inſcriptions of panegyric given to men of title and authority, whoſe lives were a perpetual round of diſſipation, injuſtice, and oppreſſion! Is the high ſounding title and the enjoyment of authority held up to the view of poſterity as the diſtinguiſhing garb of virtue? Such monuments ſhall never command reverence and eſteem in my breaſt: I will look upon them as fulſome flattery, and a mockery of religion. But if, in reviewing a churchyard, I ſhould caſt my eyes on a plain and ſimple ſtone, pointing to remains of ſome obſcure ſwain who was acknowledged by his village to be a ſober and honeſt man, and a faithful and diligent ſervant; if I ſhould ſee an account of one who, in his life-time, went every Sunday to church to worſhip a God whom he never ſaw with his eyes, and of whoſe attributes he has never heard any further diſcuſſion than that he is a juſt and merciful omnipotent Being, and whoſe faith has never been ſtaggered by thoſe uſeleſs, I may almoſt ſay, dangerous, diſputants and reſearchers into (what they call) *points of divinity*, points which they cannot explain and do not underſtand; I feel more than ordinary glow of pleaſure in reading ſuch a ſtone; while I turn with diſguſt from the *vain diſtinction* that Flattery often gives to greatneſs.

Permit me to conclude this ſubject with an account of Mrs. Jane Hewitt and Mrs. Honor Danwell, two old maiden ladies, who were lately buried in the ſame grave in Forton churchyard, at the Eaſtern end of the church cloſe by the door of entrance. Theſe two ladies have diſtinguiſhed themſelves (not as ſome might ſuppoſe) by the ſingularity and oddity of their lives, but by an almoſt unprecedented example of ſincere and affectionate friendſhip. They were no relations by birth or family alliance, but became acquainted very early in their youth, and their youth was ſucceeded by a ſtrong and inviolable attachment to each other. When they became poſſeſſed of their reſpective fortunes and ſettled in the world, they made the ſame dwelling their common home in the town of Newport, Shropſhire; where they lived together in the ſtricteſt amity and friendſhip with each other, charitable to the poor, and much reſpected by the whole circle of their acquaintance, between *forty and fifty years*. During ſome part of this long period, they experienced a reverſe of fortune in the loſs of a conſiderable ſum of money which they had placed in the hands of ſome gentleman who became a bankrupt. Their loſs was very unequal, the one having to lament the loſs of a great part of her all, while the other experienced but a ſmall reduction; however, this unequal change in their circumſtances produced no alteration in their diſpoſitions towards each other, but, if poſſible, was a ſtronger bond of union. When their fortunes were thus unhappily reduced, they perceived that, in caſe of the death of either, the ſurvivor would be too much confined by the mere income of her own property: to prevent this, each made her will, in which ſhe bequeathed the intereſt of her all to the benefit of the ſurvivor, at whoſe death it was to be diſtributed among each one's reſpective relations.

Their laſt bed of ſickneſs exhibited a ſcene truly affecting and intereſting to the feelings of every tender heart. She that was firſt taken ill had the misfortune of breaking her leg, when both were confined: each perceived that the awful exit of one, if not both, was approaching; and, as long as ſtrength would permit, ſhe that was moſt able went every day into the room of her friend to take a final adieu! and when her ſtrength was exhauſted ſhe was carried by the attendants. At theſe affecting interviews they bathed each other's hands in tears, and expreſſed an heart-felt wiſh, that it might pleaſe God to permit them ſoon to meet again in the glorious fields of eternity. Heaven ſmiled, and heard the pious prayer; and that angel that ſnatched away the ſoul of her that firſt departed, was a few hours afterwards diſpatched to releaſe the ſtruggling ſoul of her abſent friend, and to re-unite them in bonds of love for ever!

Had I any influence, I would endeavour to perpetuate the memory of ſuch worthy people, as a ſmall tribute due to virtue, by ſome ſuch inſcription as the following:

Sacred to Memory.
Here lie entombed the remains of
HONOR DANWELL, aged 65, and JANE
HEWITT, aged 72.
Theſe two ladies exhibited to the world
a noble and glorious example

of

of ſincere and affectionate friendſhip.
Though no relations by birth or family al-
[liance,
their kindred ſouls acknowledged each
[other
for ſiſters and companions in their early
[youth!
and between forty and fifty years
they dwelt together under the ſame roof,
partaking at the ſame table.
Though Fortune caſt unequal frowns upon
[them;
ſhe was never able to break
the ſacred bonds of love by which they
[were ſo ſtrongly united.
They paſſed through this world of paſſion
[and care,
friends to the poor, and a faithful ſupport
[of each other;
and, with a few hours' difference, on the
[28th Oct. 1800,
their ſouls left the bodies of corruption,
in hopes of re-uniting to ſee and adore
the glory of our heavenly
Redeemer.

About two miles diſtant from Newport, Shropſhire, ſtands Aqualate hall, formerly the ſeat of Charles Baldwyn, eſq. a gentleman of great family and reſpectability, but whoſe adverſe fortune obliged him to ſell it and the eſtate, which was purchaſed a few years ago by Sir Thomas Fletcher, bart. On this eſtate, near to the hall, there is a fine lake called Aqualate meere; and on the further ſide of this lake is a hill known by the name of Anx or Ane's hill. It is believed that a battle has been fought near to this place, on account of arms being found and human bones having been dug out of the hill by ſome men who were making a ſaw-pit many years ago; and, about three or four years ſince, ſome arms (ſword-blades, &c.) were found very near the ſurface of the ground at a place called Oulſon, a mile and a half diſtant from this hill. It has been ſaid by ſome, that a general of the Romans, by the name of Ancus Martius, fought a battle here; but this I give not the leaſt degree of credit. By others it has been ſaid that Oliver Cromwell had an engagement near to this ſpot; which latter appears more probable, as ſome bullets were found in thoſe trees which grew on the hill, and were ſawn by the abovementioned men. Can any of your readers oblige me with information, whether any battle is on record that was fought near Aqualate meere, two miles diſtant from Newport, Shropſhire; eight from Eccleſhall, Staffordſhire; and twelve from Stafford? and in what hiſtory it may be ſeen?

Belonging to Aqualate eſtate is a farm called the Guild farm, which was lately the property of John Coates, eſq. of Woodcoate, near Newport. This is called, by ſome of the country people, the *Guild of Monk's* farm. The derivation of the word, and the tradition of the country people, induces me to think that it once belonged to ſome abbey or priory. Can any of your readers give me ſome light on this ſubject, and tell me to what ſociety it formerly belonged?

In the pariſh of Norbury, a village in Staffordſhire, ſituate near to the road between Newport and Eccleſhall, about four or five miles diſtant from Newport, is an old manor houſe called Norbury manor, belonging to an eſtate of Thomas Anſon, eſq. of Shukborough, near Stafford, and ſituate cloſe to a wood. This houſe is curious for the antiquity of its building, and is ſurrounded by a large mote in ſome places between 20 and 30 yards wide; in the inſide of the houſe are ſome old pictures much effaced by the ravages of time. It is now in a ruinous ſtate, and inhabited by a tenant. I imagine this houſe once to have been the reſidence of ſome baron; and ſhall eſteem it a favour to be formed in what reign it was built, and who were its firſt poſſeſſors, or any other circumſtance relative to it that may be thought curious.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM SNAPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

TOO much praiſe cannot be given to the maſters and governors of the colleges at Oxford, for their ſpirited and commendable exertions in altering the mode of examination for the reſpective degrees taken at that univerſity; it is moſt ſincerely to be wiſhed their expectations will be anſwered, and that the proportionate improvement of the young men in literature and ſcience will be an indication of their future reſpectability, when they compoſe ſo large a body as the clergy, all of whom muſt be members of one or other of the univerſities. The promoters of this new examination merit the thanks of every parent, whoſe ſons may be educated at Oxford, and claim his prayers for their ſucceſs.

Yet I ſhall, I truſt, be pardoned for mentioning another important duty, which

which, in my opinion, the masters of colleges are at this time called upon to fulfil; I mean to recommend, nay, enforce œconomy and frugality in their respective societies; the prohibition of pastry has in part, though I am sorry to say, not entirely, taken place, and at the present awful and critical period such a plan would surely be attended with general utility; by proper regulations much extravagance might be hindered, and much waste prevented.

Some parents, owing to the pressure of the times, have it not in their power to bestow a university education on their children, and with many others, I am confident, it is a difficulty; how distressing then must such a situation be for a parent, who loves his child, and is denied the power of giving that education he has perhaps for years fondly relied on! Yet such must be the case if the expence attending it is not diminished, which might easily and effectually be done; and, far from being a detriment, would be a general advantage and honour to the University.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 28.

PERMIT me to ask for some account of *Overton*, who was a considerable time a *colonel*, and afterwards *major-general*, in the Parliament's army during the civil wars; when and where he died, what issue he left, and where any memoirs of him are to be found. I was once informed a gentleman had been collecting materials for a history (Holderness, in Yorkshire) where Gen. Overton once resided, and was in hopes through that publication to have seen an account of what I more particularly wished to be informed of; but as the work has been delayed so long, I should be extremely obliged to any one to favour me with the desired information. N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortimer-str. Jan.* 22.

WE have had innumerable editions of Shakspeare, and a *cloud* of comments, notes, and criticisms on the works of our celebrated dramatist; but there is, in my opinion, another publication on this subject, which would be highly useful and acceptable to a numerous class of readers; that is, a plain and concise account of the novels, tales, and histories, on which Shakspeare's plays are founded, with a clear and succinct narrative of their respective stories or fables, as he has managed them. This would give readers in general a more distinct and comprehensive idea of his plays, than a hundred verbal commentaries and criticisms. Three volumes of this kind, intituled, "Shakspeare Illustrated," were published by Mrs. Lenox in 1754; and they are, I think, admirable productions, extremely entertaining and instructive, abounding with judicious remarks on the excellences and defects of our great poet. The public would undoubtedly have been highly gratified by a new edition, with a Continuation of this excellent work; but as almost half a century is now elapsed since its publication, I am afraid it is too late to expect it from that ingenious lady. I sincerely declare, Mr. Urban, that I have no motive whatever in writing this article, besides that of promoting the rational entertainment and advantage of the literary world; for I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with Mrs. Lenox.

Yours, &c. J. R——N.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

BISHOP BURNET, who first suggested to Queen Anne the popularity that would result from her relinquishing the "First-fruits and tenths" in augmentation of small benefices, takes notice that, on the act being passed to sever such a branch of the revenue from the crown, addresses were sent up "from all the clergy of England, full of thanks and just acknowledgements." But neither Burnet or any other author gives any intimation that medals were struck to commemorate such unexampled bounty; yet, if the medal in my possession does not refer to that event, I am unable to account for it, though perhaps among your numerous readers I may meet with an elucidation.

The medal (which was lately found on digging a canal) is in bronze, nearly the size of a shilling, impressed with the Queen's head in profile, circumscribed with "Anna D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. R." On the reverse is a West view of St. Paul's church, and at the foot "Eccl. Angl." The circumscription, "Fundamentum quietis nostræ." The medal is in high preservation, but has not any date.

Yours, &c. M. H. F.S.A.

Mr. Marm. Hutchesson, Esq.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

IT has been a favourite theme with the enemies of Revelation, that man is not by nature a *carnivorous* animal. Their champion, Rouſſeau*, has preſſed the *good* Plutarch, as he calls him, into the ſervice, by this argument among others, that neither the teeth, the tongue, the mouth, nor the ſtomach, are calculated for the maſtication or digeſtion of animal food. This is the ſtrongeſt argument uſed by that philoſopher in his imperfect Eſſay on eating fleſh; which his tranſlator, Amyot, conſiders as ſcraps of declamation written when a young man for his exerciſe, and come down to us corrupt and imperfect; and the Abbé Grotier, in his notes, obſerves, nothing ſatisfactory can be drawn from them on the uſe of animal food as an aliment uſeful or prejudicial to man. But to what is the whole argument reducible? At beſt to this ſimple propoſition; if you muſt eat the fleſh of animals, put them to, as eaſy a death as poſſible. Revelation ſays the ſame; and the divine warrant to man, to kill animals for his ſuſtenance, warns him not to eat the blood, which is the life. Says a modern philoſopher and friend to humanity, if we muſt eat fleſh, we ſhould eat it undreſſed, and with as much of the juices in it as poſſible. On this principle, an Abyſſinian and a wild Scot agree to cut ſlices out of the buttock of the living animal; or, as the ſatiriſt ſays, "kill half a cow, and turn the reſt to graſs." In the high ſtate of nature which the iſlanders of the South Seas have been found by modern voyagers, they have leſs heſitation to devour their dead relations than Plutarch would inſpire by the high poetic colouring of ſkins moving when dreſſing, and quarters bellowing on the ſpit. Scripture aſſures us, that beaſts were offered in ſacrifice immediately after the fall, when man was clothed with their ſkins; and that man murdered man for jealouſy and envy of the divine preference of a brother's offering. The philoſopher repreſents the firſt men as ſupplying the want of the produce of the earth by the fleſh of animals for their neceſſary ſuſtenance; while later ages, in the plenty of corn and fruit, indulge in the wantonneſs of ſavoury meat; and, inſtead of killing the beaſts, as beaſts kill one another, with their claws and teeth, employ iron and ſteel to take away their life, and diſguiſe the horrid act by high ſeaſoning and cookery. This, however, is only an argument from the *abuſe* of what is right. Another is drawn from the effect of animal food on the conſtitution; and a third from humanity, but making no difference between taking away the life of an animal, and taking it away with circumſtances of cruelty. The laſt argument is taken from the tranſmigration of ſouls into brutes, in puniſhment for cruelty and eating animal food. The ſecond book recommends, if animal food be neceſſary, to uſe it with humanity, moderation, and temperance; and founds the objection to killing them on the tranſmigration of ſouls. There is ſo much incorrectneſs and uncertainty in all this reaſoning, that as much ſtreſs is laid on that drawn from metaphyſical reveries as on that founded in principles of humanity. How much better off are the followers of Revelation, who have an unlimited permiſſion to exercife an unreſerved uſe of the animal creation, ſubject to no other controul than that of humanity. Man, as the repreſentative of his Maker in this lower world, has by tranſfer a right to ſay, "All the beaſts of the forcſt are mine, and ſo are the cattle on a thouſand hills." The grant of this univerſal dominion to man was coeval with his creation. What was the ſecurity of man in his primæval ſtate has continued to be equally neceſſary to his poſterity ever ſince. Common death would not controul the increaſe of population, or prevent the world from being overſtocked, if there were not a power and a right inherent in man to leſſen the ſpecies for ſelf defence or ſelf ſupport. The mild and gentle Delany has no objection to eating the fleſh of animals, provided they are put to death without circumſtances of cruelty, wanton or incidental, and provided they be as completely drained of their blood as is poſſible, or their blood not eaten ſeparately for relish or otherwiſe. And in this exception he confeſſedly has Revelation on his ſide. Thus

* Of whom what ſhall we think, after reading his confeſſion in a letter to the Marchioneſs of Luxemburgh, 1761, that he had lived with a girl 16 years, and had by her five children, whom he turned into the Foundling hoſpital without the leaſt intention of reclaiming them in any future time?

Thus far also the good Plutarch concurs with him; and in any chimerical idea beyond that he is not to be followed, unless we would become converts to the opinion he puts into the mouth of Gryllus, one of Circe's menhogs, that brutes have as much reason as men, and with fewer shades of difference, and make a better use of it, following the simplicity and innocence of nature, and preferring a puddle of mud to the richest embroidered bed*. Let us, however, for a moment consider the character of Gryllus. He is a man debased to a hog by the force of Circe's incantation, and debased below the capacity of man, only restored to a temporary power of reasoning to support and vindicate the character of a brute. He reasons accurately, that beasts have natural courage not degraded by artifice, and that the females are as courageous as the males; that they are more chaste than man, and follow only natural pleasure; know neither avarice nor luxury; are led by their senses, by natural unrefined pleasure; are sober and docile, and possess natural knowledge, and teach one another. Therefore, beasts have intelligence and reason.

How different a turn does Gelli, the Florentine, give to the conversation between Ulysses and his infatuated friends, of whom he is introduced as recovering from his form of elephant one who had been in his original form a philosopher, and erected his views above sensual and earthly objects, which kept enslaved all the rest; "whose thoughts were so wholly engrossed by sensual delights, that they had no relish left for the pleasures that arise from a contemplation on the secrets of all-wise Nature, first weighing down to earth and then clenching there that active principle, which else would soar above the skies to converse with immortal substances amidst pure extasies of delights, which the gross affections of sense could bear no proportion to. All the rest that he met with were of this sort, who never knew or considered the true dignity of their nature, but were wholly attentive to the corporeal part and its gratifications; and finding that part, of which they were altogether observant, better accommodated and less disturbed in their present state, having no thought that soared so high as to consider their divine part, they must of necessity desire to remain as they are." Layng's translation of Gelli's Circe, 146—148.

Yours, &c. B. B.

* See his dialogue intituled Gryllus. Vauvilliers strangely misunderstands a passage there, as if Plutarch was speaking of the letters written in the temple of Apollo Ptoüs remaining till *his own* time; whereas he means they were existing at the time Gryllus was speaking, which was a very little time after the destruction of Troy and departure of the Greeks; and, as they were *written* probably in a hurry, with some fading material, it was rather extraordinary they should last so long.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

PERMIT me to return my grateful thanks to "A True Churchman," p. 3, for the heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction his very just and sensible remarks upon the residence and non-residence of the Clergy afforded me. At the same time, with your permission, I wish to offer my mite in confirmation of what he has there advanced, upon the great inconvenience it would be to some well-meaning incumbents, if they were forced into the strict observance of the *act* by which those late unparalleled persecutors of the Church and State have so maliciously or mercenarily injured, and endeavoured to ruin, several worthy and exemplary clergymen. Being myself one of another class beside what your correspondent mentions as engaged in laborious and expensive literary pursuits, I can speak both feelingly, pertinently, and, I trust, very justly, on the subject. I have been, by inheritance, rector of a country church about two years, great part of which has been devoted doubly to the service of the parish; first, by endeavouring well and faithfully to discharge, in conjunction with a much-approved curate, all the necessary and important duties of our function, in which, with the aid likewise of the best provincial instructor of psalmody, I flatter myself (notwithstanding the late incumbent, by superior exertions during a residence of more than 30 years, had commanded great attention and respect) that the congregation still daily increases; and even out of those few in the place of a certain sect, who from false enthusiasm, or something worse, are unfortunately now too numerous in most parishes. My other attempt to gain the good-will of the parish, as well as to make it a comfortable residence for myself most part of the year, was

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in immediately making ſeveral ſubſtantial and ſuitable ornamental reparations to my old parſonage-houſe, in which I have happily ſucceeded beyond my utmoſt expectations, though, perhaps, at an expence much greater than my income would juſtify, particularly as the next patron and incumbent are yet unknown to me. However, I have the ſatisfaction to reflect that the money, if ſpent imprudently to myſelf, has not been laviſhed upon foreign artiſts or London upholſterers, but given in ſupport and encouragement to the induſtry and ingenuity of the village and its vicinity. Thus then am I now moſt comfortably ſituated in a retired pariſh, that is rarely equalled for picturesque ſcenery and a variety of extenſive proſpects, to engage my attention (having been ſome time a devotée to the arts as well as ſciences) during the ſummer months, the moſt ſultry of which may here be agreeably meliorated amidſt rural woods, deep vales, and winding lakes; where, too, the poet, when his eye, "with fine frenzy rolling," is tired of

"Glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, [ſtretch,
His liſtleſs length at noon-tide might he
And pore upon the brook that babbles by."

When theſe charms are baniſhed by the chill damps of declining autumn, or hoary winter's ſtill more cold and icy reign, the fleeting moments, if Hygeia does but ſhed her benign influence through the peaceful dome, ſtill more ſwiftly fly amidſt the full enjoyment of antient lore and muſick's renovating powers: nor do I then even wiſh to change for London's gayer ſcenes, till buſineſs of long ſtanding and moſt urgent neceſſity drags me thence, to give by every contraſt new zeſt to the returning ſpring-decked country. But, to deſcend from the pleaſures of memory and imagination to more ſimple facts, according to my original deſign, I ſhould be glad to know, under the above and following circumſtances, if I am liable to the ſame ſevere and unjuſt penalties inflicted; on my brethren particularly as I have made it a point of conſcience to ſtay the ſolemn feſtival over at Chriſtmas, and to ſee ſuch charities and other monies there properly diſpoſed of as the ſeveral benefactors to the poor have bequeathed or given; and, I wiſh I could add, to have partaken with my village friends of the good old repaſt, mince-pies; but even thoſe ſimple luxuries a country rector can now but ill ſupport, and therefore ſhould not ſanction in theſe awful times of ſcarcity, occaſioned no doubt, in part, by the will of Providence and the long conflict with our continental enemies, but, in my humble opinion, much more by an univerſal ſpirit of monopoly, &c. which ſeems to pervade all kinds of dealers both in town and country, and which loudly calls for a wiſe interference and regulation. However, as Mr. Holt, in his diary prefixed to your laſt Number at the bottom of the aforeſaid page, properly adviſes, let us ſtill truſt that that divine Providence, which has hitherto protected us under the various ſcenes and calamities hanging over us at the concluſion of the century, will yet be our ſure refuge and ſafety, and make us thankful that this is not a ſeaſon of ſcarcity and famine like that which he has authentically exhibited in 1597.

An ingenious and very authentic correſpondent from a populous manufacturing town, which has long ſuffered greatly through want of trade and ſcandalous dearneſs of proviſions, informs me, that he has frequently heard the farmers thereabouts ſay, "that they ſhould be quite ſatisfied with nine or ten ſhillings *per* ſtrike for wheat; but, if they can receive for it double that price, who can blame them?" Surely this calls aloud for a *maximum*, or ſome ſuch redreſs of grievances, both with reſpect to the exorbitant demands of the farmer, butcher, fiſhmonger, &c.

In a midland county, ſupplied by *land-carriage* from York, &c. I have ſeen fine freſh cod ſold plentifully at 5d. and 6d. *per* pound, when it has been 12d. or more in London.

If I may be allowed to point out the moſt qualified mode, it ſhould be (as Government muſt have money) a heavy tax upon all the neceſſaries of life when ſold beyond a reaſonable price: for which hint I am originally indebted to a very ſubſtantial and worthy farmer.

Your correſpondent, p. 4, very properly obſerves, that the pariſhioners, and not the *qui tam* informers, are the proper judges of the offence of non-reſidence: with the whole of them, therefore, I fear not to reſt the deciſion of my own caſe, which they well know to be now more of neceſſity than choice, from a public engagement not ſoon to be fulfilled, nor, without diſcredit and ſerious loſs, to be declined. Yet, whilſt the preſent act is in force,

I mean

I mean to diſappoint the *qui tam* gentry, by making agreeable excurſions every two months, to exerciſe the required hoſpitality, &c. in my pariſh. But, I truſt that our rulers in Church and State will attend moſt fully to the concluding arguments, &c. of "A True Churchman," and turn their attention to the above and other real abuſes of a ſerious nature, not forgetting one which every Sabbath morn is intolerably grating to my ears as well as ſoul in the retired ſtreet in which I have long taken up my ſtudious abode, *viz.* the horrid cry of "great" or "bloody news," accompanied ſometimes with thundering horns, particularly by the hawkers of "The Courier," who, not contented with their ſhameful annoyance till paſt midnight on Saturday, are ſuffered to pour forth the ſame dreadful ſalutations ſoon after day-break, and continue the ſame unmoleſted, and during divine ſervice, to the utter diſgrace of all magiſtracy and police, which very properly prohibit other public cries except mackarel; and that, without doing much injury to our pampered appetites, or to the avaricious pockets of ſelfiſh fiſhmongers and their bawling crew, might be eaſily diſpenſed with.

It is likewiſe a ſad diſgrace to the police, &c. of this metropolis, to ſee the ſtreets ſo inſufferably infeſted with the groſſeſt impoſtors upon charity (even in theſe diſtreſſing times, our poor-rates being proportionably raiſed, and every other aſſiſtance given to real objects of affliction, &c.) by day, and horrid and abandoned ſcenes of proſtitution, plunder, and often murder, by night; notwithſtanding our expenſive and boaſted diſplay of lamps, watchmen, conſtables, patrole, &c. G. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE *True Churchman*, p. 4, ſeems to be tranſported beyond proper bounds in his zeal to ſerve the Eſtabliſhed Church. Whether the preſent mode of enforcing reſidence by the *qui tam* act be the artifice of Jacobins or of hungry inſolvent debtors, matters not; reſidence ought to be enforced. Pariſhioners will never unite to enforce it; and there would be a variety of ways to defeat ſuch union. The act at preſent ſubſiſting, whether framed before or after the Reformation, proceeds on the beſt of principles. No man ought to take charge of the ſouls of a congregation to whom he will not regularly and conſcientiouſly miniſter. Lay ſinecures are highly blameable, but ſpiritual ones are abominable and profane. If the biſhop, dean and chapter, college or lay impropriator, preſent rectors or vicars who are leſs acceptable to the pariſhioners than the curate may poſſibly be, who is moſt to blame, the preſenter or the preſentee? And if a *Popiſh act* was levelled at *preaching friars* who uſurped the place of non-reſident paſtors, is it leſs applicable to Proteſtant non-reſidence, when the uſurper is an itinerant Methodiſt, perhaps unordained, or without legal orders? There cannot be a doubt that there are many circumſtances that entitle the Clergy to a claim of non-reſidence; and it would be cruel to condemn a ſleek well-fed fellow of a college, prebendary, or minor canon, or faſhionable London divine, to reſidence in the fens of Lincolnſhire or the hundreds of Eſſex, or an Engliſh or Scotchman in Wales, or a French Proteſtant in an Engliſh village. But all theſe know the terms on which they accept theſe diſagreeable duties, and cannot but be aware there are ſen-men and ſervitors, natives of theſe diſtricts, as well if not better capable of making themſelves agreeable and uſeful in them. Can there be a greater diſgrace to the Church of England than to have it ſaid, that any act of its Legiſlature can make an advowſon not worth *one farthing* to a lay patron, who is allowed to trade in advowſons as he would in boroughs, and let or ſell them to the higheſt bidder? It is to no purpoſe to particularize, or I could recount the evils of non-reſidence and lay patronage; and I am ſure the biſhops know them, and do not *want evidence*, though they might call for the cleareſt and ſtricteſt from an accuſer, on whom the *onus probandi* always reſts. Let them look round and ſee the purchaſes of livings by a Methodiſt fund, and the improper perſons they ordain from various intereſted motives, and thence ſay whence ariſe the deſigns of the Church of England. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

THE obſervations on a ſecond letter of Benevolus reſpecting non-reſidence, which I ſent many weeks ago to be inſerted in your Magazine, having been omitted, if not from overſight, doubtleſs for ſuch reaſons as appeared ſatisfactory to you, and ſuch as, from my confidence in your integrity

and impartiality, I ſhall credit to be good without enquiry; permit me, on the preſumption that you conſider the queſtion as open to diſcuſſion ſo long as any thing on either ſide appears in your Publication, to offer a few words on what has been ſaid by Benevolus in his ſecond letter, and by A True Churchman, p. 3.

My intereſt in the queſtion is that which is common to every member of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England, who venerates the good laws which have been tranſmitted to us from our anceſtors, and who has a hearty diſlike to *innovation*. But there are ſome people (and the advocates for non-reſidence are of the number), who, whilſt they declaim againſt *innovation*, have a kind of mental reſerve as to ſuch changes which humour their own palates, and who are willing to kick down thoſe parts of our Civil and Religious Eſtabliſhments which exact from them the performance of duties for the good things in the enjoyment of which they are protected. If, however, there be any deſcription of clergymen on whom the ſtatute of Henry VIII. againſt non-reſidents impoſes an unreaſonable burthen, or expoſes to vexatious or ruinous perſecution, the injured are at liberty to aſk the protection of the Legiſlature in reſpectful terms: but they ſhould endeavour to perſuade without cudgels; and the ſchoolmaſter ſhould leave his cat-o'-nine tails behind him.

The ſtatute of Henry VIII. againſt non-reſidence is no more a Popiſh act than is Magna Charta. The time when the act was paſſed is immaterial. The grievance to be remedied was non-reſidence, and the miſchiefs ariſing from non-reſidence are as great ſince the Reformation, as they were before. The clergyman receives a preſentation to his benefice on the condition of reſidence; and when he complains of reſidence as a hardſhip, he complains of that which he has (in moſt inſtances) earneſtly ſolicited as a favour, and which he can in no inſtance demand as his right ſeparated from that condition. The great object of the inſtitution of eccleſiaſtical benefices, is the direction and reform of the morals and manners of the people, by the example of, and by religious inſtructions from, virtuous, learned, and diligent paſtors; and the remuneration of the expences beſtowed in education to obtain that learning which is neceſſary for the paſtoral office is a ſecondary object of the inſtitution, and cannot juſtly be claimed unleſs the talents of the paſtor be virtuouſly and diligently applied to the diſcharge of his duty.

Our anceſtors, whoſe inſtitute concerning reſidenee Benevolus is deſirous to repeal, conſidered the ſupport of hoſpitality and charity by the Clergy on their benefices as likely to render them popular amongſt the poor, and to give efficacy to their religious and moral inſtructions; and the law requires the Clergy to reſide on their benefices, that they may ſpend there what they do ſpend, and that, by their living as well as by their preaching, the beſt purpoſes of our Religious Eſtabliſhment ſhould be promoted. The poſition of A True Churchman, that no man has a right to intrude himſelf between a clergyman and his pariſhioners but with the conſent of a majority of a veſtry, is liable to this objection: that if (which is *not impoſſible*) *a corrupt agreement ſhould be made between the patron and incumbent, by which the patron ſhall engage to indemnify the incumbent againſt the conſequences of non-reſidence, and if a majority of the whole pariſhioners ſhould happen to be tenants of the patron, ſuch majority would, in all human probability, be under the influence of that corruption.* And ſuch a caſe as that which I have ſtated is a fair object for a proſecution, which a man of perfect honour would not be aſhamed to purſue. I freely avow my hearty wiſh that no advowſon ſhould be worth one farthing for ſale; and contend, on the high authority of Lord Chief-juſtice Coke, that benefices ought to be *given* to worthy men; and that they ſhould paſs by *livery* and *ſeiſin*, not by *bargain and ſale*.

The caſe of non-reſidence which I ſtated, is perfectly applicable to the queſtion; and, if not authentic, is open to refutation; whereas the caſes ſtated by Benevolus and A True Churchman reſt on bare aſſertions, which can lead to no inveſtigation, and may, therefore, be falſe without being open to contradiction. And if, as I inſiſt, example as well as doctrine be juſtly required from the beneficed clergyman, what is the example that the poor and ignorant are likely to receive from a curate (however virtuous) whoſe reſidence is a dozen miles from the flock; or from a rector (however learned) who never comes near his pariſhioners?

riſhioners? Or, what hoſpitality is likely to be ſupported amongſt the indigent pariſhioners, by a curate whoſe ſtipend (out of a living of 300l. *per ann.*) is a bare five and twenty pounds a year? or from a rector who has leaſed his fleece for the term of his life, and ſuffers his parſonage houſe to be occupied by paupers relieved out of the poor rates, to which he does not contribute a ſingle ſhilling?

The difference in the value of money ſince the 21ſt Henry VIII. which Benevolus ſtates as producing one of the hardſhips of reſidence, is but of little importance in the queſtion. The value of church livings has, generally ſpeaking, increaſed ſince that period in as great a proportion as the value of landed property; and, if we compare the prices for which advowſons have been ſold in our times, with the prices at which the ſame advowſons were ſold a century ago, we muſt either conclude that the value of church livings is increaſed in a greater proportion than landed property, or that patrons have found them a more lucrative article of traffick than formerly. The liberty which has ſince been given to the clergy to marry could not be intended to furniſh them with a reaſon for neglecting their churches; and Benevolus muſt permit me at leaſt to doubt his aſſertion, that almoſt half the livings in the kingdom yield no more than 50l. or 60l. a year. It is abſurd to contend, that reſidence ought not to be inforced, *becauſe* "*it is phyſically impoſſible that every incumbent ſhould be reſident according to the terms of the act of Henry VIII.*;" for *reaſonable* cauſe of abſence is admitted under the ſtatute. What is phyſically impoſſible to be done, may reaſonably be left undone; and if there be not, as A True Churchman aſſerts, more than 200 non-reſidents without good and ſufficient cauſe, the devaſtations amongſt morals and learning which ſome have affected to apprehend from the execution of the ſtatute cannot be very extenſive, ſince thoſe who *have* good and ſufficent cauſe may aſſign that cauſe in their defence, and the 200 who have *not* ſuch cauſe had better become reſidents.

A gentleman who has ſpent his patrimony by reſiding ſeven years at the Univerſity, and after all obtains only a benefice of 60l. or 70l. a year, has, *prima facie*, no other claim on the publick for remuneration than any other man who has ſpent his patrimony improvidently and unwiſely. A man ſimply in that ſituation has no claim on the indulgence of the country; the claim muſt ariſe from the faithful diſcharge of that duty which the laws of the country have enjoined, and cannot be fairly ſet up by a miniſter who has never reſided. The gentleman of fourſcore, whoſe caſe is cited by Benevolus as peculiarly hard, is not compellable to reſidence under the ſtatute; and the hardſhip is, therefore, only imaginary. The other caſe of an excellent ſcholar, *who for 20 years has reſided on his living*, but is now engaged in a literary work of the utmoſt importance, and has removed to London for the benefit of procuring books, &c. is ſuch a caſe as, I believe, never has been, and hope never will be, made the ſubject of a proſecution. But even in that caſe it may be ſaid, that it is no more a hardſhip on the clergyman to be confined to his benefice, than it is on a phyſician to be confined to his patient or loſe his fees, whilſt he leaves them to follow purſuits of literature.

To conclude: Will Benevolus aſſert, that there are *no* "vile informers" but thoſe who have proſecuted actions againſt the clergy for non-reſidence? Has he never heard of clergymen becoming informers under the game laws? Has he never heard of a compromiſe and mutual paeification between an informer of the one ſort, and an informer of the other? Or, is it *more* diſgraceful for a clergyman to be found in a liſt of *taylors*, than in a liſt of *gamekeepers*?

The advowſon referred to, p. 824, is neither Watton nor Aſton. P. Q. is ſtrictly right, when he ſays "the ſhameful neglect of pariſh regiſters is another cauſe of ſerious complaint."

Yours, &c. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

MR. TYTLER, in his notes to his tranſlation of Callimachus, in your vol. LXVII. p. 489, tranſlates κερασελκεες, *ſtrong of horn*, and explains it of "the cuſtom of yoking oxen by the horns, which was barbarous in the higheſt degree, as the poor animals had no proper opportunity of exerting their ſtrength, and could only draw the plough with the riſk of having *their horns pulled off by the firſt* ſtone that came in their way:" and then he compares it with the Highland and Iriſh

cuſtom

cuſtom of yoking horſes by their *tails*. The ſcholiaſt certainly illuſtrates the epithet from the oxen drawing the plough by their horns, διὰ τοῖς κέρασι ἕλκειν τὸ ἄρότρον. But this can only mean that the yoke or chain was put *over their forehead, at the root of the horns*, where their ſtrength lies, and by which mode they ſtill plough, if I miſtake not, in Spain, and the pull is truer than by the ſhoulders, and clear of all imagined danger. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

THE arms at Saliſbury, engraved in plate II. fig. 4, p. 25, are thoſe of ſome epiſcopal ſee, impaling Monteacute quartering Monthermer.

Fig. 5. is a merchant's mark impaling T. with ſome mark of difference.

The York ſeal, fig. 6, is to be read *S[igillum] S'c'i Hilarii d'ioematatgio.* By the fleurs-de-lis it ſeems to have belonged to ſome French biſhop.

Mr. Douglas's ſeal, fig. 10, repreſents St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar, and the inſcription is to be read, S. FBBOS *ſuperieur de Coudres*, the priory of which place, wherever it be, moſt probably on the Continent, was dedicated to St. Martin.

In the account of Winborne, LXX. p. 1225, it is meant that ſtones from the ruins of *Vindocladia* ſerved to pave or rather mend the ſtreets of Winborne, not that teſſelated pavements were found there; for ſuch have been found in *villages* and in *camps* as well as in *ſtations*.

P. 1153. To the queſtion by R. H. whether the new alteration of the Britiſh arms will affect the arms of perſons deſcended from the old royal families, the obvious anſwer is, they muſt continue to bear the arms of their anceſtors; and nothing can be plainer than that any alteration of arms at preſent can have no effect in the arms uſed by perſons in the 15th or 16th century.

The attachment to democracy, and averſion to monarchy, charged on the Calviniſts by Mr. Malone in the ſame page, col. b, can ariſe only from an apprehenſion, that becauſe Calvin was profeſſor of divinity and miniſter of the church at Geneva, a Republican ſtate, he muſt have imbibed and inculcated Republican principles.

The lady referred to, p. 1159, is one of the nine daughters of the late Major-general Thomas Cox, by one of the daughters of the late Sir Cha. Sheffield.

Yours, &c. D. E.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

November 20.

LORD *Nelſon* took the oaths and his ſeat—his Lordſhip was introduced between Lords Grenville and Romney.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions, and the rice bill, were read the third time, and paſſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the bill to aſcertain the population of the kingdom was read the firſt time.

A Committee to enquire into the ſtate of the coal trade in this kingdom, was appointed on the motion of Mr. *Manning*.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a brief retroſpect of the conduct of miniſters, and the cauſe there was to queſtion the ſincerity of their wiſhes for peace, moved for ſeveral papers connected with the recent negotiation, and alſo for copies of the original inſtructions given to Sir Sidney Smith, on his miſſion to the Ottoman Porte, and his aſſuming the command in Egypt; of a printed addreſs circulated by him through the French army in Egypt; of his communications to miniſters reſpecting this addreſs; of his diſpatches containing his account of the treaty of El Arich; of the ſubſequent powers given to him to pledge the Britiſh faith to that convention; of the communications from miniſters to him reſpecting its failure; and of the conditions by which Gen. Kleber covenanted to fulfil the treaty ſo ſoon as the aſſent of the king of England ſhould be notified.

Mr. *Pitt* replied to the ſeveral obſervations of the laſt ſpeaker; and, reſpecting the motions which related to Egypt, obſerved, that the ſubject had been already diſcuſſed, and the ſenſe of the Houſe taken upon it. The production of the other papers moved for, in order to aſcertain the ſincerity of the Emperor, could anſwer no other purpoſe than to betray confidential communications, which ought to be held ſacred. Mr. Pitt added, "From the period of the battle of Marengo, which was near deciding the fate of Europe as every good and loyal man wiſhed, to the preſent hour, the Emperor has not for one moment relaxed in his determination not to negotiate a ſeparate peace. And I can ſafely add that, by the laſt arrivals, which

carry

carry our communications from the Court of Vienna as far down as the fourth of this preſent November, the aſſurances of the Auſtrian government continue to give us the ſolemn pledge of their good faith, and that they will not ceaſe to reſiſt every propoſition for diſjoining their intereſts from ours. Theſe aſſurances furniſh one direct, poſitive, and explicit promiſe, that the Emperor will not treat with France but jointly with this country. Yet, if I am aſked to take upon myſelf to guarantee that Auſtria ſhall, under no circumſtances, make a ſeparate peace, I anſwer that I do not pretend to hold out ſuch a guarantee. If Auſtria ſhould be, by any adverſe change of circumſtances, forced to treat ſeparately, I make no doubt but the neceſſity which caſts her on that alternative will be apparent to all Europe. If, on the other hand, Auſtria ſhould be forced to renew the war, ſhe has no reaſon to dread even the vaſt preparations of her enemy."

Mr. *Hobhouſe* thought the papers neceſſary, in order to aſcertain how far France was ſincere in her deſire for peace.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* contended that the papers ought not to be produced: as did Meſſrs. *Johnſon*, *Nicholls*, *J. H. Browne*, *Vanſittart*, *Sturges*, *Martin*, and Dr. *Lawrence*.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſpoke ably in reply, and obſerved that he ſhould not divide the Houſe.

Mr. *Dundas* and Mr. *Sheridan* each ſaid a few words; after which the motions were negatived without a diviſion.

November 21.

The bill to prohibit the uſe of corn in the diſtilling of ſpirits, and the manufacture of ſtarch, was read the third time and paſſed.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, the following grants were moved, and ordered:

For the ordinaries of the navy for three lunar months, commencing Jan, 1, 1801.	£. 205,000
For the navy extraordinaries for the above term	200,000
For the tranſport ſervice, and the maintenance of priſoners of war in health	475,000
For the maintenance of ſick priſoners of war	35,000

The *Secretary at War*, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following reſolutions:

That there be granted to his Majeſty, to defray the charge of 58,528 effective men, including 5,797 invalids, for the ſpace of three lunar months, the ſum of	562,055
For the plantation ſervice	501,482
Towards the embodying of the militia, a corps of Corniſh miners, and fencible corps	374,350
For defraying the increaſed rates of inn-keepers ſubſiſtence, and the allowance granted to ſubalterns in the militia	110,000
For the recruiting ſervice	127,500
For volunteer corps	145,000
For expences in the barrack-maſter's department	171,000
For foreign corps	150,000
For ordnance of land ſervice	457,000

All theſe different reſolutions, after much deſultory, but intereſting converſation, were ſeverally agreed to.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the following ſums were voted; viz.

For foreign and other ſecret ſervice, for three lunar months	35,000
For the relief of the French emigrants	60,000
For the maintenance of convicts at home	8,000

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of ways and means;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the continuance of the duties on malt, &c. from 23d of January, 1801, to 24th January 1802. Farther, a tax of 4s. in the pound on penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates; as likewiſe a continuance of the duties on ſugar, &c.

H. OF LORDS.

November 24.

The royal aſſent was declared by commiſſion to the bill for preventing the exportation of rice; and the bill for enabling his Majeſty to prohibit, for a time limited, the exportation of proviſions.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *J. Mordaunt* preſented a parochial relief bill, which had for its object to amend the act of Geo. III. reſpecting the poor, and was read the firſt time.

In a Committee, a reſolution was paſſed to permit the importation of herrings, duty-free, from Nova Scotia, New-Brunſwick, and Newfoundland.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up, and the reſolutions read. On the queſtion for the ſecond reading,

Mr. *Hobhouſe* ſaid, that he did not riſe to object to the reſolutions, but to remark on ſome inaccuracies which he was far from wiſhing to aſcribe to deſign. In one account, a corps in Wiltſhire, and in which he had the honour to ſerve, was repreſented as receiving pay from Government, when, in fact, they had never touched a ſhilling of the public money. In another account, there was a quarterly ſubſidy of 730l. to the Count De Huron for troops in our pay, which ſum was again charged in a ſecond account.

Mr. *Wyndham* ſaid, that he was free to adm

admit thoſe inaccuracies which had been ſtated with ſo much candour. They were indeed apparent, and ſhould of courſe be rectified. He had only to add, that though the accounts were preſented by him, theſe miſtakes did not originate in his office.

Mr. *Wilberforce* obſerved, that, in many of the volunteer corps which did not accept of pay, the government allowance was expended in paying their muſical bands, their drums, fifes, and other contingencies.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* aſſured the Hon. Gentleman that this was not the caſe with the corps to which he had the honour to belong. The contingencies, whatever they were, and they certainly amounted to a conſiderable ſum, were all defrayed without any expence to Government.

The reſolutions were then read a ſecond time, and agreed to.

November 25.

The population bill was read a ſecond time.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation and encouraging the importation of corn, and for allowing beer to be brewed from ſugar, and ſpirits to be diſtilled from melaſſes, &c. was read the third time and paſſed; as was alſo the bill for allowing a ſhorter time for ſteeping barley.

November 26.

On the motion of Mr. *Ryder*, the Houſe reſolved into a Committee, to take into conſideration the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the high price of proviſions. Mr. Ryder then moved, that the Houſe do addreſs his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his royal proclamation, recommending to all perſons, who had means of providing ſubſtitutes for bread-corn, to adopt the moſt active frugality and œconomy in the application of ſuch ſubſtitutes, and in the conſumption of ſuch corn. The other means deviſed was, that of a bill for the more effectual relief of the induſtrious part of the community, by applying wholeſome ſubſtitutes for corn, in the ſupport of the pariſh poor.

On the queſtion for the addreſs being put,

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* ſaid, that he was deſirous that much more ſhould be done for the relief of the people than either of theſe expedients could ever accompliſh. Much had been ſaid againſt a maximum; but he was convinced that nothing ſhort of ſuch a mode would render any ſatisfaction to the community.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, as to the matter in queſtion, it was evident that no human device could, in a moment, relieve the diſtreſſes of a people, occaſioned by a ſucceſſion of unfortunate ſeaſons; much leſs the dangerous medium of a maximum. And if that wanted the leaſt exemplification, he deſired the Houſe to conſider that the manufacturing towns, of all others, would be the greateſt ſufferers. Where there are moſt inhabitants, with leſs ground for tillage, there it could not be expected that there would be brought an equal ſupply of grain. The villages alone would derive an advantage by it, whilſt the great towns would be ſtarved.

Mr. *Grey* concurred with Mr. Pitt in reprobating the idea of a maximum, approved the meaſures which had been purſued by the Committee, and profeſſed himſelf to be one of thoſe who thought that, even if we had peace, we ſhould for ſome time ſtill experience a preſſure.

A warm converſation took place between Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Sir *F. Burdett Jones*, Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Grey*, and Mr. *Tierney*, in conſequence of Mr. Wilberforce's ſaying that an uncouth, unuſual, and ſtrange union ſubſiſted between an hon. member (Mr. G.) and perſons who promulgated certain ſpeeches in that Houſe.

Mr. *Tierney* moved that Mr. W's words be taken down; but afterwards (we underſtand, for the gallery was ordered to be cleared) he withdrew his motion.

The addreſs was then agreed to, and it was ordered to be preſented to the king.

November 27.

Mr. *Tierney* made his promiſed motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation. He obſerved, that a trial of eight years had proved the incompetency of miniſtry to the ſucceſsful conduct of the war. He drew a parallel between the preſent and the ſeven years war. In the latter, 76,000 men were employed, 111,000,000 of money expended: yet then we retained Canada, and three of the French Weſt-India iſlands; but now that we employ 139,000 men, excluſive of the troops and militia in Ireland, India, &c. and had ſpent 200 millions, when we laſt attempted to negotiate, we offered to reſign all our conqueſts from the French as the price of peace. We had been beaten from Corſica and Toulon. We had ranſomed our army in Holland, and been foiled in our expedition againſt Oſtend, Quiberon, Teneriff, Belliſle, Ferrol, and Cadiz. There was not, in fact, a port from the Texel to Leghorn that had not witneſſed the diſcomfiture of a Britiſh force. The government had men and money in abundance, and was unreſtrained in its arrangements; yet from theſe nothing but diſgrace had reſulted, excepting diſguſt and diſcontent in thoſe armies whoſe honour and lives were thus wantoned with. Mr. Tierney next adverted

adverted to the conqueſt of Myſore, and obſerved, that, however ſplendid the attainment, it was fully counterpoiſed by the eſtabliſhment of the French in Egypt. Government, although receiving upwards of 200,000l. a year for ſecret ſervice, were wholly ignorant of the deſtination of the French until they took poſſeſſion of the country, and which, when willing to relinquiſh, they compelled them to retain. In St. Domingo, after the ſacrifice of ſeveral thouſand men, and of upwards of ten millions of pounds, we had ſuffered a black colony to be erected, which menaces Jamaica and our other Weſtern poſſeſſions; thus rendering our territories in the Eaſt and Weſt both equally inſecure. When the war commenced, we were confederate with nearly all the powers of Europe; but now our allies are reduced to Portugal, dependant on us for ſupport; Naples, menaced with invaſion; and Auſtria, who, in the midſt of profeſſions of cloſe alliance, made a ſeparate peace at Campo Formio. Ruſſia, by the detention of our ſhips, was now in actual hoſtility, and would direct the angry reſentment of the North againſt us. At the commencement of the year, Miniſters had peremptorily refuſed to treat with "a Corſican Uſurper, the child and champion of Jacobiniſm;" and now they are paying Auſtria to be admitted in a joint negotiation with him. He adverted to the circumſtance of government keeping men four years in confinement without even information upon oath, to the increaſed influence of the Crown, the ſufferings of the poor, and the abridgements of the comforts experienced by the middle claſſes, in conſequence of the load of taxation impoſed by the preſent Miniſtry, and the depreciation of money by the unlimited iſſue of paper. The intereſt and charges of the national debt in 1792 amounted to 10,325,000l. The intereſt on debt created ſince that period amounted to eight millions and an half, income tax 5,800,000l. convoy tax 1,200,000l. making an addition of 15 millions and an half to the annual charge in 1792. He then entered into a long ſeries of financial ſtatements, to prove the inſtability of the Miniſter's preſent ſyſtem of finance, that the income tax would be made perpetual, that the loweſt peace eſtabliſhment to be expected muſt exceed twenty-eight millions ſterling, and that the people, to exiſt, muſt emigrate.

Mr. *Pitt* thought the Houſe ſhould more immediately confine its conſideration to the alleviation of thoſe grievances connected with the ſcarcity, which had been the peculiar cauſe of its being aſſembled, than to enter into a wide and diverſified field of ſpeculative argument. Motions ſimilar to that, now propoſed were ſeldom made, and with two exceptions, never in modern times acceded to, and neither of theſe inſtances bore reference to exiſting circumſtances. The Houſe, he conceived, could not entertain the diſcuſſion of the motion, as it referred to the ſubject of the war, becauſe, on the arguments now adduced, it had already been often decided. An invidious compariſon had been made between the atchievements of our navy and army; but he affirmed with confidence, that all our military exploits had redounded to the honour and glory of the Britiſh arms, whenever we had an opportunity of meeting the enemy fairly in the field. The victory of the Nile electrified every power in Europe, and Miniſters were entitled to a ſhare of praiſe for their vigilance in directing our naval operations; the fleets of France were ſo crippled or confined, that only one inſtance occurred of their being able to elude the vigilance of our cruizers, when they ſailed to Cadiz to lead the Spaniſh navy captive to Breſt; he adverted to our conqueſts in the Weſt Indies, and of Malta, which latter, he obſerved, would in our poſſeſſion be as great an annoyance to the French colony in Egypt, as the French poſſibly could be to our conqueſts in India; and ſtated, in reference to the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, that even was Holland in cloſe amity with this country, it would be inconſiſtent with the intereſt of each ſtate to confide theſe places to the precarious tenure of the Dutch government. The want of faith or ſucceſs on the part of our allies ſhould not be aſcribed as crimes to Government, who could not controul the viciſſitudes of human affairs; yet, amidſt innumerable difficulties, the country had proudly triumphed: our independence, our conſtitution, and our colonies, were preſerved; the ſpirit of Jacobiniſm, which had been ſown in the kingdom, was repreſſed or annihilated; and nearly all the maritime poſſeſſions of our enemies were in our power. Of the reported embargo on Engliſh ſhipping in Ruſſia, although he had not received any official communication on the ſubject, he apprehended it to be correct, although this country certainly had not furniſhed any cauſe for ſuch procedure. He replied minutely to each argument adduced by Mr. Tierney; and, by inſtancing the circumſtance of Exchequer bills bearing a premium, contended, that increaſed paper-currency had no operation in the riſe of proviſions. Conſidering that the meaſure was ſolely calculated to encourage the enemy, and excite alarms and deſpondency at home, he gave it his decided negative.

Mr. *Canning* and Mr. *Dundas* oppoſed the motion; the latter repeating, that, on a general review of the war, he conſidered it eminently ſucceſsful.

Meſſrs. *Grey*, *W. Smith*, and *Jones*, and *Sir F. Burdett Jones*, urged the neceſſity of the propoſed enquiry; and at two o'clock in the morning the Houſe divided—for the motion, 37; againſt it, 157.

H. OF LORDS.

November 28.

The Earl *Camden* preſented the report from the Select Committee, to whom had been referred that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech relative to the dearneſs of proviſions; the ſubſtance of which is given in vol. LXX. p. 1203.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 1.

Mr. *Sheridan*, previous to entering on his motion, deſired that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech which referred to the late negotiations between this country and France might be read. This being done by the clerk, the Hon. Gentleman ſtated, that he conceived all perſons who had heard that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech relating to the papers preſented to the Houſe, muſt have expected that Miniſters would have made ſome obſervations on them. This not being the caſe, he ſhould take that office upon himſelf. He then entered at great length into the origin of the war, the deſertion of our allies, and the neceſſity there was for our making peace. "There was not a ſingle Continental power (he ſaid) with whom we had connected ourſelves during the war, that had not deceived, defrauded, and deſerted us. Our great and magnanimous ally, the Emperor Paul, in particular, on whoſe account a Britiſh ſubject had been impriſoned and heavily fined, had not only abandoned our alliance, but had been changed into an inveterate and incenſed enemy. From accounts recently received, it appeared, that he had not merely ſeized upon our ſhipping, but, by a ſtill greater ſtretch of deſpotiſm, had put the captains of our veſſels into priſon. Under theſe circumſtances, coupled and connected with the conduct of all of our allies, without a ſingle exception, it became highly incumbent upon the Houſe to take into their moſt ſerious conſideration whether we ought ſtill to perſiſt in ſuffering foreign engagements to be a bar to our entering into a negotiation with the enemy." He concluded a very able ſpeech with moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him to omit no opportunity, conſiſtent with the good faith of the country, and the dignity of his Majeſty's Crown, for entering into a ſeparate negotiation with France for a ſpeedy and honourable peace. And further, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed not to enter into a new foreign engagement which may prove a bar to ſeparate negotiation."

Mr. *Wyndham* ſaid, he did not think it neceſſary to follow the wide field of obſervation the Hon. Gentleman had entered into. The main ſcope of his argument was, that it was for the intereſt of this country to decline that aſſiſtance it might derive from foreign powers, and try its exertions ſeparately—a propoſition extremely difficult to be maintained. Which, he would aſk, was the moſt likely to enable us to continue the operations of war with effect, or to attain a peace, the continuing the conteſt by ourſelves, or with that co-operation we had hitherto derived from the aſſiſtance of our allies? It was to be regretted that there was cauſe for blaming the conduct of thoſe allies, and that this country had but juſt reaſon not to be ſatisfied with their conduct. They had certainly ſhewn inſtances of the utmoſt diſregard to their own intereſts. They had done that which ever had been, and ever will be, the ruin of confederacies. It did not, however, follow, becauſe they had purſued their ſeparate intereſts, and deſerted the cauſe they had engaged in, that this country had derived no benefit whatever from the aſſiſtance they had before given. That a power allied with us thought proper to abandon our cauſe, was a circumſtance which he deeply regretted; but it was to be recollected, that, even in the purſuit of its own aggrandizement, it might afford eſſential ſervice to the country whoſe cauſe it had left. The country was to be conſidered with reference to what its ſituation would have been if the war had not taken place; it was, in every ſenſe of the word, a war of compulſion that we had entered into. We were indebted to it for our exiſtence; that here we were alive, whether merry or not he did not know; but that we enjoyed a degree of proſperity unknown in the annals of the country, that we abounded in wealth, that our conſtitution, cuſtoms, manners, and laws, remained unpolluted by the French Republican principles, which thoſe councils the Hon. Gentlemen had adverted to would have introduced, and to which Tuſcany, Genoa, Switzerland, and Holland, owed their deſtruction. The laſt, but not the leaſt topic, the Hon. Gentleman referred to, was Peace. He had ſaid, he could not be ſincere in his wiſhes for peace with France. True it was, he could not be ſincere; becauſe, if he were, he ſhould think of two evils he preferred the greateſt. He would tell the Hon. Gentleman frankly and fairly, that the danger of a peace with France might have ſome abatement by the want of faith on the part of the people in Jacobinical principles, and the right of man as founded upon them; but ſtill the grounds of his opinion were not in the leaſt changed.

Mr.

Mr. *Grey* ſaid, that, from the plain and honeſt declaration of his principles which the Right Hon. Gentleman had now made, the publick can be at no loſs to diſcover his real view; and, if the Right Hon. Gentleman's friends go all the length he goes, the country will ſurely at length open their eyes to their true ſituation, and begin ſeriouſly to conſider what they have to expect from the continuance of their adminiſtration. The Right Hon. Gentleman tells us, that the conſequence of not going to war at the time when we engaged in the preſent conteſt would have been the loſs of our religion, of our commerce, of our liberty, of our laws, of all our domeſtic enjoyments. Whatever may be that Hon. Gentleman's opinion, there are few people of this country who would not wiſh that the comforts they enjoyed at the beginning of this conteſt were reſtored to them; who would not take the chance of all theſe probable calamities, to have poſitive and certain happineſs again viſit their abodes; who do not think that any danger from external principles could place us, as a nation, in a more perilous ſtate than that in which we now ſtand. If, having undertaken the defence of Holland, we had ſucceeded in protecting it againſt the French arms; if, having engaged to reſcue Belgium from the yoke of France, our efforts had been crowned with ſucceſs; if, having wiſhed to ſave Savoy from her graſp, we had obtained our end; if, deſiring to confine her dominions to the Rhine, we had accompliſhed our object; if, being deſirous to drive her back within her antient limits, we had gained our purpoſe; if we had been fortunate in any of theſe ſchemes, there would be ſome colour of reaſon for congratulation; but under the actual ſtate of circumſtances, it is the height of abſurdity to talk of ſucceſs. Mr. Grey dwelt much upon the hoſtile ſpirit which, he ſaid, had been uniformly diſplayed by Miniſters, and concluded with giving his hearty aſſent to the motion.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid, this motion, if he underſtood it rightly, ſhould have worn a different ſhape. It ſhould have been a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to withdraw his confidence from his preſent Miniſters, and to remove them from his councils. But, if the Hon. Gentleman meant to go this length, they ſhould have ſhewn that France had manifeſted an unequivocal deſire for peace, and the great man Buonaparte, had been ſincere in the ſame degree as they accuſe the preſent Miniſters of inſincerity. Buonaparte had, however, never talked but in looſe terms of a general peace. The treaty with Auſtria had now nearly three months to run; and the queſtion was ſimply, whether we ſhould renounce the only powerful ally which remained in ſtrict adherence to the coalition. As to the cauſe of the war, which the Hon. Gentleman and his friends ſo much condemned, Mr. Dundas never gave himſelf much trouble who were the aggreſſors. This was a refinement of reaſoning which the ſubject did not demand. But, although he did not now enter into a long diſquiſition, he knew very well that France was the aggreſſor. Had we not gone to war, this country could not have long exiſted. The induſtrious diſſemination of Jacobiniſm, and the reception of Jacobinical emiſſaries on viſits to both countries, menaced the deſtruction of the ſtate! He rejoiced, however, to ſee the return of the honourable phalanx on the other ſide. Their appearance in that Houſe was much more commendable than mixing in public ſocieties, to gratify their ambition without, rather than within theſe walls! Their ſanction to ſuch meetings muſt be attended with miſchief rather than good to ſociety; and might tend to bring the Houſe of Commons into diſrepute, whoſe character and reſpectability it ought to be their endeavour to juſtify and ſupport againſt the calumny of the ignorant and preſuming. Mr. Dundas rejoiced to ſee ſo many young men return to the Houſe, to diſcharge the duty which they owed to their conſtituents; he rejoiced to ſee them enter into the liſts, and contend as intellectual gladiators for victory; he rejoiced to ſee them fraternizing and embracing each other, by incitements to battle againſt their political opponents in Parliament, rather than deſcending from the eminence of ſtateſmen and patriots, by mixing with perſons whoſe lives were of a miſchievous caſt, and a reproach to men of ſuch diſtinguiſhed talents! He concluded by ſaying he ſhould give his negative to the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a ſhort review of the arguments againſt the motion, proceeded to notice the manner in which it had been treated. The intelligence which arrived this very day was ſuch as offered matter for very ſerious conſideration. The movements of Pruſſia againſt Cuxhaven, &c. on one hand, and of Ruſſia againſt the Porte, required, in his opinion, all the ſerious attention of Miniſters. Yet, when matters of ſuch moment were brought forward, the Right Hon. Gentleman thought proper to treat them lightly and with ridicule. If gentlemen like his hon. friend (Mr. Grey) found their efforts unavailing, and had of courſe abſented themſelves, and choſe at the preſent criſis to come forward, was that a reaſon why their abſence ſhould now be conſtrued into a crime? In his opinion, the arguments of his Hon. Friend were unanſwered, and unanſwerable.

On a diviſion there appeared, Ayes 35; Noes 153.

(To be continued.)

39. *Report of the Commiſſion of Arts to the Firſt Conſul* Bonaparte, *on the Antiquities of* Upper Egypt, *and the preſent State of all the Temples, Palaces, Obeliſks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of* Philoe, Syene, Thebes, Tentyra, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, *&c. &c. from the Cataracts of the* Nile *to* Cairo; *with an accurate Deſcription of the Pictures with which they are decorated, and the Conjectures that may be drawn from them reſpecting the Divinities to whom they were conſecrated. Tranſlated from the* French *of Citizen* Ripaud, *Librarian to the Inſtitute of* Egypt.

"FIVE immenſe palaces and 34 temples ſtill remain, while the only private habitation that could be diſtinguiſhed was ſo encumbered with rubbiſh as to offer but a very imperfect notion of its deſign." (p. 9.) The French have ſo far eſtabliſhed themſelves in Egypt, that they can travel over and ſurvey with ſecurity, and examine and plan its antient buildings with leiſure. After enumerating the labours of former travellers, P. Lucas, Sicard, Mailliet, Vanſleb, Savary, Granger, Norden, and Pococke, the reporter gives a decided preference to the laſt, as "the moſt learned of them all, and his deſcriptions approach neareſt to the truth. Nor was he deficient either in activity or reſolution. Almoſt every thing that he himſelf wrote is good, but the drawings, which he cauſed others to execute, are very inaccurate." (p. 4.) This has been acknowledged by his contemporaries. The French commiſſioners begin their tour where the biſhop ends, at Philoe.

Syene, *Aſſouan.*

Iſle of Elephantine.

Comm Ombo, *Ombos.*

Gibel el Silſili. *Pococke,* Hagar Silcily.

Edfou, *Apollinopolis magna.*

Elethia, or El Kab, *Bubaſte,* not noticed by Pococke.

Eſne, *Latopolis.*

Erment, *Hermonthis.*

Thebes.

Luxor.

Karnac.

Medinet Habou.

El Gournou. Pococke, I. p. 78, El Gourney.

Cous, *Apollinopolis parva.*

Kept, *Coptos.*

Dendera, *Tentyra.*

Garvel Sharkie, *Antæopolis.* Pococke's Gava Kiebre; Norden's Gau Sherkie.

Siout, *Lycopolis.*

Schickabade, *Antinopolis.* Pococke's *Enſineh,* or *Ebadie,* p. 73.

Archmounein. Pococke's. Archemounain, *Hermopolis magna.*

Fayoume. Pococke's Faiume, *Arſinoe*; which our travellers, however, place near the Arab city Medinet el Fars.

Metrahenny and Mohannan. *Memphis.*

The pyramids of Sakkara and Gize.

Matarie, *Heliopolis.*

The ſtyle and plan of the temples, palaces, and ſepulchral grottoes in theſe ſeveral places, are briefly deſcribed, together with their paintings and basreliefs, hiſtorical and hieroglyphical. The author calls it "a very haſty account of the labours which have engaged the commiſſion of the arts. The work which it propoſes to publiſh, under the auſpices of the firſt Conſul, will give a more correct idea of what it has done than the moſt circumſtantial hiſtory can produce."

"A colony from Ethiopia peopled Egypt, following the courſe of the river which waters it. The firſt who fixed here were the Troglodytes, inhabitants of grottoes formed by nature in the rocks. The moſt antient monuments are thoſe neareſt the tropics. At Philoe two temples have been deſtroyed, of whoſe materials others have been re-built which ſtill remain. Thus a generation of monuments may be ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed, and the age of each of them is triple that of the moſt antient ſtate of Europe." (p. 7.) This generation of monuments, we are told, p. 33, "would throw back the conſtruction of the firſt buildings to an epocha anterior to that which the Chriſtians aſſign to the creation of the world." This extravagant antiquity has been aſſerted by the Hindoos, and by Brydone in his account of Etna; and both have received their confutation, as has their imitator Volney alſo. Egypt is ſtyled "the cradle of architecture." The Greeks are here ſaid to have borrowed the form of the Egyptian columns, and the plan of their moſt elegant temples. "The paintings relate to the Egyptian gods, and repreſent offerings and ſacrifices, as well as ſubjects connected with aſtronomy and agriculture. The attitudes in general are ſtiff and conſtrained, and no regard is paid to perſpective. The drawing of the human figure is ſometimes diſguſting, while that of the animals

animals frequently approaches to perfection." (p. 14.) "The history of the progress of civilization is shewn in the basso-relievos or the paintings in fresco, which represent the various labours of the antient Egyptians, hunting, fishing, tillage, harvest, navigation, the traffick of the money-changers, military exercises, the practice of arts and trades, with marriage and funeral ceremonies, are represented in a thousand places*." "The grottoes are decorated in the smallest recesses with paintings and hieroglyphics; whose colours retain all their original freshness and brilliance. The figures which have not been coloured have received a polish equal to that of the finest stucco." (p. 17.) "In every part of Upper Egypt, near the site or ruins of an antient temple, the tombs of its inhabitants may be found in the mountains, and the history of every Egyptian who is buried there is traced on the wall." (p. 19.) "Astronomical subjects are engraved under the porticos and in the vestibules of the temples, as if the priests thought that a regard for the sciences was the best preparative for the duties of religion†." (p. 10.) "One of the four remaining zodiacs is in the temple at Esne." (p. 45.)

"The second grotto of El Kab contains very minute descriptions of the process of embalming." (p. 44.) The pictures in the ruins between the Memnonium and Medinet Abou agree with the description by Diodorus Siculus in the tomb of Osmandyas; sieges, battles, victories, and triumphs, arms, furniture, habits. "There are also pictures in the palace at Karnac which represent the ceremonies of initiation, while others display the progress of love." (p. 55.) Even the stone coffers of the treasury are described as remaining at Medinet Habou. (p. 66.) "The sepulchres of the rich are exhausted. None of the mummies sold by the people of the country are dressed in the envelope on which the figure of Death was painted. A few fragments of these envelopes are all that now appear. No traveller has found the MSS. on papyrus which the mummies of distinguished persons never failed to inclose, and are the most antient that have been preserved, and appear to contain, in hieroglyphical characters, the prayers for the dead, and are decorated with drawings resembling the pictures on the walls of the sepulchres*." (p. 77.)

A map of the route is prefixed.

40. *Voyage pittoresque de la* Syrie, *&c.*

AFTER a long interval, we have received five Numbers of this interesting work, of which we have already given some account.

No. XI. contains,

Inside view of the gate called *Bab el Medynah*, at *Anthakyeh*, the antient *Antiochia*.

Antient sarcophagi on the road to Berytus.

View of *Sgeida*, the antient *Sidon*.

View of part of Jerusalem from the terrace of the Latin convent, shewing the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the great mosque on the site of the Temple.

Sepulchral monument of the kings of Judah [which its style of architecture and ornaments shews could not have been prior to the Roman times.]

Large general plan of the same.

No. XII. Cenotaph of *Caius Cæsar*. Plan and elevation.

View and plan of the more entire remains of the great gallery at *Palmyra*.

Triumphal arch at Palmyra. This arch, charged with well-preserved reliefs, of which we hope to see drawings on a larger scale, seems to have escaped our countrymen who visited these ruins.

Section of the mausoleum of *Iamblichus* and *Elabelus*.

* "Wherever men are described as employed in different works, there are always persons occupied in taking an account of them in a *volumen* or roll, with the *calamus* or pen formed of reeds. Nor is the œconomy of the flocks forgotten, as men are represented in the act of driving before them oxen, goats, and asses. They have, indeed, neglected no opportunity to heighten their imitation of nature by those traits which, being founded on a knowledge of the characters and habits of animals, must render it more exact. The most striking circumstance in the details of navigation relates to the form of the vessels. The different modes of fishing and bird-catching cannot be exceeded in the correctness of their representation." (pp. 42, 43.)

† This oblique insinuation refutes itself; for even the fashionable Ovid will tell us, that man was formed in an attitude to direct his views to the heavens:

"Os homini sublime dedit cœlumque tueri
Jussit." EDIT.

* We wish to recollect where these sepulchral MSS. are described or drawn. ED.

Third

Third view of the Antonine way to Baruth, with antient inſcriptions and bas-reliefs cut on the rock.

No. XIII. Outſide view of Babel el Medina gate at Antioch.

Towers in the city wall, miſcalled remains of Seleucus's palace.

Groupe of 16 pillars at Palmyra. This ſeems to be what is called, in Mr. Wood's plan, No. 18, the periſtyle of a temple, though wanting two of the number of columns.

Sepulchral monuments in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Entablature of the temple of the ſun.

Sepulchral monument hewn in the rock near Jeruſalem.

No. XIV. Remains of a magnificent building, which may have been the palace of Zenobia at Palmyra.

Section of the mauſoleum of Elabelus.

Inſide view of the ſame.

Elevation of the portico of the temple of the ſun at *Baalbek* (reſtored with a bas-relief on the pediment.)

View of *Cerine*, a city on the North coaſt of Cyprus.

View of the rock called *Youz Bir Euw*, or the 101 houſes between Cerine and Nicoria, in Cyprus.

No. XV. General ground plan of the temple of the ſun.

Portion of the great gallery.

A pilaſter on one ſide of the door in the ruins of a building near the temple of Neptune.

Mauſolea at the entrance of the valley leading to Palmyra.

Monaſtery of St. Anthony on the road leading to Tripoli.

Ruins of the monaſtery of *Cazzafani*, in the Iſland of Cyprus, and an antient ſarcophagus in the cloiſter.

With this number is delivered the author's apology for ſo long delaying his letter-preſs account of the plates, occaſioned by the diſappointment in paper, which was to have been the *grand Jeſus velin*, and had been bought a long time before for the purpoſe, but, after having been tried in the explanations delivered with the ſeven firſt Numbers, was found, after the ſtricteſt attention, to be unequal to ſuch a preſs-work as had been promiſed to the ſubſcribers. It is, therefore, after a very expenſive proceſs, given up, and a vellum paper provided, exactly like that employed by Didot in his ſuperb edition of Horace. The delivery of this paper is to take place, and the printing to begin, the 1ſt of next Fructidor, Aug. 18, 1800; and before the end of Pluvioſe, or January, 1801, the ſubſcribers may depend on receiving 20 or 25 ſheets of text, with the 19th and 20th Numbers; the intermediate plates to follow as faſt as poſſible, and the eight large plates promiſed in the proſpectus, and which are to diſtinguiſh the work from all other ſimilar voyages, are almoſt finiſhed.

Our readers may recollect the honourable mention made of M. Caſas, when in the Count de Choiſeul's ſervice, by Lady Craven (ſee our vol. LXIX. p. 238), and that ſeveral of the Iſtrian drawings were particularized by her.

41. *A deſcriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other natural Curioſities, in* Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, *and a Part of the Weſt Riding of* Yorkſhire. *By* John Houſman.

"THE following ſheets form part of a more extenſive topographical work by the ſame author; and a few copies have been printed for the accommodation and convenience of ſuch travellers as may think the whole work either too bulky or too expenſive. Beſides his own obſervations, made in the courſe of his different tours, the author has had recourſe to the works of ſeveral popular writers, from which he has extracted ſuch paſſages as appeared to him the moſt intereſting; and upon the whole has endeavoured to digeſt and arrange a conciſe and correct *Guide* to the *Lakes*, &c.; which he humbly hopes will be found an uſeful companion to the viſitors of the many ſcenes and uncommon works of Nature within the diſtrict. With reſpect to the ſeveral ſtations for views, he has confined himſelf to general directions, leaving to the artiſt of taſte to ſelect for himſelf ſuch as may beſt anſwer his particular purpoſe. Unexaggerated deſcriptions, in plain and ſimple language, are here principally aimed at; and if the author in any inſtance has failed in the truth and juſtneſs of his repreſentation, he intreats the candid reader to attribute ſuch inaccuracies either to ſome unperceived miſtake of his own, or to the miſinformation of others, and not to any deſign of paſſing a deception upon the publick. *Corby, June*, 1800." Advertiſement.

42. *Me-*

42. *Memorials of the Family of* Tufton *Earls of* Thanet; *deduced from various Sources of authentic Information.*

THE compiler and editor of this little piece of Britiſh biography and topography is Mr. Robert Pocock, bookſeller, at Graveſend, the hiſtory of which town he compiled and publiſhed 1797 (ſee our vol. LXVIII. p. 906 *), the ſucceſs of which has encouraged him to a ſecond trial. He has choſen the Tufton family for his ſubject, from the nearneſs of Rainham, the place of their interment. Mr. P. tells us, he "collected this hiſtory at his leiſure, with a view of connecting the actions of the noble family of the Tuftons: 1. for the information of thoſe concerned; 2. for that deſire of knowledge natural to him as a native of the county wherein thoſe illuſtrious perſons were born; 3. to mark the viſible decay of human kind; for, having viſited the mauſoleum of this noble family in Rainham church in the year 1790, and again in 1799, he could not but obſerve the great difference which had taken place in that interim in the ſtate of the coffins, the deficiency of which is here ſupplied from the pariſh regiſter, and likewiſe entries relating to the family from that of Hethfield. The Tuftons originate from a place of that name in Suſſex, antiently, as well as their name, written *Toketon*. Sir John Tufton was created a baronet, 1611; and his eldeſt ſon, Nicholas, a baron, 1625, and Earl of Thanet, 1628. Another earl obtained the barony of Clifford from his grandmother, Anne, the celebrated counteſs of Dorſet, Pembroke, and Montgomery. An account of the Clifford family and barony is introduced †." (p. 88—121.)

The preſent Earl of Thanet is the ninth in ſucceſſion, of whom nothing more is here ſaid.

We wiſh the compiler ſucceſs with this and all his future labours of the ſame kind.

43. *The Character of* Demetrius, *in a Sermon on Occaſion of the Death of the late Rev.* William Blake, *Forty-four Years Paſtor of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Congregation in* Crewkerne, Somerſet; *preached on the 7th of* April, 1799, *by* T. Thomas. *To which are added, the Addreſs and Prayer delivered at the Interment; by* Joſhua Toulmin, *D.D. With a Sketch of the Character, and an elegiac Poem to the Memory of the deceaſed, by* F. Webb. *Publiſhed by earneſt Requeſt.*

FROM John iii. 12, Mr. T. points out the duty of Chriſtian activity and exemplarineſs. "The queſtion is, what light we communicate to our fellow-creatures, wherein their intereſts are ſerved by us, what is the ornament we wear, what our talents, and where our exertion, for uſefulneſs. When ſtruck with the profligacy or indiſcretion of other men, let us not value ourſelves becauſe we labour not under ſuch diſgrace. Nor is it ſufficient that we are not even in the loweſt claſs of Chriſtians; let us be concerned to be rivals of thoſe whom mankind moſt bleſs, who in eternity will be moſt honoured." (p. 15.) And he concludes the improvement of this ſubject by characterizing the deceaſed object of it as the moſt affectionate friend and moſt able paſtor his congregation could have ſelected. The addreſs at the grave is equally expreſſive of his character and the ſolemnity of the occaſion. The ſame good character is held out in the eulogium and elegy on him by his friend and fellow-ſtudent at Daventry.

Mr. B. was deſcended from a collateral branch of the family of Admiral Blake. His grandfather, Malachi, was a non-conformiſt miniſter at Blagden, in the pariſh of Pitminſter, four miles from Taunton, and laid the foundation of the Diſſenting congregation at Wellington, co. Somerſet; and, adhering to the cauſe of the Duke of Monmouth, was on his defeat obliged to retire in diſguiſe to London. He had three ſons, John, Malachi, and William, a woollſtapler at Taunton. The youngeſt of eight children of the laſt of theſe was the ſubject of this publication; and Malachi, the ſecond ſon of Malachi, was ſettled as a miniſter at Langport, and thence moved to Blanford,

* This was followed by "Pocock's Graveſend Water-companion, deſcribing all the Towns, Churches, Villages, Pariſhes, and Gentlemen's Seats, as ſeen from the River Thames, between London Bridge and Graveſend Town; with Obſervations on whatever is worth remarking in that Diſtrict: calculated chiefly for the Amuſement and Entertainment of thoſe who frequent the Graveſend Paſſage-boats and Margate Hoys, and, for all Captains, Paſſengers, and Mariners in our Ports. Part I. from Graveſend to London; Part II. from London to Graveſend." 12mo.

† We cannot help regretting, that no artiſt has preſented the publick with a copy of the famous family picture at Skipton caſtle. EDIT.

Blanford, 1716, where he died 1760, having published an account of the fire which destroyed that town 1731, with an address to the inhabitants, and a sermon on the occasion; a charge at the ordination of the Rev. James Kirkup, at South Petherton, 1747; and a little pamphlet, intituled, "Kilmarnock's Ghost," with reference to Dr. Foster's attendance on that peer previous to his execution, written "from an apprehension that the Doctor had been superficial, if not erroneous, in the advice he gave him." Malachi, eldest son of William beforementioned, was a Dissenting minister, brought up under Dr. Doddridge; 1748, settled at Whitney 10 years, and for some years alternately at Fullwood near Taunton, and died 1795. William, the subject of this discourse, was born 1730; educated, 1749, under Dr. Doddridge and Dr. Ashworth; and, 1754, settled at Crewkherne; and was ordained to the pastoral office there 1757, which increasing debility and illness obliged him to resign Oct. 1798. He was twice married, and by his second wife left five children, of whom the eldest surviving, Malachi, is a physician at Taunton; William succeeds his father at Crewkherne; Downing has chosen the agricultural line; and there is one sister.

This sermon was briefly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 768.

44. *The* Christian *Ministry exemplified in* St. Paul. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of* Boston, *at the Visitation of the Rev.* John Pretyman, *D.D. Archdeacon of* Lincoln, May 7, 1800. *By* Charles Jerran, *M.A.*

THE character of St. Paul, here insisted on, from Acts xx. 24, is his intrepidity in his ministry, worthy of imitation by all Christian ministers in these times of Infidelity.

45. Richard *the First, commonly called* Cœur de Lion, *an Epic Poem, in Eighteen Books. By Sir* James Bland Burges, *Bart.*

IN the construction of the story, and the arrangements of the incidents, Sir James shews great judgement. The tale is told well, and in an interesting manner; the language and imagery are often beautiful, though seldom approaching the sublime; but the whole is too long; the versification and stanza are ill chosen, those of Spenser; and they perplex and sometimes offend the reader, however disposed for admiration and pleasure. The poem, however, must, taken altogether, be allowed to be an effort of genius, learning, and taste, very honourable to the author. It opens in the following manner:

"The lion-hearted Monarch, who display'd
His banner on Judæa's shore, I sing.
Immortal Muse! impart thy pow'rful aid:
From the Æonian mount, with rapid wing,
Descending, heav'nly inspiration bring:
Teach me to trace th' effects of Austrian hate,
And the foul wrongs of Gallia's treach'rous King:
To tell how RICHARD, long oppress'd by Fate,
O'er adverse Hell prevail'd, and grew by suff'rings great."

46. *The Necessity of Union among* Christians, *that, with one Heart and one Mouth, they may glorify* God. *A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on* Sunday, August 24, 1800. *By* Robert Luke, *B D. Fellow of* Sidney Suffex *College.*

EPISTLE dedicatory to the Reader: "Receive, reader, with all readiness of mind, what is designed for thy good. If elevated in thy station, and learned, be not fastidious as to the merit of my composition; consider how very proper it is in the author of a sermon to study plainness, for the accommodation of common capacities, rather than elegance for the admiration of scholars. If low, and not well informed on religious subjects, be thankful that another hath studied for thee, and offers to communicate his knowledge. If not as yet converted and restored to the fold of the true shepherd and bishop of souls, forget not that, as a duly authorized embassador of reconciliation, I have given thee warning; I have beseeched, I have instructed thee, that thou mayest be enabled to escape out of the miseries of this sinful world into the city of the great King, a city of refuge indeed, for, if thither thou escapest, thy soul shall live. If, what I should rejoice to find thee, an Israelite indeed, receive the unfeigned love of one who hopeth and trusteth that he is a member of the same body with thyself. Reader, shouldst thou be benefited, my chief object with thee will be attained; for, though I should not unfeelingly decline the consolation of thy good opinion, or the reward of thy gratitude, yet ought I to acknowledge it; the Master whom I would serve in serving thee is alone sufficient for all my wants, and more than enough for my

my recompence. Oh! how shall any minister of the Gospel, whatever be his circumstances, whether he abound or suffer need, whether he be most full or most destitute of earthly patronage, be able to decline the work of his calling, as if the good of that promise of the Lord of the vineyard were not sufficient to awaken all his attention, and to excite all his utmost diligence! 'He that watereth shall be watered also himself.' Respectfully, and with sincere regard, yours, THE AUTHOR."

This is a plain, good discourse, pointing out, from Eph. iv. 4, 5, 6, Unity of body among the society of Christians, supported by Unity of spirit; and, as the body is one, and the spirit one, so is the head one, one lord and saviour of the body; and, as all the members have the same evidence provided for them to trust in the mercy and goodness of their heavenly Father, there must, of necessity, be among them but one faith; there is also one baptism for the remission of sins, and one holy and blessed spirit, so united as to be one with Christ. He proceeds to warn against the rapid strides of Schism against the doctrine, worship, and government, of the Church. In the notes annexed he observes, that St. Paul mentions no other order than baptism; because he was probably persuaded that fidelity to the covenant of baptism would necessarily secure the observance of all the other ordinances of the law of Christ, whose authority is the sanction of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as the authority of the Apostles is the sanction of the two ordinances, episcopal confirmation and episcopal ordination. All men are obliged not only to believe in the means for the attainment of righteousness, but also openly to confess their faith.

47. *The Afflictions of* England *a Warning from* God. *A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on* Sunday, November 2, 1800.

MR. L, who in the former sermon "endeavoured to persuade his countrymen to consider the things which are more excellent, endeavours now, not a little influenced by the signs of the times, to persuade them to consider the ingredients of temporal felicity." In this, from Ps. cxxvii. 1. he shews the duty of nations and individuals to attend to the instructions of Holy Writ, "in which we are taught, as at the mouth of God, not only the duties but even the rewards and punishments of *nations* and *men*." Not that we are to suppose that "every exalted nation is righteous. No. Exaltation, though promised to a nation as the sure reward of righteousness, is yet, we are taught, permitted to be attained, on account of very different views in the councils of Divine Providence. A *wicked nation* may be exalted consistently with the doctrines of Scripture, for two reasons — either because it is considered as approaching the crisis of its own judgements, or, otherwise, as an instrument prepared for the execution of divine judgments in some foreign land; and that, when overthrown, its fall may be understood as an instrument of a more severe and a more exemplary punishment." "The improvement of such reflections is the indispensable necessity of national repentance and change of conduct; and, if this conclusion could but be thought applicable to the situation and circumstances of our own country, and, as such, suffered duly to restore the mind, and to influence the heart of ourselves and countrymen, no means of relief, I am persuaded, would be found more speedily effectual for the removal of national burthens." Mr. L. with emphasis exerts the privilege his station confers on him, and declares that, "though it would be a very odious exercise of his talents were he to particularise all the numerous and very grievous offences of this disordered country, as they pass in contemplation before his mind, and disquiet and depress his spirit, yet, could he persuade himself that his faculties were as fully prepared for such an arduous work, no consideration of personal danger or disrepute among men would be able, he trusts, to deter him from it." (p. 12.)

48. *Wisdom, Religion, and Courage, essential Requisites in the Character of a Magistrate. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, &c.* September 28, 1799, *before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By* Thomas Bowen, *M. A. Chaplain of* Bridewell *Hospital, and Minister of* Bridewell *Precinct, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.* [See an account of Mr. B's death in vol. LXX. p 92.]

GOVERNMENT, being of divine institution, cannot be kept up without the

the requisites above mentioned in the instruments appointed under God to exercise it. Wise and understanding men were to be chosen to be made rulers under the Jewish theocracy. These qualifications having been exemplified in him, who, at the delivery of this sermon from Deut. i. 31, filled the chair, "that the future objects of the citizens' choice should be endowed with like qualities, the nature of the times and the high distinction of this preeminent city peculiarly demand."

49. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Judges, Aldermen, and Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, and the City Officers, on the 15th of* June, 1800, *being the first* Sunday *in* Trinity *Term. By* William George Freeman, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

RECOMMENDS the duty and encouragement of prayer, from Matt. vi. 6.

50. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Langton juxta Partney, *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Sunday, June 8, 1800, *being the first Day appointed for a public Thanksgiving to* Almighty God *for the providential Protection of the King from the late atrocious Attempt against his sacred Person. By the Rev.* Robert Uvedale, *M. A. of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge, *and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of* Manchester.

FROM 1 Pet. ii. 17, Mr. U. inculcates obedience and submission to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and to the established form of government under which we live; and, in an advertisement prefixed to this discourse, informs the publick, that a list of the writings on the Hebrew and other Oriental languages, intended for publication by him, may be seen in our vol. LXVI. p. 465; and that Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, has examined the works, and has given them his testimonial of approbation.

51. *Secret Anecdotes of the Revolution of the 18th* Fructido (Sept 4, 1797), *and new Memoirs of the Persons deported to* Guiana; *written by themselves: containing Letters from Gen.* Ma[illegible], *Messieurs* Barthelemy, Tronçon du Coudray, Laffond Ladebat, De la Rue, *&c. &c. A Narrative of Events that took Place at* Guiana *subsequent to the Escape of* Pichegru, Ramel, *&c. A Picture of the Prisons of* Rochefort, *by* Richer Serfy. *An authentic Account of the Captivity and Escape of Sir* Sidney Smith. *A Memoir, by* Barbé Marbois, *&c. &c. forming a Sequel to the Narrative of Gen.* Ramel *Translated from the* French.

THE narrative, to which this is a supplement, was reviewed vol. LXIX. p. 778. The present work has gone through two editions; the last much improved both in information and arrangement. The first chapter forms a complete history of the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1797. The narrative of events that took place at Guiana after the escape of the eight exiles is but a series of aggravated captivity of those who remained, of which the several letters of all to their relations in Europe are but unavailing complaints. The dungeons of Rochefort, described by Richer Serfy, editor of the "l' Accusateur Publique," a paper remarkably bold and obnoxious to the Directory, are unparalleled in the history of regal tyranny. Of the sixteen first deported to Guiana six died at Sinamary: Murinais, Tronçon de Coudray, Rovere, Bourdon Deloise, Villeurnois, and Brothier; and two remain there, Barbe Marbois, and Laffond Ladebat; eight escaped: Pichegru and De la Rue now in Germany, whither Dossonville is gone with Willet; Ramel with his friend Dumas at Altona, near Hamburgh; Aubrey, if living, at Hamburgh; Barthelemy on the Continent, his faithful friend Le Tellier died on his passage from Demerary to London. Twelve of the deported in the frigate La Decade have effected their escape, but with what success is uncertain. Brothier was a minister of religion, exprofessor of mathematics, and during the revolution an agent to Louis XVIII. condemned to ten years' imprisonment by a military commission, and deported with the first cargo. His death will deprive the world of various works which he intended to publish from the MSS. of his uncle; and among others an edition of Pliny, the notes on which alone would have been highly important to those, who are desirous of comparing the knowledge of the antients, relative to Natural History, with that of the moderns." (p. 120.) We have learned that, up to the present time, of the newly deported persons two have died at Aprouavac; nine at Cayenne and the rest of the colony; fourteen at Conamana; three at Sinamary; in all, twenty-nine in twenty-five days; sixty are sick at Conamana; five at Sinamary; and

twenty

twenty at leaſt in various parts of Guiana. Among theſe were a number of prieſts. The narrative of the eſcape of Sir Sidney Smith, being of moſt intereſt to our readers, we particularly recommend to their attentive peruſal.

52. *Memoirs of the Life of* Charles Macklin, *Eſq. principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums; which contain his Criticiſms on, and Characters and Anecdotes of,* Betterton, Booth, Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Moſſop, Sheridan, Foote, Quin, *and moſt of his Contemporaries; together with his valuable Obſervations on the Drama, on the Science of Acting, and on various other Subjects; the Whole forming a comprehenſive but ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Stage, which includes a Period of One Hundred Years. By* James Thomas Kirkman, *of the Honourable Society of* Lincoln's Inn.

THERE is little in theſe volumes to recommend the ſubject of them, whoſe birth is antedated *nine years*; his biographer aſſerts that he was born two months before the battle of the Boyne, 1690; while himſelf aſſerted he was born in 1699. Till 1733, when he firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the London ſtage, he appears to have been an arrant *Pickle*; and he always went by the name of the *Wild Iriſhman*, which his brutal overbearing manners fully juſtified; nor has the ſoftening pen of the biographer, who is his relation and friend, exculpated him in the affair of Hallam's death, in the trial for which nothing but the great exertions of Fleetwood, the manager, ſaved his life. His theatrical life was made up of rivaling ill-nature and diſpute, feuds and conteſts with managers; he was the very Jew that Shakſpeare drew; and, when he quitted the ſtage, he failed in his deſign of a tavern, and a courſe of lectures on miſcellaneous ſubjects.

(To be continued.)

53. *A Treatiſe on the Commerce and Police of the River* Thames; *containing an hiſtorical View of the Trade of the Port of* London, *and ſuggeſting the Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a Legiſlative Syſtem of River Police: with an Account of the Functions of the various Magiſtrates and Corporations exerciſing Juriſdiction on the River, and a general View of the penal and remedial Statutes connected with the Subject. By* P. Colquhoun, *LL.D.*

NO Magiſtrate has taken ſo much pains to inveſtigate the ſubject of police, whether on land or water, as Mr. C. The unexampled magnitude of the navigation and commerce of the port of London, exemplified in his Iſt chapter, and the numerous depredations and injuries committed in it, recorded in the IId, IIId, and IVth, will enable the reader to form an accurate judgement of both ſubjects. Chap. VII. extends theſe injuries, ariſing from depredation, to every place where trade is carried on; and applies the legiſlative ſyſtem, intended as a preventative, to every commercial port in Great Britain. A ſource of general information (in many reſpects new), reſpecting the various authorities under whoſe juriſdiction the police of the river is conducted, will be found detailed in chap. X. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV.; while the penal laws, which attach to maritime offences, and particularly to local injuries, as they relate to the Thames above and below London bridge, cannot fail to be uſeful; and, to thoſe who follow nautical purſuits, the abridged view of the ſtatutes applicable to theſe offences, detailed in chap. XV. XVI. and the general regulations of the port of London, compriſed in chap. XVII. (a compendium never before publiſhed), cannot fail to be acceptable, ſince every material duty to be performed, and every evil to be avoided, is brought within a very narrow compaſs. Prevention rather than puniſhment led the author to record thoſe various proceedings, which conſtitute the maſs of turpitude which has ſo long afflicted the trade of the river Thames; whether from the lower claſs of labourers and others employed therein, or from part of the inferior officers of his Majeſty's revenue and other branches of the public ſervice. Theſe ſeveral characters, whether induſtriouſly or roguiſhly engaged, will be found new to the generality of readers. The marine police is propoſed to be maintained by a fund of 10,000l. raiſed by a ſmall tonage duty. The powers and functions of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City, as applying to the police of the river Thames and the port of London, are ſtated; alſo thoſe of the Trinity-houſe Corporation, and of the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, the eſtabliſhment of the Weſt India Dock Company. It is impoſſible for us to follow this inquiſitive inveſtigator through all his details: ſuffice it to recommend them to the public atttention, with a wiſh for the ſucceſs of his endeavours to make men honeſt — eſpecially

especially after they have so long tasted and enjoyed the sweets of the contrary practice.

54. *A Sermon on the Purity and Perfection of* Christian *Morality, delivered in the Meeting house*, Carbuncle Street, Cheshunt, Apr 27, 1800. *By* E. Cogan.

HOW far this preacher may be acceptable to those who sat under the late Mr. Worsley for so many years, is for them to determine. The publick will easily judge, that the printed doctrines of the one do not accord with those of the other. But those, who know what the influence of fashion on religion as on all other subjects is, will not wonder. "This discourse was written for the pulpit, not for the press. It is the first attempt at this species of composition after a ten years' total disuse. It was composed not in the stillness and retirement of the closet, but amidst the *actual offices* of a *laborious occupation*. [Mr. C. is a schoolmaster.] It is transcribed *verbatim* from the MS. from which it was preached, and printed at the request of the audience to whom it was delivered; and is now presented to the public, accompanied with no other wish of the writer than that it may contribute to promote the cause of Christian morality." There is nothing in this Christian sermon which may not be selected from the writings of Pagan philosophers. The piety here recommended is pure Theism, and Jesus is a mere moralist. Text, Matth. v. 8.

55. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at the Church of* St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, *on* Wednesday, March 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation to be observed as a Day of solemn Fast and Humiliation. By the Rev.* Arthur Onslow, *D. D. Dean of* Worcester.

FROM 1 Chron. vi. 34, 35, the Dean examines the rules by which just, wise, and religious nations will conduct war, respecting its motives and the reference on it to Heaven. In our own case the motives have been sufficiently powerful for engaging in and continuing the present conflict. "The kingdom was in perfect prosperity, when "*a little cloud*" in the South foreboded storms which threatened desolation to the world; a strange and portentous whirlwind burst forth on the Continent, turning rapidly every way, and menacing the overthrow of all religious establishments in its course.—In the midst of such formidable appearances, our government and legislature with prudence and foresight prepared the means of resisting an attack, which was not only directed against our civil and religious establishments, but against every blessing of every kind both temporary and eternal.—For a time it was permitted that their career should be pursued with success, and that the schemes of the ungodly should prosper, but, God be praised! their dominion is again contracted, whilst their pernicious principles are sinking under universal reprobation and contempt.—Thanks to protecting Providence, we have enjoyed and still continue to enjoy internal quiet and security. our happy constitution is unaltered and entire. We are governed by equal laws and protected by an equal administration of justice: Liberty in the truest sense of the word has here taken the deepest root; spread wide its branches; and overshadowed the land; while the poor are supported both by private charity and by public provision in a manner unparalleled in any other country," (11—15.) The application is obvious, that we should improve the successes with which we have been favoured, by turning from our sins, and abandoning iniquities of every kind.

56. *A Sermon, preached at* St Mary's, Guildford, *on* Wednesday, March 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By* T. H. Kingdon *Fellow of* Exeter *College*, Oxford. *Published by Desire.*

THE text is Ezra viii. 22, 23. The tendency of this discourse is the same as that of the foregoing, but the language not so flowery; and it concludes with apostrophes to peace and plenty.

57. Las Guerras Civiles; *or, The Civil Wars of* Granada, *and the History of the Factions of the* Zegries *and* Abencerrages, *Two noble Families of that City, to the final Conquest by* Ferdinand *and* Isabella. *Translated from the* Arabic *of* Abenhamin, *a Native of* Granada, *by* Ginez Perez de Hita, *of* Murcia, *and from the* Spanish *by* Thomas Rodd.

FROM this very curious book Dr. Percy, the present Bishop of Dromore, has taken the beautiful ballads of Alcanzor and Zayda and the Gentle River, published in the first volume of his Antient Ballads. The original Spanish consists of two volumes; but the events of the second happen 77 years after

after the conqueſt of the city and kingdom of Granada by Ferdinand and Iſabella, and relate to a rebellion in the Alpujarra mountains, forming in every reſpect a diſtinct hiſtory from the firſt volume. The tranſlator had to lament his inability to procure any memorials relative to the author, *Ginez Perez de Hita* of Murcia; but, in the courſe of tranſlating the ſecond volume, he chanced upon a ſtory ſo much to his honour, that he has thrown it into the uſual ſtyle of the romances or hiſtorical ballads, for which theſe volumes are ſo much celebrated; and our readers will find it in the poetical part of our miſcellany for the preſent month, p. 161.

"This book is written in a romantic ſtyle, which has given ſome occaſion to ſuppoſe it hiſtory and romance blended; but, I am perſuaded, (except in Abenamar's Sport of the Ring) it is drawn up with a ſtrict regard to hiſtorical veracity; and there appears to be ſufficient grounds for the opinion, as, in the courſe of tranſlating the ſecond part, rather than the ſecond volume of the book, the hiſtory of the rebellion in the Alpujarras, in more than four or five places, where one would conclude the author was falling into romance, we find his account confirmed by a very grave and ſenſible hiſtorian, Diego de Mendoza, who alſo wrote the Hiſtory of the Rebellion, an eye-witneſs to many of the events as Ginez Perez was himſelf. The ſecond volume is ready for the preſs; and the author is waiting only the favourable reception of the firſt to publiſh it."

The admirers of Spaniſh romances and ballads will be pleaſed with this publication; but, as the original Arabic MS. is not now to be found, it may be doubted whether this is a tranſlation or a compoſition of Ginez Perez. At any rate it is a tiſſue of fêtes, love, and combat, terminating at laſt in ſuch jealouſies and feuds, as made the kingdom of Grenada an eaſy prey to the arms of Ferdinand and Iſabella, and the laſt trophy of their conqueſts. This work may be an addition to romance, but it is none to true hiſtory.

"The antient ballads of Spain have an acknowledged pre-eminence over thoſe of other nations in point of excellence: Dr. Percy obſerves, none exceed thoſe of "Las Guerras Civiles." The Engliſh dreſs they now wear will, I hope, not appear wholly contemptible; and that the book, which is held in the higheſt eſtimation wherever the Spaniſh language is underſtood, may meet a favourable reception in this Country." (Preface, xviii.)

The ballads are tranſlated into the ſame meaſure as by Biſhop Percy, but in not ſo correct language.

Take one example, p. 154:

When thou ſeeſt the King thy brother,
Tell him I fell like a man;
That I died a faithful Chriſtian;
And foreſwore the Alcoran.

If this publication meets with encouragement, "will be ſhortly printed, in 3 or more volumes, a collection of the moſt antient ballads known, compriſing the whole hiſtory of the twelve peers of France and many other intereſting ſtories, alſo ſome few original ballads."

"It is requeſted no perſon will attempt to ſet the ballads in this or the ſmall volume to muſic, as they are already in the hands of an eminent compoſer, and will be publiſhed by ſubſcription, whereof due notice will be given."

58. *Proceedings of the Town of* Charleſtown, *In the County of* Middleſex, *and Commonwealth of* Maſſachuſetts, *in reſpectful Teſtimony of the diſtinguiſhed Talents and pre-eminent Virtues of the late* George Waſhington.—*A Prayer and Sermon, delivered at* Charleſtown, December 31, 1799, *on the Death of* George Waſhington, *late Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America, *who departed this Life at* Mount Vernon, *in* Virginia, *on the* 14th *of the ſame Month, in the* 68th *Year of his Age. With an additional Sketch of his Life. By* Jedidiah Morſe, *D D. Paſtor of the Church in* Charleſtown. *To which is prefixed, an Account of the Proceedings of the Town on the melancholy Occaſion. Written by* Joſiah Bartlett *Eſq.*

FROM Deut. xxxiv. 5, 7, 8, the preacher inſtitutes a compariſon between the Lawgiver of the Jews* and the aſſertor of the liberties of America. He does well to guard his partiality to his hero by telling that the *legiſlative* part of Moſes' character was of *divine* origin, and his *generalſhip* reſts ſolely on the authority of Joſephus, who probably thought he could not make too much of the founder of his nation to a Roman emperor. Yet, ſays his panegyriſt,

* Mr. Boucher was charged with comparing Waſhington with Abſalem. See LXIX. 956.

gyrist, "Like as was Moses, so was Washington, early instructed, both theoretically and practically, in the art of war." We always conceived that, as far as the art of war was concerned, military achievements and reputation devolved on JOSHUA, who may literally be styled the *Commander in chief*. He adds, "Never perhaps were coincidences in character and fortune, between any two illustrious men who have lived, so numerous and striking as between Moses and Washington. If the latter selected Moses as his model, he was certainly wise in his choice, and happy in his imitation. Both were born for great and similar achievements; to deliver, under the guidance of Providence, each the tribes of their respective countrymen from the yoke of oppression, and to establish them, with the best form of government and the wisest code of laws, an independent and respectable nation. Both were early and remarkably educated and qualified for their future elevated and various offices." (p. 30.)

The procession, assisted by "King Solomon's Lodge of Freemasons, *in ample form**, may have been solemn; but we have read better specimens of pulpit eloquence, both in prayer and preaching.

The particulars of his life, last illness, and interment, are inserted. It should seem, by the following passage in the account of the latter, p. 80, that his corpse was exposed to public view. "In the long and lofty portico at Mount Vernon now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honours to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive, a farewell view."

The tears of an empire may lament Washington. Will their grateful remembrance of him be exemplified in strict adherence to his example and advice, thus exhibited by General Lee in his funeral oration?

"Methinks I see his august image, and hear *falling* from his venerable lips these *deep-sinking* words: Cease, sons of America, lamenting our separation: go on, and confirm by your wisdom the fruits of our joint councils, joint efforts, and common dangers; revere religion, diffuse knowledge throughout your land, patronize the arts and sciences; let Liberty and Order be inseparable companions; controul party spirit, the bane of free government; observe good faith to, and cultivate peace with, all nations; shut up every avenue to foreign influence*; contract rather than extend national connection; rely on yourselves only; be American in thought, word, and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that union, which was the constant object of my terrestrial labours: thus will you preserve undisturbed, to the latest posterity, the felicity of a people to me most dear; and thus will you supply (if my happiness is aught to you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliss high Heaven bestows†."

59. *A Funeral Oration on the Death of General* Washington, *late President and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America, *who departed this Life at* Mount Vernon, *in* Virginia, *on* December 14, 1799, *in the 69th Year of his Age; delivered, at the Request of Congress, by Major-general* Henry Lee, *Member of Congress for* Virginia. *To which is subjoined, An Eulogy, by Judge* Minet.

OF the first, see the paragraph last quoted. The second is much alike.

60. *The Will of General* Washington: *To which is annexed, A Schedule of his Property, directed to be sold, and the Oration delivered by Major-general* Lee, *at the Request of Congress, at a Funeral Solemnity in* Philadelphia, *in Honour of the Memory of General* Washington.

"THE editor of this interesting document, relative to one of the most justly popular characters the world has ever seen, is well aware, that the republication of George Washington's will in this country would, at no time, require an apology; but, at a moment when legislative interference has become necessary to stem the influence of a destructive fashion in the invention of anomalous and absurd devises, there appears a peculiar propriety in fortifying the wise designs of the law, by the exhibition of a testament, that furnishes, in almost every line, an antidote to vanity and injustice. This in-

* Part of it, the General's *apron*, was laid on the coffin with his sword at his funeral.

* How well they observed this, let their transactions with France, and of France with them, declare.

† This may sound well in the mouth of a military orator; but it is not *Christian* doctrine.

ſtrument contains, as might have been expected, the ſentiments of that great and amiable man upon many of thoſe leading topics, which have divided the opinions of even wiſe and good men in every age; and if all that concerns the private hiſtory of this truly illuſtrious character is intereſting to the publick, theſe pages will be allowed to derive additional importance from the circumſtance of his acknowledging, that they had engaged many hours of his leiſure, were written wholly with his own hand, and publiſhed as his ſolemn act. Principles ſo avowed have the indubitable ſtamp of ſincerity. With whatever admiration we may have been accuſtomed to contemplate the hero who fought the battles of his country in war, or the ſtateſman who dictated the policy which governed her councils in peace; we ſhall ſurvey, with increaſed reſpect and ſuperior complacency, the man, who, after a long life in the public ſervice, and in the moſt trying ſituations, found nothing to be done when the ſummons of death called him to another and a better world. "I find," ſaid he, "no difficulty in dying—my will is made—my private affairs are ſettled, and my public buſineſs is not two days behind." Such a termination of ſuch a life abundantly juſtifies the avidity, with which we liſten to all that relates to his hiſtory and character. On peruſing this teſtament, the firſt obſervation which will occur to the diſcerning reader will probably be the entire omiſſion of articles of belief. He profeſſed the faith of the Church of England, and held religion to be of the higheſt importance to the happineſs of the individual and the community; but he appears to have conſidered the diſplay of any preciſe creed on this occaſion as unneceſſary, if not oſtentatious; the ſentiment of piety being a concern between God and his own ſoul. In conformity with this principle, he directed the moſt ſimple interment of his remains in the family vault. The maxims of life, which uſually influence prudent men, were regarded by this pattern of regularity with rigid exactneſs. The ſituation of his property is clearly detailed, and he tells us his debts were few, and none of them large. His legacies are bequeathed in terms of great kindneſs; and even thoſe of minor importance are accompanied with expreſſions of tenderneſs, calculated to make great impreſſions upon the objects of his regard by their benevolent ſimplicity. His comprehenſive mind, which reconciled the minutiæ of the deſk with the enlarged views of the cabinet, and the warineſs of experience with the prompt deciſion of youth, formed a perfect whole; becauſe every action had its ſource in principle, and nothing appeared to him to have been done, whilſt a ſingle act of duty remained to be performed. The political reſerve of George Waſhington, which, doubtleſs, reſulted from a thorough knowledge of the mixed and imperfect nature of our being, generated a degree of caution, which deſcended with him to the grave. He appears ſcrupulouſly to have declined deviſing any legacy, which might be conſtrued into a declaration reſpecting men and parties; on principles and meaſures, however, he ſpeaks with deciſion and earneſtneſs. His ſolicitude on the ſubject of national education is animated, patriotic, and full of liberal policy. On the delicate topicks of ſlavery and the ſlave-trade, his opinion is clearly deduced from the humane and judicious directions he has left for the manumiſſion of his own negroes. Whilſt he ſeems ſtrongly convinced of the rank injuſtice by which theſe children of miſery have been drawn from their native ſhores, his example recommends a gradual emancipation only, and that accompanied by ſuitable regulations for the inſtruction of the riſing generation, and adequate proviſion for thoſe whom age or diſeaſe have rendered incompetent to their own ſupport. At a period when wild theories of political union have produced ſcenes of horror, whoſe worſt effect, perhaps, is to have generated amongſt mankind an apathy to the privation of our deareſt rights, and a torpid acquieſcence in every encroachment upon thoſe genuine principles of freedom, by which liberal and enlightened nations deſerve to be governed; the votaries of liberty, and lovers of order, will turn with delight to this teſtamentary bequeſt as a ſolemn and expreſſive ratification of the principles by which George Waſhington was actuated in his political and revolutionary career; and of the conviction he felt of their juſtice to the lateſt hour of his exiſtence. The advocates of war, on any motives but of perſonal or national defence, will find no countenance in the

ſentiments

ſentiments and opinions of this illuſtrious general. The teſtator has expreſſed his reſpect for the courts of law eſtabliſhed in his country, but has taken unuſual pains to prevent any legal conteſt ariſing out of his will, and has even framed a clauſe expreſſly with that view. How far the maxim of Dr. Franklin, that all public ſervices in a republick ſhould be gratuitous, was conſidered of univerſal obligation by General Waſhington, we cannot know farther than as his example gave weight to the principle. He has condemned in implied terms, but with ſufficient ſtrength and clearneſs, the chicanery by which legal tenders of a depreciated currency are made to defraud the public and the private creditor. The inventory of his property for ſale exhibits a total of 530,000 dollars, or about 120,000l. ſterling; and the lands valued at a rate evidently below the teſtator's ideas of their intrinſic worth, long acquaintance with the ſubject having ſtrongly impreſſed him with the neceſſarily progreſſive increaſe in the value of the ſoil in the riſing and flouriſhing States of America. His favourite property was the Potomac Company, a navigation the works upon which had long had his patronage and perſonal attention, and the completion of which was near at hand at the time of his deceaſe; a navigation on which muſt depend, for its commercial greatneſs, that city, which is fixed for the capital of the United States, and which a grateful country have deſignated by the name of Waſhington, to commemorate the virtues and immortalize the memory of a man, whoſe merits have conſolidated the foundations of their empire. The compoſition of this inſtrument, neceſſarily technical, excludes the ordinary embelliſhments of ſtyle; but the editor, who recollects, with peculiar pleaſure, having often witneſſed, in the countenance and deportment of the Farmer of Mount-Vernon, (as he delighted to be called,) the blended graces of dignity and mildneſs, feels that the ſame charms prevail in the ſentiments and expreſſions of the laſt will and teſtament of the late George Waſhington. The editor has ſubjoined the oration of Major-Gen. Lee, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Congreſs, as containing a ſummary of the life of the late General, whoſe character has been well drawn and perfectly underſtood by a writer in the Morning Chronicle, who publiſhed a delineation of it when firſt the intelligence of his death was announced in this country."

61. *A Diſcourſe on the Death of General* Waſhington, *late Preſident of the United States, delivered on the* 22*d of* February, 1800, *in the Church in* Williamſburgh. *By* James Madiſon, *D. D. Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in* Virginia, *and Preſident of* William *and* Mary *College.*

THE Biſhop pays to "the genius and eloquence that have exerted their powers in calling to memory the ſplendid talents, the meritorious actions of the deceaſed, and have depicted them with a glow of colouring which he dares not attempt," higher compliments than we have yet ſeen reaſon to beſtow. (See before.) He refers frequently to a ſhort but judicious hiſtory of the American revolution, in the American Encyclopædia, to which he acknowledges himſelf indebted for many facts and obſervations. This diſcourſe is a brief hiſtory of his hero, and a panegyric on his life and conduct, in the three characters of hero, ſtateſman, and ſage. The language is animated; but, perhaps in ſome places too flowery. A juſt eulogium of Waſhington requires a detail of the actions of his life. The wonderful properties, the inimitable beauties of thoſe rays which enlighten and animate all nature, to be ſeen in their full luſtre, muſt be viewed ſeparately. But this detail, this ſeparated view of the luminous acts of W. muſt be left to the judicious and impartial hiſtorian (p. 29). The concluſion is an intereſting leſſon to the republics of Europe. "Ah! fellow citizens, remember that virtue only is eſtimable in the eyes of God, and that without it republicans are victims deſtined for the altars of ambition; that, without juſt ſentiments of religion, virtue periſhes, a dreadful proſtration of morals inevitably enſues, and with that proſtration liberty is gone for ever. In an age when religion has become the ſport of libertiniſm and philoſophiſts; in an age when impiety is often conſidered as the firſt proof of brilliancy of genius; in an age when thy religion, bleſſed Jeſus, is ſcoffed, reviled by thoſe who are ignorant of it; in an age when even our relation to a God has been derided by wickedneſs and folly; in ſuch an

an age, Religion feels more than a momentary conſolation in embracing the tomb of Waſhington, and holding him forth as an immortal example that man, in his greateſt perfection, is ever religious and faithful. O ye who love your country, ye who would preſerve for yourſelves and your poſterity republicaniſm pure and uncontaminated, again I entreat you, be it yours to cheriſh Religion, and to bear in mind the example of Waſhington. Ye who yet contemn the degrading idea that death is an eternal ſleep; ye who do not reſt upon the miſerable and dreadful hope of that deſtruction, that extinction of being, at the thought of which virtue trembles, and the ſoul ſhrinks back with horror; ye who can look beyond the grave, and there behold regions enlightened by the eternal meridian of God's unclouded ſmile, regions in which piety and virtue live immortal; O make that God your friend!" (Pp. 46, 47.)

62. *The Life of* George Waſhington, *late Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America; *interſperſed with biographical Anecdotes of the moſt eminent Men who effected the* American *Revolution. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. By* John Corry.

AN uſeful compilation of the various accounts in newſpapers and periodical publications. Very little, however, is ſaid of the wiſe and patriotic conduct of General Waſhington in his civil capacity; and ſcarcely any thing of his ſpirited and ſteady oppoſition to French principles and French factions ſince the Revolution.

63. *Poems on various Occaſions, with Tranſlations from Authors in different Languages; dedicated, by Permiſſion, to his Royal Highneſs Prince* William *of* Glouceſter. *By the Rev.* William Collier, *ſenior Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge. 2 *vols.*

THE chief merit of this collection of poems, "written in times of affluence and happineſs, and publiſhed in thoſe of a far different condition," is, that by a handſome and numerous liſt of ſubſcribers, it provided a temporary relief for the improvidence of its author—who promiſes more at a future time.

64. *A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, September 23, 1798, *before the Loyal* Edmonton *Volunteers, at the Pariſh Church. By the Rev.* Dawſon Warren, *B. A. Vicar of* Edmonton, *Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* York, *and Chaplain to the Corps**.

65. *A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, October 21, 1798, *before the Loyal* Edmonton *Volunteers, at* Southgate *Chapel. By the Rev.* Thomas Winbolt, *M. A. Miniſter of the Chapel, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Kintore, *and Secretary to the armed Aſſociation of the Pariſh of* Edmonton.

THESE patriotic addreſſes to their hearers are not publiſhed. In the firſt, the preacher warns them not to ſuffer their vigilance and exertions to be relaxed by the fallacious reaſoning of the Predeſtinarian, by deſpondency, or by falſe ſecurity and confidence, that the public danger is paſt. The ſecond contraſts the pride and confidence of the men of Gath with the humility, true courage, and piety, of the youthful Iſraelite.

66. *Twelve Sermons on various Subjects, preached at* Southgate *Chapel. By the Rev.* Thomas Winbolt, *M. A. late of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge, *Miniſter of the Chapel, and Chaplain to* Anthony *Earl of* Kintore.

"FROM the kind ſolicitations of many very reſpectable friends, and not from any deſire of literary fame, the following diſcourſes are ſubmitted to the public. As they were not originally compoſed for the preſs, they will be found to have but little claim to novelty of ſentiment, or to elegance of language. They only profeſs to explain the different ſubjects of which they treat, in a ſimple and familiar manner. They are only intended for the uſe of thoſe readers whoſe attention is directed to the *matter* which they contain, rather than the *manner* in which they are written. To the long liſt of ſubſcribers who have ſo generouſly patroniſed this work, a gratitude moſt ſincere will be cheriſhed in the Author's breaſt. It would be in vain for *him* to attempt an adequate deſcription of what he feels: he will therefore only obſerve, that, when he ſends this volume into the world, one of the moſt anxious wiſhes of his heart is, that it may tend to confirm the good opinion of thoſe friends, who have kindly afforded him their protection. It ought to be remarked, that two of the Sermons are tranſlations from the French; and were admitted into this collection, becauſe they were preferred to originals of the author's own compoſition, and appeared likely to produce a good effect, if more generally circulated among Engliſh readers. F. W. *Southgate, Middleſex, Dec.* 1, 1800.

* Author of a pleaſing tranſlation of Burton's "Sacerdos parœcialis ruſticus," reviewed in our volume LXX. p. 761.

After

After this modeſt account of the publication, it is unneceſſary for us to add any thing farther than our congratulations to the author on the numerous patronage he has received from 300 ſubſcribers for ſingle copies, beſides 42 ſupernumerary ones. The French Sermons here tranſlated are, on the Faſt, 1798, from Durant; and on Death, from Maſſillon.

67. *A Second Letter to the Proprietors of* Otmoor, *in Reply to Mr.* Taunton's *Letter to a former Addreſs*

THE "Reply" here alluded to was ſent to us with the brief notice of it inſerted in our laſt, p. 55. This was the only knowledge we had of the controverſy; in which it now appears the author of this "Second Letter," who ſigns "Alex. Croke," had "printed and circulated a View of the Poſſibility and Advantages of draining Otmoor," and "An Anſwer to the Caſe of Otmoor;" neither of which, any more than the ſaid "Caſe," having come under our cognizance, we can only ſay, *Non noſtrûm tantas eſt componere lites.*

68. *Conſiderations on* Milton's *early Reading, &c.*—(*Continued from* vol. LXX. p. 661.)

SIR William Temple, ſpeaking of the higher and more eſſential powers of poetry, ſays, that he, who does not poſſeſs them, "cannot be judged to be a poet, though his meaſures are never ſo juſt, his feet never ſo ſmooth, or his ſounds never ſo ſweet." And it is obſerved, in the preface to the THEATRUM POETARUM, that "wit, ingenuity, and learning, in verſe, are one thing; TRUE NATIVE POETRY is another; in which there is a certain air and ſpirit, which perhaps the moſt learned in other arts do not comprehend." The author of the obſervation was Milton's nephew, if not Milton himſelf; for, as Mr. Warton has remarked, "many traces of Milton's hand may be diſcovered in the *Theatrum Poetarum* of Edward Phillips; and there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe Milton threw many additions and corrections into it, as it contains criticiſms far above the taſte of that period:" and the gentleman, to whom the publick is obliged for the late acceptable edition of it, has obſerved (with regard to the preface eſpecially), that "the opinions, nay the very expreſſions of Milton break out in almoſt every page." It appears from the *Extracts*, which Mr. Dunſter has given from Sylveſter's Du Bartas, that though the *meaſures* of Sylveſter, the tranſlator, were not always *juſt*, nor his *feet ſmooth*, nor his *ſounds ſweet*, yet he certainly poſſeſſed a rich vein of TRUE NATIVE POETRY; the *certain air and ſpirit* of which we have no doubt would be ſenſibly *apprehended* by the congenial mind of Milton.

We rather wonder Mr. D. did not cite the account of Joſhua Sylveſter, given in the *Theatrum*, as it ſerves to ſhew Milton's opinion of his greater poem. It is as follows:

"Joſhua Sylveſter, the Engliſh tranſlator of Du Bartas, his Poems of the Six Daies Work of Creation, by which he is more generally famed (for that Poem had many great admirers) than by his own Poems commonly printed therewith."

This, according to the general ſtrain of commendation applied, in the book, to the very firſt poets of that time, is no mean teſtimonial of Sylveſter's poetic reputation; and it confirms what the author of the *Conſiderations* has ſaid reſpecting the popularity of his greateſt work.

The popularity of Sylveſter's Du Bartas, in the middle of the ſeventeenth century, may be farther indicated from another circumſtance. In Poole's * Engliſh Parnaſſus, publiſhed in 1657, it is placed at the head of the "liſt of books principally made uſe of in

* The *Engliſh Parnaſſus*, or *Help to Engliſh Poeſie*, by Joſhua Poole, M. A. Clare Hall, Cambridge, is in fact an Engliſh *Gradus ad Parnaſſum*. The Title Page announces it as, *containing a collection of all the rhythming Monoſyllables, the choiceſt epithets and phraſes, with ſome general forms upon all occaſions, ſubjects, and themes.* Theſe forms, or poetical deſcriptions, form the great Body of the work. Joſhua Poole was a ſchool-maſter; and Oldys has cenſured his work as "only fit to teach his ſcholars the pompous inſignificance and empty ſwell of pedantry and bombaſt." If the *Engliſh Parnaſſus* is not a work of the *firſt taſte* in point of ſelection, it certainly does not deſerve the ſevere cenſure of Oldys. The ſelection ſeems fairly made from the great body of poetry then in exiſtence; and without any glaring predilection for the *ampullæ et ſeſquipedalia verba*. But, at the time when this cenſure was pronounced, the faſtidiouſneſs of criticiſm was beginning to look more to elegance and correctneſs of writing, than to the bold efforts of genius

in compiling the work;" in which list are the works of the best poets preceding that time, many of whom were prior to Sylvester, so that the precedence given to him must be understood *honoris causa*. It should be noticed, that Milton, who had then published only his *Juvenile Poems*, is the last name in the catalogue. Through the first half of the seventeenth century we must therefore understand Sylvester's Du Bartas to have retained the high reputation which it acquired at its first appearance.

Although Mr. Dunster has termed his *Extracts* generally the *beauties of Sylvester's Du Bartas, they* are only made from the translation of Du Bartas's *Weeks*.

Had the following passage been posterior to Milton, we might perhaps have considered it in some respects as highly Miltonic; and that it is worthy to be so considered, Milton has himself shewed, by introducing one entire line into a truly sublime passage in one of the most sacred and divine parts of his poem.

Before all time, all matter, form, and place,
God all in all, and ALL in God it was:
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Incomprehensible, all spirit, all light,
All Majesty, all self-omnipotent,
Invisible, impassive, excellent,
Pure, wise, just, good, God reign'd alone.

The *Creation of Light*, and the *Description of Night* which follows it, contain many beauties, with fewer imperfections than we have observed in any passage of equal length.

These four lines appear to us of sterling merit;

God sounds the deepest of the double heart;
Searcheth the reins, and sifteth ev'ry part,
He sees all secrets, and his Lynx-like eye;
Ere it be thought, doth ev'ry thought descry.

In a charge to mankind, invariably to follow their great Creator's laws, as regularly as the planets do, we are struck with the effect of this line;

See'st thou those stars we wrongly wand'-
ring call?

To the personification of War as given by Sylvester from Du Bartas, Mr. Dunster suggests that Gray was indebted for a fine passage * in his BARD.

The *Picture* of Moses found by Pharaoh's daughter is drawn with a pencil delightfully soft.

The following beautiful passage has its charms *cuivis tempori*:

——— Poesy, whose pleasure is
To bathe in seas of Heavenly mysteries,
Her chastest feathers in that stream shall dip.

We shall close our specimen of the Extracts with the choice of Solomon; where glory, riches, health, and wisdom, are presented to him, when a youth, in a vision;

———He in spirit sees,
While his sense sleeps, the God of Ma-
jesties,
The Lord of Hosts; who, crown'd with
radiant flames,
Offers him choice of these four lovely
dames.

Many highly poetical expressions, and short passages of fine effect, we should think, did our limits allow it, well worth submitting at full length to our readers of taste; but, as a conclusion, we subjoin *an original* composition of Sylvester in quite another style. The following *Masque Sonnet* to Q. Anne, consort of James I. may still be read with much pleasure.

Hie we, hie we, sister fairies!
Dead our comfort, deep our care is,
While we miss our mistress' grace;
In the mirror of whose face
Majesty and mildness meet,
Stately shining, smiling sweet:
In whose bosom
Ay repose 'em
All the honours of Diana:
Say who saw, our Glory, Anna?

This way, this way, Grace did guide her;
Cou'd so rich a jewel hide her,
So unseen, that none can say,
Whether she is gone this way?
Or doth Envy make you mum?
Or hath wonder struck you dumb?
Io, sisters!
Here's our mistress!
Io, fairies! we have found her;
Dance we, rapt with joy, around her;

---

genius, and the daring flights of true native poetry, on which the stigma of bombast was not unfrequently most unjustly stamped. About the time of the publication of Poole's *English Parnassus*, and for more than half a century before, English Poetry, though imperfect and unequal, *displayed perhaps upon* the whole more of the *vivida vis* of *true native genius*, than it has ever done since.

* ——— What terrors round him wait!
Amazement, in his van, with flight combin'd,
And Sorrow's faded form and Solitude behind!

Hail,

Hail, all hail, O Queen of Graces!
Whoſe aſpect auſpicious chaſes
All our fears and cares away,
Clearing all with cheerful ray;
Whom whoever never ſaw
Knows not Virtue's love nor law!
Bounty's preſence,
Beauty's pleaſance*!
Model and divine idea
Both of Pallas and Aſtrea!

Welcome, welcome, Phenix royal!
Wills and walls thee echo loyal;
In all Faerie is not found
A more happy piece of ground,
Than your preſence maketh here;
Where, together with your pheere *,
All we with you,
And your iſſue
With all joys of grace internal,
Outward Glory and eternal.

69. *The Poetical Works of* Thomas Gray, *LL. B. late Profeſſor of Modern Languages and Hiſtory in the Univerſity of* Cambridge: *with ſome Account of his Life and Writings. The whole carefully reviſed, and illuſtrated by Notes. To which are annexed Poems addreſſed to, and in Memory of, Mr.* Gray; *ſeveral of which were never before collected. The Second Edition, conſiderably enlarged and improved.*

IT is with truth aſſerted, that "the preſent collection compriſes more poems of Mr. Gray, and Miſcellanies concerning him, than any heretofore publiſhed." The firſt Edition was duly noticed in our LXIXth Volume, p. 877; but on inſpection of the preſent we find it materially enlarged and ſtill further improved.

All the Latin fragments of Mr. Gray (of which only the principal ones were before adopted) are now inſerted, together with a "Hymeneal on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales," which had been unaccountably overlooked by Mr. Maſon, Mr. Wakefield, and every other Editor, though printed under the ſignature of Mr. Gray in the Cambridge Collection.

Some Amatory Lines by Gray have been adopted from the Notes to Warton's Editon of Pope's Works. Alſo, an Ode on the Death of Mr. Gray, by Lord Carliſle: and an Apoſtrophe to his Memory, from Maſon's "Engliſh Garden."

In the whole, we find no fewer than eleven poems that never appeared in any other collection, excluſive of Engliſh tranſlations of ſome of the Latin poems, and literal verſions of thoſe imitated from the Norſe tongue.

The Notes peculiar to the preſent work are nearly fourſcore in number, (we mean excluſive of thoſe by Mr. Gray himſelf, all of which are retained): of thoſe, many are new to this Second Edition, and the others have been enlarged and improved; new and obvious imitations are pointed out from Walton *, Otway †, Mallet ‡, Young §, Collins ‖, &c. Indeed, throughout the work, we find ſtrong proofs of the Editor's having ſat down to his taſk *con amore*, and been unſparing of labour in reſearch for the illuſtration of his Author.

The Long Story, which in the former Edition was placed among the *poſthumous* Pieces, is here properly claſſed among the articles printed under the Author's own inſpection.

The Embelliſhments alſo have been attended to. The Engraving referring to the Church-Yard Elegy, which we impliedly cenſured in our Review of the firſt Edition, has been withdrawn; and in its place the three following new Plates have been inſerted; viz.

The Bard; *The Deſcent of Odin*; and a humourous, but accurate ſketch of the late Mr. Etough, epigrammatiſed by Mr. Gray, under the name of *Tophet*.

For the Drawing whence this latter Engraving was copied, the Editor acknowledges his obligations to our Printer; and for ſeveral corrections, additions, and illuſtrations, to Mr. Iſaac Reed, the well-known Commentator on Shakſpeare.

70. *The Poems of* Gray: *a new Edition, adorned with Plates.*

THE Engravings in this Volume are, we think, in ſome reſpects higher finiſhed than thoſe in the preceding article; but, having ſaid this, we have given the preſent Publication its chief merit. Thoſe who look here for criticiſms, illuſtrations, or additions, will be diſappointed. Indeed, by ſtrong internal evidence, we are induced to conſider it as chiefly borrowed from the firſt Edition of the foregoing work. The Advertiſement begins thus: "*We have added few Notes* to this Edition beſides thoſe proceeding from the pen of the Author." On a compariſon we find,

* Companion, conſort, lover.

* p. 15. † p. 36. ‡ p. 29. § p. 92. ‖ p. 89. 99.

that

that, excepting Mr. Gray's own Notes (which all Editions have copied), there are in the whole volume but 23 lines of note that are not exactly tranſcribed from thoſe marked as having been purpoſely prepared for the former work. Nay, even a particular expreſſion by which S. J. *, introduced his Memoirs of Gray, has been copied by the anonymous Editor of the Volume now under conſideration. We ſhall only add, that this Volume contains 36 articles: the foregoing, 54.

71. *A Treatiſe on the Nature, Origin, and Progreſs, of the Yellow Fever, with Obſervations on its Treatment; compriſing an Account of the Diſeaſe in ſeveral of the Capitals of the United States, but more particularly as it has prevailed in* Boſton. *By* Samuel Brown, *M. B.*

WHAT was with the ſtricteſt propriety recommended in our vol. LXVIII. p. 623, to the College of Phyſicians in London, we rejoice to find, for the benefit of ages yet to come, was actually put in practice by the *Humane Society* at Maſſachuſetts; the offer of "a piece of plate, of the value of 50 dollars, for the communication of the greateſt number of important and well-ſubſtantiated facts inſtrumental in giving origin to the Yellow Fever in the United States. Theſe may reſpect the circumſtances of importation; the ſituation of places in which it appeared; the waters uſed by the inhabitants; the diet and occupations of the perſons moſt affected by the diſeaſe; the ſtate of the atmoſphere previous to and at the time of its prevalence; together with all ſuch accidental cauſes, as may have concurred in the generation of the epidemic;—to be ſtated in conciſe terms, with the authorities and publications by which they are ſupported." (p. vii.)

On the 6th of January, 1800, the premium was adjudged to Dr. Brown; who has ſince publiſhed at Boſton the ſatisfactory pamphlet now before us; the many well-atteſted facts in which with the cauſes, prognoſtics, and methods of cure, we recommend to the peruſal of every medical practitioner in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; contenting ourſelves with pointing out ſome of the moſt eaſy preventatives.

"After a proper diet, nothing more contributes to health and its preſervation, than cleanlineſs of perſon and apparel. A want of a due attention to this particular of domeſtic economy is the occaſion of a variety of diſeaſes in young and old.—Frequent bathings, in the warmer ſeaſons, when the blood is in a calm ſtate of circulation, is very ſalutary, and greatly contributes to the continuance of health.—Frequently laving the body in water of proper temperature agreeably refreſhes and invigorates the ſyſtem, and preſerves and enlivens the actions of the lymphatic veſſels, upon which the purity of the blood, and the perfect health of the body, very much depend. This practice ſhould become more frequent, as it was among the antients, and is now with the inhabitants of the ſouthern and middle latitudes.—Volney, in his "Travels in Egypt and Syria," chap. xvii. informs us, "at Cairo, it is obſerved, the water-carriers, continually wet with the freſh water they carry in ſkins upon their backs, are never ſubject to the plague." This fact, ſays Mr. Webſter, if accurately ſtated, is worth an empire. The moſt ſafe, eaſy, pleaſant, and beneficial mode of uſing water is, to bathe or waſh the body in a private apartment at home. This may be done ſeveral ways; either in a large veſſel, immerſing the whole body at once; or, what is leſs troubleſome, with a ſingle pail or bowl of water, in a bed-chamber. The waſhing may be done with the hand, or a ſponge, in a few moments, as the perſon riſes in the morning, or retires at night." (P. 75, &c.)

72. *A Diſcourſe, delivered at* Boſton, *before the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of* Maſſachuſetts, June 10*th*, 1800. *By* Thomas Thacher, *A. M. Miniſter of a Congregational Society in* Dedham.

WE rejoice to ſee this beautiful ſcyon of a valuable ſtock already flouriſhing, and producing the fruit of good works. Mr. T.'s diſcourſe, from Luke viii. 12, is a performance which reflects equal credit on his humanity and his abilities; and "the annual returns, received from the different parts of the Commonwealth abundantly prove, that the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts have not laboured in vain."

"This Society was organized under circumſtances and impediments which were more than commonly diſcouraging. The United States had cloſed a long and expenſive war. This city was ſuffering the effects of the devaſtation received from a brutal and ferocious enemy. Our want of an efficient government

* Mr. Stephen Jones.

vernment created uncertainty in all our tranſactions. Public and private credit failed; and on all ſides there was a near proſpect of poverty and ruin. Yet amidſt thoſe clouds in which our political horizon was enveloped, the penetrating eye of the firſt members diſcerned the future utility and moment of this inſtitution. Their moſt ſanguine calculations have been realized. Some of them indeed are removed from their earthly labours; but poſterity will bleſs their memories. Among our deceaſed patrons, we ſhould be criminal to omit the names of a *Ruſſell* and a *Clarke**: the former of whom, with a ſoul more liberal than his noble fortune, ſtands firſt as our benefactor; the latter aſſiſted us by his ſcientific labours, and drew up the conſtitution of this Society. For his extenſive erudition and philanthropic heart, he ever ought to be remembered, as a delight and ornament to human nature."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE antient paintings publiſhed by Count Caylus, in 33 plates in large folio, 1757, of which only 31 copies were circulated, have been re-publiſhed with explanations by A. Rode, in three Numbers, large folio, each containing eight coloured plates. The Count found the original drawings from antique paintings, formerly in poſſeſſion of the Cardinal legate Camillo de Maſſimi, in a nurſery, where it ſerved for the amuſement of children. He purchaſed it, and employed Mariette, a ſkilful artiſt, to engrave the outlines, which he cauſed to be coloured by young ladies after the pattern of the coloured drawings which Pietro Santo and Franc. Bartoli made at Rome, preſerved in the Vatican. This work was become ſo ſcarce, that 2270 livres were paid for a copy in the auction of Outard. Mariette's plates were found in the royal gallery after the death of the Count Molynet, and Lanny cauſed them to be repaired, and printed 100 copies, every one of which ſold for 900 livres. 22 more drawings were added; and the whole comprized in two folio volumes. This ſecond edition becoming ſcarce, Mr. Erdmannſdorf, of Deſſau, allowed the uſe of his copy to the chalcographic ſociety there, who have publiſhed a ſelection in theſe three Numbers, engraved in a maſterly manner by M. Langenhoefel, and illuſtrated by M. Rode, who has already publiſhed a tranſlation of Vitruvius.

A deſcription of the electoral gallery of Antiquities at Dreſden, executed partly after ſome papers of the late J. F. Wacher, formerly inſpector of that gallery, has been publiſhed by M. J. G. Lipſius, in 4to.

T. Paine having reflected in the groſſeſt manner on the inſpiration, and his German tranſlator on the poetry, of the Sacred Prophets; Fr. W. Hagen has vindicated the latter by a well executed and elegant tranſlation of Pſa. viii. xix. and xxii. with very pertinent obſervations; and, in a ſecond part, defends the character of Chriſt in a vigorous and convincing manner. The title of his book is "Vindiciæ Prophetarum Ebraicorum et Jeſu Chriſti, contra Thomam Paine, ejuſque Libelli de verâ et fictitiâ Religione, Germanicum interpretem." 8vo.

John Adam Goetz has publiſhed at *Nuremburg* an improved edition of the "Characters of Theophraſtus," from a MS. transferred from the Imperial library at Heidelberg to the Vatican, containing, beſides a number of other rhetorical and philoſophical writings, 15 laſt characters of Theophraſtus from the 16th chapter in the common editions. Amaduvi, the director of the Propaganda preſs at Rome, printed two new characters, περὶ φιλοπονηρίας and περὶ αἰσχροεργίας (which have been adopted by Mr. Wilkes). The oldeſt editions contain only 15 characters. Canio added eight. Another Heidelberg MS. had furniſhed him five more from the 23. Siebenckees collated all theſe; and from his papers, and with his obſervations marked with his initial, the 15 laſt are here publiſhed. The preſent editor has increaſed many of them nearly half by the laſt MS. and added ſomething new to all, beſides various readings, which may be conſidered as real emendations.

J. Cirbied, profeſſor of the Armenian language at Paris, has written an eſſay to prove that the Armenian is the primitive language, becauſe the ark reſted on the mountain Ararat in Armenia, and in that region ſettled Noah and his poſterity, who muſt have underſtood

* To theſe names may be added, the Hon. James Bowdoin, late Governor of this Commonwealth, and firſt Preſident of this Society; eminent as a ſtateſman, a philoſopher, and a friend to humanity.

derſtood and ſpoken the primitive language, and did not abandon that country in a body, but ſent out colonies whoſe language gradually changed.

M. Voelkel, counſellor of the Landgrave of Heſſe, archiveſt and librarian to the Court, inſpector of the collection of Antiques, member of the Society of Antiquities at Caſſel, &c. has publiſhed an "Eſſay on the Removal of the Monuments of Art from the conquered countries to Rome," by an enumeration of them from Pliny, Pauſanias, &c. We may obſerve how much the number of theſe monuments taken from Greece by the Roman generals exceeded thoſe which the French Republick has carried to Paris. This enumeration ſuggeſts the hope that theſe laſt ravages may engage the Italians again to have recourſe to thoſe excavations, which have been long neglected, in order to replace their loſſes.

Friar Paulinus, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Oriental ſcholars in Europe, and who very lately enjoyed a poſt under the Propaganda at Rome, is now gone to Padua in the double capacity of librarian to the univerſity and ſecretary to the Propaganda, who are removed thither from Rome. That city, which for centuries has been a venerable ſeat of learning, cannot but rejoice at furniſhing a ſanctuary to ſo many worthy and deſerving Literati, that have repaired thither from the convulſed parts of the reſt of Italy, and among whom the celebrated Borgia* ſtands conſpicuous. It is, indeed, lamentable, that Friar Paulinus, by being deprived of all typographical reſources, has been compelled to give up, perhaps for ever, his proſpects of diſcloſing to Europeans the treaſures of Sanſcrit literature, to which, it is ſuppoſed, he was the firſt that furniſhed any uſeful key. The Hindoo alphabets, till of late in the poſſeſſion of the Propaganda (a ſociety reviled only by miſinformed travellers), were packed up at Rome under his eyes, and ſent off to Paris. Still, however, he could not be diſpoſſeſſed of his vaſt attainments; and he has even reſcued a few Hindoo MSS. written on palm-leaves, and containing, in a ſmall compaſs, matter of much literary moment. Among them are a *grammar*, of which he has already edited an extract; three volumes compriſing the large Sanſcrit dictionary, known under the name of *Amaraſinha*; and the *Sacontala*, a drama, no doubt familiar to many of our readers from the elegant Engliſh tranſlation, publiſhed ſome years ago, by Sir William Jones. Deſirous to form an eſtimate of the time neceſſary for illuſtrating, and of the expences requiſite for printing, the above copious dictionary, he was, during the latter period of his reſidence in Rome, engaged in finiſhing for the preſs the firſt ſection of the *Amaraſinha*, which he actually completed, when the French requiſitions at Rome had already begun. The Preface to that ſection concludes with the following words: *Dabam ferveute Marte Gallico.*

Mr. Pye's Epic poem of Alfred, printed by Bulmer, is in the preſs, and will ſoon be publiſhed by ſubſcription.

Mr. Fitzgerald has a volume of Miſcellaneous Poems in Bulmer's preſs, which will be publiſhed in the courſe of next month.

* This worthy cardinal, who, it is ſaid, had little reaſon to be pleaſed with the treatment he lately experienced from the French, receives, ſince his quitting Rome, a very liberal penſion from the enlightened Court of Denmark.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

VIATOR A is right.—"Time immemorial," LXX 1131, is not a proper expreſſion for an aſcertainable period.

A CONSTANT READER (who dates from Dover,) will find a full anſwer to his query on *Heriz*, by conſulting the Pedigree of *Smith*, of Edmondthorpe, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. II.

A. T. will be much obliged to any correſpondent who will inform him where may be found Letters of the Rev. Emanuel Bowen on the Rev. J. Kennedy's Scripture Chronology, between 1762 and 1787, ſuppoſed to be printed in this Magazine.

What is meant by the words *St. John Port Latin*, applied to St. John's, Cambridge?

Mr. J. H. CARPENTER repeats his wiſh that Mr. T. Carteret, of Stamford, or any other correſpondent, would oblige *him* by ſending *us* a drawing of the Free Grammar-ſchool there, with particulars of the ſame.

We lament exceedingly our want of ſpace to admit the innumerable contributions of our kind friends; and, whilſt we entreat their indulgence, beg leave to recommend *brevity*, particularly in articles of controverſy. We cannot undertake to *return* any POEM, unleſs particularly deſired when ſent. CONISBOROW CASTLE ſhall have place in our next; with, Mr. LANGTON on ANACREON; CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS; PHILO-TECHNON; T. R. B.; ATTICUS; VERAX; the Extracts from Mr. WITHERBY; VINDEX; STATOR; R. C.; &c.

The

The Spaniards having ſtormed a Town called Felix, *in the* Alpujarra *Mountains, and put more than* 6000 *Men, Women, and Children, to the Sword,* GINEZ PEREZ *relates the following Story.* [See p. 150]

SLAUGHTER and unceaſing vengeance
Breathing on the Mooriſh train,
Lo! before the Chriſtian ſoldier
Falls a dreadful heap of ſlain.

Blind his rage, in vain for pity
Now the trembling wretch implores,
For he ſhuts his heart, no longer
Suffering mercy in its doors.

Hoary age and blooming childhood
Proſtrate falling at his feet,
Beauty, that might charm the Lion,
One ſad fate diſaſtrous meet.

E'en o'er craggy rocks his fury
Drives them to the gulf below;
Mangled limbs and bleeding corſes
All the frightful track beſtrew.

Helpleſs women, guiltleſs children,
With a loud and fearful yell,
From the height tremendous caſting,
Into Ocean ſcreaming fell.

Still his murderous arm he raiſes,
Still his faulchion thirſts for blood;
Shrieks and horrid groans his muſic,
And his feaſt the crimſon flood.

Felix, O! thy name proclaims thee,
But, alas! thou art not bleſs'd;
Miſery, like a ſtreaming torrent,
Has thy hapleſs race oppreſs'd.

Oh! theſe eyes beheld the terrors
Of this dire and dreadful ſcene,
Where the hell-hounds, fiercely raging,
Had in wanton triumph been.

And they ſaw a tender mother,
And her ſix ſweet children round,
Dead, with wounds unnumber'd, lying
Prone upon the ſandy ground.

E'en in death her gentle boſom
For her little infant felt,
But its ſmiles the guilty ruffian
Could not to compaſſion melt.

Deep into the hapleſs mother,
Lo! his furious ſword he drives;
Pangs of tort'ring woe o'erwhelm her,
Still to ſave her child ſhe ſtrives.

On the ground it lies beneath her,
Guardian Heaven alone could ſhield,
For it lives unhurt, unſlaughter'd,
Like its brethren on the field.

O! theſe eyes beheld, for ſurely
God inſpir'd my ſteps that way,
Where the mother's breaſt now ſucking,
Blood with milk, the infant lay.

Did I ſnatch it from the ſlaughter?
Did I preſs it to my heart?
Yes, I thank my God that led me
There to act a human part.

O fierce war! thy barbarous horrors
What loud tongue can ever tell?
For the bane of man ſome demon
Brought thee from the depths of hell.

And thou ſteel'ſt the ſoul; like tigers,
Not like brethren, men unite,
And exult, with cruel tranſport,
O'er the millions ſlain in fight.

THOMAS RODD.

GENT. MAG. *February*, 1801.

Addreſſed to the Memory of the late ingenious Mr. TWEDDELL, *a Youth of the moſt amiable Manners and higheſt literary Accompliſhments; who, to the unſpeakable loſs of Science, and the regret of all good Men, was prematurely cut off at* Athens, *in the prime and vigour of his Age.*

ULLA ſi probitas, vel ingenî vis,
Si frons ingenua, aut rubens juventus,
Morbem flexerit, improboſque manes;
Non me carmina mœſta poſtularet,
Qui nunc ante diem domos ad atras
It Tweddellius, omnibus videndas.
Illi Phœbus adhuc, lyræ ſcienti
Intonſas hederâ comas revinxit,
Et riſum dedit et ſales honeſtis
Junctos moribus; ut ſimul facetum
Suavemque, et lepidum, ac merum pudorem,
Laudarent alii, pares amarent.
Nec poſt, cum inciperet ſeveriores
Curas volvere, patriæque ſortem
Sævo in gurgite nautis, ille vatum
Sacris parcius immolavit aris:
Minervæque recentis ac vetuſtæ
Cultor ſedulus, elegantioris
Muſæ latius arva pervolabat,
Libans omnia mella gratiarum.
Et jam cum propius thymis Hymetti
Labra admoverat appetens, in ipſo
Hauſtu pallida contrahuntur ora;
Nec dulci ſpolio datur potiri;
Fruſtra Fama tuo ſonat ſepulchro,
Heu fruſtra, juvenis, mea ac tuorum
Manat lachryma! Tu nequis redire
Nec ſpes ulla dolore tangit ultra;
Felix ſi tibi forſan inter umbras
Perſentiſcere fas ſit, oſſa tecum
Illo ceſpite quanta conquieſcant
Tuæ te quoque quod tegant Athenæ.

TRANSLATION.

IF worth, if genius, if the bloom of youth;
If ſpotleſs manners, and the ſoul of truth;
If theſe, alas! could boaſt the pow'r to ſave
From fell diſeaſe, and the relentleſs grave,
Then would not Tweddell's hapleſs fate demand
This mournful tribute from a friendly hand:
Tweddell, who now untimely yields his breath,
And feels too ſoon th' all-conqu'ring arm of Death.
The tuneful lyre his infant fingers ſtrung,
Exulting Phœbus o'er his childhood hung;
Fann'd the bright flame, each glowing thought refin'd,
And ſportive wit with ſterling ſenſe com-

His

His learning, taſte, and conduct, all approv'd,
The grave admir'd, the young with ardour lov'd.
When now ordain'd in manhood's vig'rous prime,
To cull the treaſures of ſome diſtant clime,
For Britain's weal quit Academic eaſe,
To brave the dangers of tempeſtuous ſeas;
Ne'er did his riper age theſe arts diſdain,
But ſtill he fondly lov'd th' Aonian train.
Skill'd in each antient and each modern lore,
Anxious each ſacred veſtige to explore,
His ardent mind on claſſic ground purſues
The deep receſſes of the fav'ring Muſe.
Here, as he rov'd where ſweeteſt poets ſung,
The Graces dropt their honey on his tongue.
And now, when burning to enjoy the ſpoil,
Hymettus' mount he gain'd with ceaſeleſs toil,
Juſt as he caught the prize with bounding heart,
Grim Death indignant frown'd, and threw his dart;
Cruſh'd each fond hope, nor ſuffered to convey
His treaſur'd knowledge from theſe ſhores away.
From thy ſad tomb Fame ſounds her trump in vain;
Fruitleſs, dear youth, this agonizing ſtrain;
Fruitleſs the tears by friends, by kindred ſhed,
No ſighs recall, no cares diſturb the dead.
Yet, if 'tis giv'n to fleeting ſhades to know
What moſt they valued in theſe realms below,
Happy indeed art thou, that Bards divine,
That Heroes, Sages, mix their bones with thine;
And that, belov'd thro' life, thy aſhes found
Secure reception on Athenian ground. M.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XLII.

TO read, or not to read?—that is the queſtion;
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to ſtudy
The taſte and learning of the claſſic age,
Or take up vile and circulating traſh.
To paſs a rainy day:—to ſtudy? t' improve?
And by cloſe application ſay we end
The difficulties and the thouſand doubts
That Ignorance is heir to: 'tis an effort
Inſtantly to be made: to read? to conſtrue
Greek? perchance be ſet faſt; ay, there's the rub—
For in thoſe dialects what toil may come,
When we ſit down in earneſt to the taſk,
Muſt give us pauſe: there's the defect
That oſcitancy makes of ſo long yawn;
For, who would nothing know, through all his time,
Of true philoſophy; mechanic powers;
Hiſtoric truth; laws of aſtronomy;
The lines of geography; or, the four rules
Of quick arithmetic, to ſpurn the frauds
That ready reckoners of th' unwary take,
When he might maſter all that books can teach him,
With a bare reſolve?—who would vacant ſtare,
And hem and haw, 'mong literary men,
But that the fag of ſomething worthy ſearch,
Bright glorious Science! of whoſe recompence,
No hopeful youth e'er fails, puzzles the brains,
And makes us flee to cards and ſilly ſmall talk,
Than handle ſubjects we were ſchool'd to know:
Thus indolence doth make dunces of us all,
And thus the genius, like a ſtanding pond,
Is mantled over with ſtill thoughtleſs dulneſs,
Which ſhould diſcoveries of great pith and moment,
As a briſk fertile current, wide diſpenſe,
And turn to uſeful action.

HAMLET, II. 1.

THEREFORE, young ſtudent, queſtion your deſires,
Know of your ſtrength, examine well your courage;
Whether, if yielding to a lordly mandate,
You can endure the livery of a ſtall;
For, aye, to be in high-arch'd cloiſter lodg'd,
To live a recluſe Canon all your life,
Sharing rich fines at warm and fruitful audit;
Thrice happy they who maſter ſo their temper,
To undergo ſuch ſtraiten'd reſidence:
But hardier he, in mitred palace pent,
Who, ſtooping under daily weight of lawn,
Grows old, encumber'd with large patronage. MIDSUMMER'S DREAM, I. 1.

THIS noble *Son of Chatham*
Hath ſhewn his faculties ſo bright, hath been
So clear in his high office, that his virtues,
Like his great Father's, ever fam'd, will cauſe,
At this his reſignation, deep regret;
And Commerce, by his ſpirit newly freed,
Entering all ports, with Union colours deck'd,
Along the friendly coaſts of either ſea
Shall ſhriek th' ill-boding omen to our cities,
That fears ſhall fill each wind!—yet he ſhall live,
In honour live, 'till we can find a time
To blaze his ſervices, revive his friends;
Beg of his gracious Prince, and bring him back
With twenty hundred thouſand times more joy,
Than he went out in lamentation.

MACBETH I. 7.
ROMEO III. 3.
MASTER SHALLOW.

Written in Days of Yore, on drawing a charming Lancaſhire Witch *for a Valentine, and on claiming ſhe allowed me but* ONE *ſolitary Kiſs.*

THE REPULSE.

I DREW thee for my Valentine,
And claim a magic kiſs;

Thou

Thou wert—thou art—thou ſhalt be mine,
And thus I live in bliſs.

Why but one kiſs? it is my right,
Ten thouſand, aye, and more:
Thy melting lips give ſuch delight,
I never would give o'er.

By gentle force, I dallying tried
To have again *my one*;
Bade her let Love himſelf decide;
Still was her anſwer—"None."

Why gav'ſt thou, then, ſo ſweet a kiſs,
Ah pr'ythee, Celia, why?
Would'ſt thou, fair Witch, renew the bliſs,
Oh! Celia, I ſhould die!

All I could ſay, it would not do:
She anſwered, with a frown,
"Raſh youth! it is enough for you,
So live, and keep—THE ONE."

Feb. 14. A R.

TRANSLATION OF GREEK VERSES
On Dr. JOSEPH WARTON,
in Vol. LXX. p. 197.

ALAS! he's gone, by Death's dire ſtroke he's ſlain,
Dear to Apollo, and the Muſes' train.
Who, Tit'rus *, now poetic comments yields
On thee deſcanting in paternal fields?
Who now o'er Gallus' love in pity mourns†,
But from whoſe pains Lycoris ſcornful turns?
No budding trees in beauteous order rear'd‡, [heard;
Nor lowing herds, nor bleating flocks are
No well-till'd fields their wonted pleaſure give,
Nor grateful murmurs of the buſy hive.
Who now to Britain's Orpheus' mournful plaints
For his loſt wife in Maro's numbers paints?
Echo his plaints, reſounded far and near,
To the inhabitants of earth and air.
The Indian § ſcorn'd his arrows, and his crown
Requiting thus parental favours ſhown.
Tearing her hair and breaſts, wild Fancy ‖ ſtands; [bling hands,
Down drops her harp beneath her trem-
'Till, "thy ſon lives," the whiſp'ring Zephyr tells, [ther ¶ dwells;
In thoſe bleſs'd manſions where thy bro-
Sitting in meads, where various flow'rs combine
To hear the poets chant their ſongs divine;
Dryden's grand ode, and Gray's * triumphant car, [vere;
And Spenſer's ſighs, how pleaſingly ſe-
With Milton's wond'rous voice, and Homer's fire,
And daring flights of Pindar's doric lyre.

Cowbit. J. M.

* An alluſion to a poetical interpretation of Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics, written by the late Dr. Warton.
† See Ecl. 10.
‡ See Georgics, 1, 2, 3, 4.
§ See Warton's Dying Indian.
‖ See his Ode to Fancy.
¶ Thomas Warton.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following lines were written, 28 years ago, by an affectionate huſband whilſt his wife was in *Child-birth*. There ſeems to be ſomething whimſical in the idea; as ſuch a circumſtance might not be thought favourable to poetical compoſition; but, whether the lines be deemed good or bad, ſuch was the fact, and they are ſubmitted to your judgment for inſertion in your Miſcellany. E. G.

"O ſave him, Heav'n!" Britannia fondly cried, [ſpied,
When from her cliffs her gallant ſon ſhe
"Let not his Gallic foes their purpoſe gain,
And all my Anſon's *three* years' toil be vain;
Shield his Centurion, guard his ſhining ſtore,
And ſafely waft him to his native ſhore."
She ſaid—a friendly gloom o'erveils the ſkies, [lies †.
And ſafe in port the glorious wand'rer
"Be this my omen," cries the faithful ſwain, [be vain?
"Britannia's prayer was heard—ſhall mine
Thrice in his annual circuit now the Sun
Has ſeen my pleaſures with his orbit run;
Seen my dear Spouſe, with graces all her own, [crown.
With love and truth my warmeſt wiſhes
O ſave her, Heav'n!—her painful charge be thine,
And more than Acapulco's wealth is mine."

* See the Bard—"To triumph and to die are mine."

† He found that the hand of Providence ſeemed ſtill to protect him, having ſailed, in a fog, through the middle of a French fleet, then cruiſing in the Channel. Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 283.

AN EPILOGUE
TO THE FARCE OF *Croſs Purpoſes*.

Performed, Jan. 20, 1801, *to a ſelect Party at* HENRY MATSON'S, Eſq. Sandwich, *in* Kent, *ſpoken (by the Lady who wrote it) in the Character of* Emily.

WHEN War and Diſcord their fell banners wave [brave
O'er our once-favor'd iſle, and thouſands
The ſtormy ocean and the bloody field,
The Tragic to the Comic Muſe ſhall yield.
Whilſt real life preſents ſuch daily woes,
Such horrid maſſacres and murd'rous blows,
'Twere madneſs to admit fictitious grief;
From gay Thalia rather ſeek relief.
To politicians let us leave the rule
Of that great national and public ſchool,

The State; be it our constant aim to mend
Each individual, and to prove the friend
Of human kind: so shall we act a part
Worthy th' applause of every honest heart.
Have we succeeded in our wish to please?
Yes, yes, I read it in your eyes with ease.
In dear papa, rich Mr. Grub, you see
Of Thames-street cits a just epitome.
I think you will allow 'tis not uncommon
For lordly man to bow to weaker woman:
Thus my mamma, her sex's rights to claim,
Assumes the air of an imperious dame
Of quality, and quits her sphere of life,
To prove herself a fashionable wife.
In the three Bevils various traits appear
Of character, yet all agree that dear
Money's the universal recipe
To banish matrimonial *ennui*.
His master's manners in Chapeau we trace;
Piteous indeed must be that master's case,
Whilst dice and cards his ev'ry hour employ,
Say, can his bosom know one real joy?
Have not *I* undertaken a bold part,
In vent'ring thus my fortune, hand, and heart?
But what a noble conquest she obtains,
Who, by the gentlest arts, unrival'd reigns
Sole empress of her Lord's affections! they
Alone should rule, who know how to obey.

May no CROSS-PURPOSES our hopes defeat
At genuine Hospitality's true seat:
HERE she has ever reign'd; then banish sorrow,
Nor cloud to-day with fears about to-morrow.

Sandwich, Jan. 20.

THE MISERIES OF GENIUS.

AN ELEGY.

ALLUR'D by Fame's fantastic views,
The Poet quits his calm retreat;
And envied comfort in his Muse,
And from his cottage bends his feet.

Superior genius deck'd his mind,
Enrich'd with learning's hidden lore;
His manners gentle and refin'd,
With lustre beam'd unheard before.

Hard was his lot, his birth obscure,
Contracted in a narrow sphere;
Born Fortune's buffets to endure,
And all his wants with virtue cheer.

Yet he had known the sweets of fame,
And tasted her bewitching bowl;
His genius rais'd aloft his name,
And lively fancy wrapt his soul.

His talents rare, above his fate,
His mind with discontentment fill;
To envy Grandeur's slippery state,
And false Ambition's hopes instil.

Alas! will Genius e'er supply
The place of Knowledge, Prudence, Care,
Or Meditation's thoughtful eye,
Or bid us life's sharp rocks beware?

In dissipation he destroys
His calmness and delights serene;
His industry contented cloys,
And riot wild distorts his mien.

Yet never fail'd his Country's love,
But in his heart, inspiring theme!
Superior virtue! all above
It reign'd triumphant and supreme.

Thrice generous Nature! he would wield,
When foes invading dar'd to threat,
Th' avenging spear, the lance and shield;
How high his patriot-heart would beat!

Within the ranks, the banners near,
He foremost stood in war-array;
One hand uprear'd the fatal spear,
And one the pen for martial lay.

Yet virtue such as his entail'd
But cold neglect and want and woe;
The efforts of his Muse had fail'd,
And every neighbour was his foe.

Unhappy fate! ungrateful soil!
Which suffer Genius to expire,
And waste in vain its midnight toil,
Or breathe in vain poetic fire.

Ye rich, behold his poor abode;
In garret * vile, alas! he hides:
Oppress'd with dire misfortune's load,
Life's tardy hours he often chides.

Go, and with looks complacent hail,
Ye wealthy of his native land!
True genius languishing in gaol,
And rescue with benignant hand.

Behold his scanty bed of straw!
His dungeon dark distracts his brain *:
Oh! dire inexorable law!
Hard as his adamantine chain.

He sues in vain, he's borne away,
Alas! a victim to despair;
To cruel scorn and want a prey,
With maniacs life's last pang to share.

In frantic mood he rolls his eyes,
Confin'd within the maniacs' walls *:
To sacred misery pour your sighs,
In death he still unpitied falls.

JAMES L. MOORE, (Cl.)
Master of the Grammar-School,
Hertford, Herts.

AN INSCRIPTION

To the Memory of a Favorite Dog.

HARD by this spot, which sweetest plants shall shade,
All that remains of honest Basto's laid:
If ever genuine worth obtain'd your praise,
Reader, attend these tributary lays.
He, though of canine race, with man might vie
For truth, affection, strong sagacity.
In early youth unrivall'd in his kind,
Beauty and strength were in his form combin'd,
And every dog-like virtue fill'd his mind.

* Otway, Chatterton, Burns, Lee, &c. &c.

When

When in the field he ardent fought the game,
An honour'd hero marked his road to fame!
The faireſt hands prepar'd his daily treat,
He liv'd companion of the brave and great:
Retir'd with cloiſter'd maids, in later life
He paſſed his days ſecure from toil or ſtrife.
Oft' will his youthful friends, as here they tread,
Recall each pleaſing action of the dead;
Relate with kind remembrance, when they ſaw
The gentle Baſto graceful give his paw;
His willing paw their ready hands would take,
And each alternately would fondly ſhake.
As thus they ſadly tell his worth around,
In ſilent woe Philippa treads the ground;
The cherub Margaret's breaſt ſhall heave with ſighs, [lotte's eyes;
And "big round tears" dim tender Char-
While gay Lætitia plants his grave ſo neat,
Declaring, "now old Baſto ſhall be ſweet."
Not that fam'd dog *, whoſe loſs, in antient days,
Set claſſic Athens' goſſips in a blaze,
Nor he † whoſe praiſe great Homer's genius fired,
Could boaſt exterior beauty more admir'd.
Oh! had we called on mimic Painting's aid,
And in his better days his form pourtray'd,
We 'd made, through genius guiding Delamotte ‡,
The dog of Alcibiades forgot;
Or had you Baſto ſeen in days of yore,
With head erect, as proud he pranc'd before, [away,
Scouring the plains, and rambling far
To ſearch the ſpot where lurk'd the diſtant prey,
Then, with a word, returning to the call,
Low at his maſter's feet obedient fall,
Or preſs his ſide in blandiſhment moſt kind,
Or, like "a faithful guard," attend behind;
You'd own, Ulyſſes' dog, ſo well eſteem'd,
Worthier than Baſto never could be deem'd.
Like Argus, too, he ſerved a chief of fame!
(Britannia's nobleſt ſons revere his name!)
And as in ſervice ſo in death the ſame:
Grateful as Argus to the laſt he prov'd,
And, dying, fawn'd upon the friends he lov'd.

SONNET

To the Memory of the Poet COWPER.

WHILST deathleſs bards the warrior's deeds proclaim; [ſwell;
With martial notes whilſt echoing trumpets
Whilſt Hiſtory proudly conſecrates the name
Of thoſe who bravely fought, or nobly fell;
Say, muſt the ſons of Peace expire unknown?
And ſhall no buſt to Cowper's fame ariſe?
No ſculptur'd braſs, no monumental ſtone
Record where Nature's fav'rite poet lies?
Fruitleſs th' applauſe which Art alone can pay; [revere:
The wiſe, the good, thy memory muſt
To thee each ſorrowing Muſe attune her lay,
And Taſte, and Genius, drop the ſilent tear. [ſhrin'd,
This be thy meed, bleſt Spirit! thus en-
To live for ever in each feeling mind. M.

EXTEMPORE IN STOWE GARDENS.

"IN you, my Lord, taſte ſanctifies expence, [ſenſe."
And ſplendour borrows all its rays from

On a Coffin-plate (of Lead, gilt) found in the Vault of ST. BRIDE'S *Church, and now framed in the Veſtry-room.*

"DEPOSITUM
Præſtantiſſimæ fœminæ D'næ Eliz. Traveſl,
Uxoris dilectiſſimæ
D'ni Thomæ Travell §, Equ. Aur.
Filiæ autem unicæ & hæredis
Rogeri Pocock, Mercatoris Londini,
per Suſannam conjugem ſuam felicem,
& hæredem D'ni Job Harby, Baronetti.
Obiit apud Weſtm^r, 17° die Aprilis,
Anno D'ni 1686, ætatis ſuæ 24°.

Errata in the Latin Lines to Mr. BRYANT.
P. 65. l. 3. r. "tamen," for "tamem.
4. r "leventur," for "laventur."
30. r. "referant, for "referent."

* Alluding to the ſtory of the dog of Alcibiades, an animal of uncommon ſize and beauty, which coſt him 70 minæ; yet his tail, which was his principal ornament, he cauſed to be cut off. Some of his friends telling him all Athens rung with the ſtory of his fooliſh treatment of the dog, he laughed, and ſaid, "This is the very thing I wanted. I would have the Athenians talk of this, leſt they ſhould find ſomething worſe to ſay of me."

† See the 17th Book of the Odyſſey.

‡ An ingenious young artiſt, who ſtudied under Mr. Weſt, the preſent diſtinguiſhed head of the Royal Academy, and whoſe taſte and genius are viſible in every ſtyle of drawing he attempts; but who is particularly alluded to, on this occaſion, for his portraits of dogs, ſome of which promiſe to give him a claim to equal celebrity with that of the painter, whoſe picture of Alcibiades' dog ſold ſome years ſince for 1000l.

§ Sir Thomas Travell (who in 1687 appears to have been an intimate friend of Atterbury) was M. P. for Melbourne-Port 1690—1713; and is mentioned by John Dunton as "the honourable and public-ſpirited Sir Thomas Travell." A curious circumſtance relative to him and Dame Frances Travell, his ſecond wife, 17 ... in reſpect to her fortune and ſeparate maintenance, may be ſeen in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. XIV. p. 38. Bp. Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, 1799 (vol. I. p. 9.)

FRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT ; *continued from p. 80.*

Friday, Jan. 23.

THE buſineſs of that glorious national body the United Senate, on this day, in the two Houſes, was merely the enrolment of its Members, the adminiſtration of the oath, and the preſentation and Royal approbation, by commiſſion, of the Speaker. This is the fourth time Mr. Addington has filled that great and arduous office.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

Both Houſes of Parliament have been occupied during the whole of this week in adminiſtering the oaths to their Members.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 2.

His Majeſty came to the Houſe in great ſtate; and, being ſeated on his throne, and the Commons attending, opened the buſineſs of the Imperial Parliament with the following gracious Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

At a criſis ſo important to the intereſts of my people, I derive great ſatisfaction from being enabled, for the firſt time, to avail myſelf of the advice and aſſiſtance of the Parliament of my United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

This memorable æra, diſtinguiſhed by the accompliſhment of a meaſure calculated to augment and conſolidate the ſtrength and reſources of the Empire, and to cement more cloſely the intereſts and affections of my ſubjects, will, I truſt, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmneſs, which the circumſtances of our preſent ſituation peculiarly require.

The unfortunate courſe of events on the Continent, and the conſequences which muſt be expected to reſult from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have a juſt feeling for the ſecurity and independence of Europe.

Your aſtoniſhment, as well as your regret, muſt be excited by the conduct of thoſe powers whoſe attention, at ſuch a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the Britiſh Empire, which has hitherto oppoſed ſo powerful an obſtacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence againſt their common and increaſing danger.

The repreſentations which I directed to be made to the Court of Peterſburg, in conſequence of the outrages committed againſt the ſhips, property, and perſons, of my ſubjects, have been treated with the utmoſt diſreſpect; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by ſubſequent acts of injuſtice and violence.

Under theſe circumſtances a Convention has been concluded by that Court with thoſe of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for eſtabliſhing by force, a new code of maritime law, inconſiſtent with the rights, and hoſtile to the intereſts, of this country.

In this ſituation, I could not heſitate as to the conduct which it became me to purſue. I have taken the earlieſt meaſures to repel the aggreſſions of this hoſtile confederacy, and to ſupport thoſe principles which are eſſential to the maintenance of our naval ſtrength, and which are grounded on the ſyſtem of public law, ſo long eſtabliſhed and recognized in Europe.

I have, at the ſame time, given ſuch aſſurances, as manifeſt my diſpoſition to renew my antient relations with thoſe powers, whenever it can be done conſiſtently with the honour of my Crown, and with a juſt regard to the ſafety of my ſubjects. You will, I am perſuaded, omit nothing on your part, that can afford me the moſt vigorous and effectual ſupport in my firm determination to maintain to the utmoſt, againſt every attack, the naval rights and the intereſts of my Empire.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have directed the eſtimates for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice to be laid before you: deeply as I lament the continued neceſſity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am perſuaded you will feel with me the importance of providing effectual means for thoſe exertions which are indiſpenſably requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of the country.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy Union, which, by the bleſſing of Providence, has now been effected; and of promoting, to the utmoſt, the proſperity of every part of my dominions.

You will, I doubt not, reſume the enquiries which were ſo diligently proſecuted in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, as to the beſt means of relieving my ſubjects from the preſſure of the preſent high price of Proviſions; and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human foreſight, the recurrence of ſimilar difficulties. In theſe endeavours, and in every meaſure that can contribute to the happineſs of my people, the great end of my wiſhes, you may be aſſured of my cordial concurrence.

You may rely on my availing myſelf of the earlieſt opportunity which ſhall afford a proſpect of terminating the preſent conteſt, on grounds conſiſtent with our ſecurity and honour, and with the maintenance of thoſe eſſential rights on which our naval ſtrength muſt always principally depend.

It will afford me the trueſt and moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction whenever the diſpoſition of our enemies ſhall enable me thus to reſtore to the ſubjects of my United Kingdom the bleſſings of Peace, and thereby confirm

confirm and augment thoſe advantages which reſult from our internal ſituation, and which, even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to ſo great an extent the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the country."

His Majeſty and his attendants then retired in the uſual form. The ſpeech being read,

The Duke of *Montroſe* obſerved, that, in moving an addreſs to the Sovereign, he ſhould firſt have to call their Lordſhips' attention to the very important political circumſtance, the Legiſlative Union of the Siſter Kingdom. His grace entered into a minute detail of the great and permanent advantages likely to reſult to the empire by the Union; advantages which, he was confident, would for ever render us ſuperior to all the efforts of France, whoſe power, at the preſent moment, he admitted to be more formidable than in the much-vaunted period of Louis the XIVth. His Lordſhip next proceeded to the conſideration of affairs with the Northern powers: he contended that Great Britain only exerciſed her rights as a belligerent power—rights long eſtabliſhed, and repeatedly acknowledged, even by thoſe who now, in violation of every principle of the rights of nations, preſume to diſpute and to attack them.—If Great Britain did not perſiſt in maintaining theſe rights, its maratime proweſs was at an end; and its character and rank, in the ſcale of European nations, totally abrogated. To effect this, ſeemed to be one of the views of the Councils of Ruſſia; it appeared that their aim was to force this country to war. The armed neutrality they found would not do. The people of Great Britain and Ireland, who are politically the ſame, were proof againſt that. The Ruſſian miniſters then proceeded to violate the property of Britiſh ſubjects, and to treat their perſons with outrage and indignity; theſe enormities were inflicted with a view to provoke hoſtilities, and he believed had gone to ſuch lengths as neither the Legiſlature nor the people of this country could bear. There may exiſt hopes that the Great Monarch of Ruſſia may poſſibly regret the preſent conduct of his government, and feel diſpoſed to make proper reparation. Impreſſed, therefore, with the conviction of the *neceſſity* of Great Britain defending her inconvertible rights as a belligerent power, and the confidence that, in caſe this country ſhould not receive ſatisfaction from thoſe who had infringed her rights, every man in it would firmly reſolve to ſupport the juſt and reſolute councils of his Majeſty, he ſhould move and read the addreſs; which, as uſual, was an echo of the Speech, and, in the warmeſt language, gave his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of ſupport.

The earl of *Lucan* ſeconded the motion.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* ſpoke in diſapprobation of the addreſs. He ſaid, the Houſe ſhould be cautious leſt they ſhould conſolidate into one body, powers whoſe intereſts were various; thoſe of the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen were perfectly diſtinct from that of St. Peterſburg; to evince which, he entered into ſome details. He contended for the propriety of inquiry into the cauſes of theſe miſunderſtandings, and urged the policy of vigorous meaſures in the event of ſatisfaction being refuſed upon proper repreſentations being made, and pacific diſpoſitions manifeſted. He concluded with moving an amendment.

Lord *Romney* ſaid, he had hitherto given miniſters his entire confidence; and though he did feel there was ſome little ground for enquiry, this was not the moment for ſetting it on foot. He thought this a fit time to try what ſincerity there was in the profeſſions of Bonaparte, who had declared himſelf at all times ready to treat for peace, and which was, in ſome meaſure, neceſſary to convince the people that the war was unavoidable. He believed the aſſertion of the Chief Conſul to be merely a pretext to keep himſelf in power.

Earl *Spencer* entered into a particular defence of himſelf and his colleagues; and contended that although the plans of Government might not always ſucceed to the utmoſt of their wiſhes, the war had added to the glory of their country, for at no one period had our navy acquired greater conqueſts; and we were now, after eight years' war, able to bid defiance, not only to the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, but even to a confederacy which had been unjuſtly entered into by the northern powers.

Lord *Grenville* entered into a reply to all the arguments which had been uſed againſt the addreſs. The confederacy, he ſaid, was doubly reprehenſible, as not only having been entered into againſt exiſting treaties, but even againſt treaties that had been entered into during the preſent conteſt. The circumſtance of its being the ſecond time of having this right diſputed, was an additional reaſon why we ſhould have it decided, and the more eſpecially, as, in his opinion, we ſhould never be better enabled to enter into the conteſt than we are at the preſent moment: the eyes of all Europe were upon them, and he hoped that the firſt vote of the United Parliament would convince the world that they had completely united the ſtrength and vigour of the two countries.

The Earl of *Moira* was of opinion that an enquiry into the conduct of adminiſtration had become indiſpenſably requiſite. His Lordſhip then alluded to many tranſactions during the war; and concluded by expreſſing his ardent wiſh that the Imperial Parliament would render their firſt ſitting conſpicuous, by giving the people a proof that they were determined to watch over their rights and intereſts.

Lord

Lord *Mulgrave* ſupported the original addreſs; as did alſo Lord *Eldon*.

The queſtion being put, and the amendment negatived, the original addreſs was agreed to.

Lord *Grenville* moved that Lord *Walſingham* be appointed chairman of the public and private Committees of that Houſe; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on their return from the Upper Houſe, his Majeſty's Speech was read from the chair; when

Sir *Watkin William Wynne* moved an addreſs, which was, as uſual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. *Cornwallis* ſeconded the motion, and, as did Sir *W. W. Wynne*, paſſed ſome handſome compliments on the Iriſh Union.

Mr. *Grey* roſe to move an amendment. He lamented that no change had taken place in the ruinous policy adopted by our miniſters, and that we were ſtill merely to truſt to declarations which have ſo often failed. He would have paſſed over noticing the obſervations on the Union, had they not been prominently brought forward by the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the addreſs, being convinced that the adjuſtment of 1782 would have been far more agreeable to the Iriſh nation; as, notwithſtanding this ſuppoſed popular meaſure, we had not yet been able to relax the rigorous ſyſtem of Government in that country, or to extend to its inhabitants complete emancipation. Though the conduct of Ruſſia was highly unjuſtifiable, and ſtood on different grounds with thoſe of the other Northern powers; yet he had ſeen a manifeſto in which the Emperor charged us with breaking our engagements reſpecting Malta. Upon the whole, he did not think the queſtion ſufficiently clear for the Houſe to pledge itſelf to ſupport a new war. The conſequence of this new diſpute is, that we ſhall give to France, as allies, the fleets of our new enemies. From Archangel to the Tagus, and from the Tagus to the Gulph of Venice, there will not be a ſingle friendly port out of our own poſſeſſions, where a Britiſh fleet can take ſhelter: nor did the Hon. Gentleman except Naples, which he conſidered as already conquered; nor Portugal, nor Turkey, which before the end of the year, he expected, would be connected with our enemies. Will it then be poſſible for our navy, with all its ſkill, to ſtretch along ſuch an extent of coaſt? Or, will it prevent an attack on that valuable part of our empire, an Union with which has been the ſubject of congratulation this night? But great hopes may be entertained of the ſuperiority of our navy, and of the deſtruction of the trade of our enemies. But, for his part, he had painful apprehenſions, that nothing will ſo much threaten the extinction of our trade as the new war. Will not theſe Northern powers be able almoſt entirely to ſhut us out of the European markets? We ſhould conſider alſo, that we get from them the articles of naval ſtores. And is it not probable that theſe will be withholden from us? Add to this, the benefit which we derive at preſent from the ſupply of grain from the Baltic, &c. This ſource of ſupply will at once be dried up. But, notwithſtanding all this, it may be replied, that, unleſs we reſent the recent injury, the national honour will be ſtained. But here it will be neceſſary firſt to enquire whether miniſters by their conduct have not actually provoked this aggreſſion? Their former violent conduct and vexatious acts towards Genoa, Copenhagen, &c. are well remembered. True policy would have been for his Majeſty's miniſters to have avoided this diſpute; as was the policy of Lord Chatham in the war of 1756, as ſtated by Lord Camden. The opinion of Lord Camden reſpecting the conduct to be purſued towards neutral powers was, that our enemies muſt be cut off to the utmoſt from the ſupply of naval ſtores; but that great caution ſhould be taken not to alarm or offend neutral powers, that their complaints ſhould be attended to, and great moderation exerciſed towards them. We are told that the convention has been formed upon the ground of the convention of 1780; but he never heard that it had been objected to by Lord North, that he did not go to war with the ſame powers in conſequence of this convention? In the treaty of peace, all mention of the armed neutrality was omitted; the exerciſe of our claim had been ſuſpended. One of the firſt acts of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's adminiſtration was the commercial treaty with France. In it the full principles of the armed neutrality were carried into effect. It may be ſaid that this convention having been ſigned by Denmark and Sweden, with Ruſſia, with whom we have another diſpute, ſhews the hoſtility of the meaſure; but the mere ſignature of the convention by the two powers with a third with whom we may be at war, does not give us a juſt ground of attack. Miniſters thought laſt year that overtures made by France to Auſtria ſhould be rejected. Auſtria acted accordingly, and what was the conſequence, but that, by their advice, a dreadful chaſm was occaſioned in the map of Europe! We refuſed to negociate with France when a bankrupt in credit and reſources; and now we are told in the Speech we are ready to treat with the enemy when he ſhews a more moderate diſpoſition; that is, when France is reſtored in power and credit, and threatening us with an invaſion whilſt we are deſerted by our allies! I might advert to the internal ſtate of the country,

but

but ſhall only ſay, that, in caſe of an alarm of invaſion, it is impoſſible not to regret the conduct of miniſters, in frittering away and diſpoſing of the militia and ſtanding force of the country in the manner they have done. Add to all this, the depreciation of the paper currency, the burden of taxes, and a ſcarcity little leſs than a famine; yet I wiſh not to diſcourage the country, but rather that we may form a juſt apreciation of the circumſtances in which we are placed, and how to extricate ourſelves from the danger: much ability and activity are wanted; our reſources are ſtill conſiderable. —The ſpirit of the people is not yet extinguiſhed; and I truſt that our courage will be raiſed in proportion to our danger. What confidence might we not place in the efforts and induſtry of a great people, exerting themſelves under the foſtering auſpices of wiſdom, juſtice, and good conduct! But I call upon the Houſe to check the career of miniſters, who, although entruſted with every means, have brought nothing but diſgrace, and proved themſelves incapable of retrieving the affairs of the nation." Mr. Grey then concluded with moving an amendment, in ſubſtance to aſſure his Majeſty, "that the Houſe would proceed with all poſſible diſpatch to inquire into the ſtate of the nation, and the connection ſubſiſting with foreign powers; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that, if the repreſentations which his Majeſty had directed to be laid before foreign Courts ſhould be unavailing to promote an accommodation, and that the impoſſibility of an amicable adjuſtment ſhould render a conteſt unavoidable, his Majeſty's faithful Commons would give every ſupport to maintain his juſt rights, &c. in the juſt hope, from his Majeſty's paternal care of his people, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders to prevent an improvident waſte of the public treaſure, and to promote a provident adminiſtration of public affairs."

The motion being ſeconded by Mr. *Whitbread*;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that the important meaſure, the Union with Ireland, had conſolidated the ſtrength of the Empire; and thoſe honourable Gentlemen whom he had this day, for the firſt time, the happineſs of ſeeing in the Houſe, would not diſappoint the ſanguine expectations that were formed of the benefits to reſult from that important event. He was ſure they have brought with them the ſame zeal, and the ſame principles, which have ſupported us againſt an hoſt of enemies. Theſe gentlemen have had, in another place, the ſevere duty impoſed upon them of contending with Jacobiniſm on their own ſoil; and I am ſure they would not wiſh to infuſe that timidity into us, the leaſt mixture of which would have been certain ruin to them. The two great principles uniformly acknowledged, reſpecting the neutrality of nations, are theſe: firſt, that no neutral power ſhall carry on a trade in contraband merchandize with the enemy; and, ſecondly, that it ſhall ſend no ſupplies into a blockaded town. Now, the queſtion is, whether we ſhall give up theſe principles? whether we ſhall ſuffer any common fiſhing-boat, which may be procured to hoiſt the flag of the nation, to do away all theſe principles, and protect all the fleets laden with all the military ſtores of the North, and the treaſures of Spain, in their commerce with France? The bare ſtatement of ſuch a propoſition is its own anſwer. Now, as to the ſecond point, the utility of this principle, has there been (ſaid Mr. Pitt) any period of time in which we have not felt and acknowledged it? Is there a period, in the maritime hiſtory of the world, in which the contrary doctrine has been held? If he were to refer to the fact of the deſtruction of the naval power of France, does the Hon. Gentleman think, if the commerce of France, the nurſery of ſeamen, and the fraudulent claims of neutrals had been protected and allowed, that deſtruction would have been ſo complete as it is? He could not, therefore, help wondering at the way in which the Hon. Gentleman looks at the queſtion. He ſtates the naval power of France as deſtroyed; and yet, when he talks of invaſion, he holds it out in terror. He forgets and remembers its exiſtence and non-exiſtence with equal facility: he forgets it when he wants conceſſion; he remembers it when he would hold forth intimidation. He ſays, you are not now as you were when hiding from the enemy in the Channel. The argument which he founds upon this is, if you conceded when you could not help it, you ſhould do ſo now when you are able to aſſert your claim. Whether our conduct has been ſuch as to induce Ruſſia to make the claim, that is a queſtion which the Hon. Gentleman was ready to diſcuſs at a proper time; but it forms no part of the ſubject of the preſent debate. His argument was, that a ſurrender now is a ſurrender for ever. This juſtifies us in ſaying, that we will maintain it. As to any invective againſt the conduct of thoſe councils in which he is engaged, he would be able, when proper opportunity occurs, to convince the Houſe, that, ſo far as calamities have increaſed, and extended themſelves over Europe, they have been occaſioned by thoſe principles which the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite had uniformly ſupported, and which have been as uniformly combated by gentlemen on the ſame ſide of the Houſe as that with whom he had the honour to act.

The

The Houſe now divided—for the amendment, 63; againſt it, 245.

Tueſday, Feb. 3.

Sir *W. W. Wynne* brought up the report of the Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was read a firſt time. On the motion for its ſecond reading,

Mr. *Banks* confeſſed his diſappointment in finding that his Majeſty's miniſters had not made any new overtures for a peace with France, before they engaged themſelves in a conteſt with freſh enemies. He highly diſapproved of the amendment propoſed laſt night, as the Treaties between us and the Northern powers left no room even for a cavil.

Mr. *Windham* proteſted againſt the inference, that miniſters took no ſteps towards treating for peace, although no communication had been made upon the ſubject. He did not wiſh to be underſtood as aſſerting either that there had not; though, from his ſituation, it may be ſuppoſed that he was not ſo much in the dark as Mr. Banks muſt neceſſarily be.

Mr. *Hobhouſe's* principal objection to the Addreſs was, that it breathed a ſpirit of hoſtility. It went no farther than ſtating his Majeſty's readineſs to treat for peace, when a ſimilar diſpoſition ſhould be ſhewn on the part of miniſters to make the firſt overtures; and, after the treatment which Bonaparte had received from them, it ſurely was not very natural to hope that they ſhould come from him.

Mr *Wilberforce* ſaid, that every man muſt regret the ſituation in which we were now placed; and he hoped, his Majeſty's miniſters would neglect no opportunity of doing all incumbent on them to reſtore the bleſſings of peace to both countries.

The Addreſs was then agreed to unanimouſly.

Mr. *Ryder* moved the appointment of a Committee to conſider of the high price of proviſions; which was ordered, and the Reports of the Committee of the former Seſſion referred to the ſame.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan 31. This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Pearce, tranſmitted by Admiral Lutwidge, announcing his having, in the King George hired armed cutter, captured Le Flibuſtier French cutter privateer, of 16 men, with muſkets and piſtols, from Dunkirk two days, without having made any capture; and alſo, a letter from Capt. Gifford, of the Active, dated at Sea, Jan. 21, ſtating his having captured the French privateer cutter Quinola, of 14 guns, ſix and two pounders, and 48 men, after a chace of two hours; one day from Morlaix.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 3. Encloſure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Magicienne, Plymouth Sound, Jan. 31.

My Lord, Capt. Halliday's letter will inform your Lordſhip of my having, on the 20th inſtant, captured, in ſight of the Doris, the French ſhip letter of marque Le Huron, from the iſle of France, bound to Bourdeaux, and of his directing me to ſee her into Plymouth. I now beg leave to acquant your Lordſhip of my arrival with her: ſhe is a remarkable fine ſhip, ſails well, is pierced for 20 guns, had 18 mounted, but threw them all overboard except four, during the chace. I think her a veſſel well calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice; the cargo is of great value, and conſiſts of ivory, cochineal, indigo, tea, ſugar, pepper, cinnamon, ebony, &c. W. OGILVY.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 7. Letter tranſmitted by Lord H. Seymour, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, dated Dec. 21.

My Lord, *Apollo, Dec.* 1800.

At noon, on the 10th ult. in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 21 deg. North, we gave chace to a xebec to windward of us, but ſoon after diſcovering a brig directly in the wind's eye, we chaſed her, and at two in the morning got up and took poſſeſſion of the Reſolution Spaniſh ſloop of war, of 18 guns, and 149 men, commanded by Don Franciſco Darrichena (formerly the Reſolution cutter in the Britiſh navy), which ſailed from Vera Cruz three days before. As ſoon as her crew were removed to this ſhip, we made all ſail, and an hour after day-break got ſight again of the xebec, and captured her at three o'clock in the afternoon; ſhe is from Vera Cruz, and was bound to the Havannah. The Reſolution was in general towed by us until the 27th ult. when her main-maſt went by the board: an attempt was made to refit her; but her rigging and ſails being perfectly rotten, and every thing belonging to her in ſuch a miſerable condition, it was neceſſary to deſtroy her. On the 7th inſt. off Porcillo, in the Iſland of Cuba, we recaptured the ſchooner St. Joſeph.

P. HALKETT.

[This Gazette alſo contains copies of three letters tranſmitted by Earl St. Vincent, giving accounts of the following captures: the French national ſhip corvette L'Aurora, of 16 Guns, Lieut. C. Girault commander, from the Mauritius, having on-board the Aid de Camp to the Governor of that place, with diſpatches to the French Government, by the Thames, Capt. Lukin; the French brig La Favorite, from L'Orient to Bourdeaux, laden with ſtaves, and hides, by the Doris, Capt. Halliday;

and

and the Spaniſh letter of marque Charlotta, by the Sirius, Capt. King, the Amethyſt being in company.]

Admiralty-office, February 10. Enclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Eſq.

My Lord, *L'Oiſeau, Torbay, Feb* 3.

On Monday, Jan. 26, at 8 A. M. in lat. 45 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I fell-in with the French national frigate La Dedaigneuſe, of 36 guns, and 300 men, with diſpatches from Cayenne for Rochefort, and chaſed her until noon the following day; when I diſcovered his Majeſty's ſhips Sirius and Amethyſt, off Cape Finiſterre, whoſe Captains I directed, by ſignal, to chaſe, and continued in purſuit of the enemy until two o'clock on Wedneſday morning. Being within muſket-ſhot, ſhe opened her fire on the Sirius and l'Oiſeau, which was immediately returned, and ſurrendered to the above ſhips, after an action of 45 minutes, diſtant from the ſhore, near Cape Belem, about two miles. Her running rigging and ſails were cut to pieces; ſeveral men killed, and 17 wounded: among the latter were the Captain and fifth Lieutenant. My warmeſt thanks are due to Captains King and Cooke, for their exertions; but particularly to the former, as, from the Sirius's ſteady and well-directed fire, the enemy received conſiderable damage: the Amethyſt, from unfavourable winds, was unable to get up until ſhe had ſtruck. I am happy to ſay, notwithſtanding the gallant reſiſtance made by the Dedaigneuſe, neither of the ſhips loſt a man. The Sirius's rigging and ſails were a little damaged, her main-yard and bowſprit ſlightly wounded. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my approbation of the officers and company of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command; and, in juſtice to them, muſt add, their anxiety to cloſe with the enemy on firſt diſcovering her was equal to what it was on becoming ſo ſuperior; and muſt farther beg to acknowledge the very great aſſiſtance I received from Mr. H. Lloyd, my firſt Lieutenant, during a long and anxious chace of 42 hours. I truſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to recommend him to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty as a moſt valuable officer, and deſerving of their attention: on his account moſt ſincerely do I lament the baffling winds that prevented my bringing the enemy to action on the preceding day, which I was ſeveral times in expectation of doing. La Dedaigneuſe is a perfect new frigate, copper-faſtened, and ſails well, carries 28 twelve-pounders on her main-deck, and pierced for 40 guns. I have given the prize in charge of my firſt Lieutenant, with directions to proceed to Plymouth; and have alſo to acquaint your Lordſhip of my having detained, on the 1ſt inſt. the Swediſh ſhip Hoffnung, from Valentia, bound to Altona, laden with brandy, burthen 260 tons. S. H. Linzee.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. Letter from Lieut. Bond, commanding his Majeſty's ſchooner Netley, to Lord Keith, dated Oporto, Dec. 22.

My Lord, *Netley, Porto, Dec.* 22.

His Majeſty's ſchooner under my command ſailed from Liſbon on the 18th ult. and on the 23d captured the St. Antonio y Animas La Fortuna, Spaniſh lugger privateer, of ſix guns, and 34 men. On the 1ſt inſt. ſhe took the St. Miguel El Volante, of the ſame deſcription, of two guns, and 29 men; and on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, ſucceſſively took poſſeſſion of the Speedy brig, from Newfoundland, with cod-fiſh; a Spaniſh coaſter, laden with wine, &c. and the Spaniſh ſchooner privateer St. Pedro y Sen Franciſco, of 3 guns, and 39 men. F. G. Bond.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 17. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of the Eſpoir French lugger, of 6 carriage-guns, and 23 men, by the Lady Charlotte hired armed brig, Capt. Morris.

Feb. 21. In this Gazette, the King has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir John Brazier, knight, alderman of the borough of Huntingdon, his royal licence and authority, that he and his iſſue may take and uſe the ſurname, and bear the arms, of Arundel only, with proper diſtinctions, out of grateful reſpect to the memory of Stephen Arundel, late of Huntingdon aforeſaid, Eſq. deceaſed, his father in-law.—And alſo to order, that his Majeſty's ſaid conceſſion and declaration be regiſtered in his College of Arms.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, February, 1801.

THE Armiſtice in

ITALY,

for which we have before ſtated that General Bellegarde had applied to the French Commandant Brune, was ſigned at Treviſo on the 16th ult. and the fortreſſes of Mantua, Peſchiera, Ferrara, Ancona, and Sermioue, were ſurrendered as the purchaſe of a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. But ſince that time, a

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLICK

has been ſigned at Luneville *, by Count

* Feb. 9.

Cob

Cobentzel and Joseph Bonaparte; which is to be ratified by the High Contracting Parties within 30 days.—Of the Articles of this Treaty (19 in number), the

1st. Engages the Emperor to procure the ratification of the Treaty by the Empire. The

2d. Cedes to France the Belgic provinces, and (with the concurrence of the Empire) the county of Falkenstein with its dependencies, and the Frickthal, with all the Austrian possessions on the left bank of the Rhine between Basle and Zurgack, which latter place the French have the power to cede to the Helvetic Republic. The

3d. Confirms to the Emperor the possession of Istria, Dalmatia, and the late Venetian Isles in the Adriatic dependent thereon, the mouths of the Cattaro, and the city of Venice, the Lagunas, and the country between his Majesty's hereditary States and the Adriatic and Adige, from where it leaves the Tyrolese to the sea; the Thalweg of the Adige to form the line of demarcation; and, as this line will divide Verona and Legnago on the middle of the bridges in these cities, drawbridges are to be established to mark the line of separation. The

4th. Gives the Brisgau to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the dominions he hitherto possessed in Italy. The

5th. Obliges the Grand Duke of Tuscany to renounce for ever all title to that Duchy and its dependencies, in favour of the infant Duke of Parma; for which he is to receive compensations * in Germany.

6th. The Emperor (for himself, and in the name of the Empire) cedes to France full sovereignty and property to the countries on the left bank of the Rhine; and France renounces all possession on the right bank, including Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburg, Cassel, and other fortifications, opposite to Mentz, on the right bank, the fort of Kehl, and Old Brisach; but all these fortresses are to remain in the state in which they shall be found at the time of their evacuation †. The

7th. Binds the Empire to give to such hereditary Princes as are dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine indemnities on the right. The

8th, 9th, and 10th, relate to debts and sequestrations in the ceded countries. The

11th. Declares the present Treaty common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine Republics; to which the Contracting Parties mutually guarantee their independence, and the right of their inhabitants to adopt such form of government as they may think proper. By the

12th. The Emperor cedes to the Cisalpine Republic all the Countries beyond the Adige. By the

13th. The Emperor (for himself, and in the name of the Empire) renounces to the Ligurian Republic all right to the *ci-devant* Imperial fiefs. The

14th and 15th stipulate the free navigation of the Adige, and the restitution of prisoners, hostages, &c. within 40 days. By the

16th. The property of the Archdukes Charles and Ferdinand, and the Archduchess Christiana, in the country ceded to France, is to be restored to them, provided they sell it within three years. The

17th. Renews various Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio. According to the

18th. All contributions to the French army shall cease on the ratification of the present Treaty; which the

19th. Declares shall take place within 30 days, when each army shall withdraw into its own territory.

Thus we find, that the Adige will be the Italian boundary (from its source in the Tyrol to the Adriatic sea), as the Rhine (from Switzerland to Holland) will be the German limit, between the Empire and the Republic of France.

It is somewhat remarkable, that in this Treaty not a word occurs respecting the King of

SARDINIA,

or his dominions; the latter of which are supposed, by some political speculators, to be intended as a bodn to the Emperor Paul, to soothe his craving for a port in the Mediterranean.

The message in which this Treaty of Luneville was announced to the Legislative bodies of

FRANCE

virulently accuses the English government of seeking all means of delaying the accomplishment of Peace, so highly necessary to the repose of the world, by raising pretensions adverse to the dignity and rights of all nations; and declares, that the French Republic will make common cause with the Northern powers, the independence of whose flags has been so unjustly attacked; but, at the same time, will not forget that it ought to combat only for peace. A squadron of seven ships of war, eluding (by favour of a fog) the vigilance of our cruizers, has escaped from Brest harbour under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, and has reached Lisbon (some say Cadiz), on its way to the Mediterranean, ultimately destined, as is supposed, for the relief of the colony in

EGYPT.

The Court of

SPAIN

has renewed its application to that of Sweden to require satisfaction from England for the insult pretended to have been offered to the flag of the latter nation in the harbour of Barcelona. The only information

* So says the Treaty. *Sed quære?*

† That is, we suppose, dismantled.

tion that has transpired since our former notice of this affair * was contained in a letter to a banker in Cork, from Lieut. Healy, of the Niger frigate, which was concerned in the capture; who positively avers, that the Swedish vessel was of no assistance to them whatever; that they examined her papers, and that was all the intercourse they had with her: adding, that the story told by the Spanish Commander to his Court, was a malicious misrepresentation, to palliate the most barefaced cowardice and unparalleled neglect of duty that ever disgraced a country or a people.

A large French army is preparing in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, destined to support a demand that is to be made of

PORTUGAL,

either to enter into an alliance with Spain and France, and to exclude British vessels from the Tagus; or, to preserve her alliance with Great Britain, and abide the consequences of an immediate invasion.

The Republic of

HOLLAND

is making the most vigorous preparations for getting a fleet to sea, under the command of Admiral de Winter; destined, as some say, to co-operate with the fleets of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; or, according to other reports, to join the combined Spanish and French fleets in Brest harbour.

The King of

NAPLES

has found it necessary, since the late rapid advance of the French into Italy, to seek a reconciliation with the Consulate; who are said, through the interference of the Emperor Paul, to have offered him a Peace, on condition that all British vessels shall be excluded from the ports of Naples and Sicily.

The Empire of the

TURKS

seems tottering under the menaces of the Emperor of

RUSSIA,

who, having a fleet in the Dardanelles, and an immense land force on the Turkish frontiers, has caused to be hinted to the Divan, that the Ottoman Court must not permit the landing in Egypt of the English force under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; which, if suffered to be effected, will be looked upon as an act of hostility on the part of the Turks against the Court of St. Petersburg. The political consistency of this redoubted Emperor Paul (who is so strenuous an advocate for "free bottoms" making "free goods") has lately been evinced by an Edict, that all *neutral ships* carrying goods to England shall be liable to capture by Russian cruizers. Not less obvious than his consistency, is the humanity of the Great Autocrat; in the overflow of which, he has driven from his dominions the wretched Louis XVIII. and his niece the Duchess D'Angoulême (daughter of Louis XVI. and his co-prisoner in the Temple at Paris), at a time when he knew not that any country in Europe would receive them. The King of

PRUSSIA,

however, has complied with the unfortunate monarch's request, and granted him an asylum, in which Louis XVIII. will assume no function, nor exhibit any badge, of royal or noble rank. The cruel expulsion of this Prince from Russia brings to our recollection a remark of old Robert Burton *, that may be thought not altogether inapplicable:—"He is a better man (says he) that is fit to reign, tho' he want a kingdome, than he that hath one, and knows not how to rule it."

* See vol. LXX. p. 1196, *tit.* BARCELONA.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Several thousand houses in the town of *Cachan*, in China, have been destroyed by fire, together with large stores of silk, &c.

An unlucky circumstance lately occurred to interrupt the mirth of a ball, given by the Swedish minister, at *Berlin*. The young Count Orville, an officer in the regiment of Mollendorff, and the issue of a Protestant family, which had become refugees after the edict of Nantes, dropped down dead in the middle of the dance. This event had a considerable effect on the other dancers. On opening him, the surgeon discovered that his death was occasioned by his having tied his neckcloth too tight, which produced the apoplectic fit in which he was carried off.

NEWS FROM IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Dublin, Feb. 3. The extensive shores where the Dictator, of Liverpool, was unfortunately lost, were covered with cotton, coffee, dye-stuffs, puncheons of rum, and chests of valuable papers. Their chests were broke open. Unfortunately, as no magistrate resides in the neighbourhood of that part of the country, every thing was at the mercy of the people for three days. On the fourth day, Mr. Marshall, the late High Sheriff of the county of Kerry, who lives 40 miles from that place, arrived at the shore, and, at the risk of his life, which was often threatened, succeeded in recovering a quantity of valuable property, together with many important letters addressed to the first commercial houses in Europe, which he immediately forwarded. He also recovered nearly 20,000l. in London bank-notes and bills. He took from one of the countrymen alone, who could not read, more than 12,000l. in bills; which, it appears,

* Anatomy of Melancholy, Partition 2, Sect. 3; Mem. 7.

pears, belonged to a Mr. James Frazer, a reſpectable merchant of Berbice, who was paſſenger, and one of the unfortunate ſufferers. In conſequence of a large reward offered by Mr. Marſhall, Mr. Frazer's body was found, many miles from the wreck, by ſome country people, which was identified by the three ſurviving ſailors, and was decently interred in the church of Inch.

Edinburgh, Feb. 13. Laſt week the houſe of Invergordon, in *Roſsſhire*, was unfortunately burnt to the ground. The fire broke out in the upper part of the houſe, and was diſcovered by the poſt riding by, who alarmed the ſervants, the only inhabitants of the houſe. This beautiful and valuable manſion was unfortunately not inſured.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 27. A dreadful fire broke out in a factory of Meſſrs. Littlewood and Kirby in *Mancheſter*. The factory was ſix ſtories high; the three firſt were uſed for ſpinning cotton, the fourth for ſpinning flax, and the fifth and ſixth for cotton. From the ground to the fourth ſtory there were regular ſtairs, but thence to the fifth and ſixth the people employed were obliged to aſcend by means of ſtep-ladders, through trap-doors. About ſix in the evening, while all the factory was at work, one of the men belonging to the flax concern wanted a piece of wood which was in the dreſſing room, or ſome other place where there was a great quantity of flax; he took a candle with him, and ſoon found the bit of wood, which he took from the floor; in lifting it up, ſome looſe flax adhered to it, which unfortunately was ſet on fire by the candle, and which immediately communicated to the other flax in the room, and though he, and another man that was with him, threw themſelves upon it, and tried every method they could to extinguiſh it, their endeavours were quite fruitleſs, and they were obliged to make the beſt of their way out; one of the men, however, ran up the firſt ſtep-ladder to alarm the people in the fifth ſtory; but there being a very great noiſe in the factory, occaſioned by the machinery, he had ſcarcely made them underſtand him, before the flames were at his back, and he was obliged to jump down and run through them. He was followed by about 6 or 7 out of this room, who alſo got through the flames. Some threw themſelves out of the windows, where they met with inſtant death, in conſequence of the great height they had to fall. Only one man (an overlooker) who made this attempt, and who had the precaution to take ſome light ſubſtance in his arms, which in ſome meaſure broke his fall, has ſurvived; but he is badly hurt. Eleven people, who were in the upper ſtory, were all burnt to death, for they had not the leaſt chance of ſaving themſelves. No leſs than 28 dead bodies have been found under the ruins, and more are expected to be diſcovered. The remains of ſome of theſe poor creatures have been found, but there is not more than one that can be recognized. Beſides the number that have periſhed, ſeven were taken to the Infirmary ſeverely burnt and wounded; but it is hoped ſix of them will recover.

Jan. 29. Another large factory (Mr. Salſbury's) was this day burnt down at Mancheſter, and there was great difficulty in ſaving the people at work. One poor woman fell a victim to the flames.

Feb. 3. A ſingular occurrence happened this day at *Chipping Sodbury*. A woman, named Hannah Palmer, obſerving in the Briſtol Mercury of Jan. 4, in a letter ſigned C, an account of a young lady, who had been ſeduced from her friends, and died ſuddenly in London, became very unhappy in her mind, and wrote to a perſon of Briſtol, entreating that he or Mr. C. would come to her, as ſhe had ſomething important to diſcloſe. They accordingly complied with her requeſt, and ſhe informed them that ſhe was in the deepeſt diſtreſs and horror of mind; that her father had died on the 24th of December laſt; and that, on the 26th following, ſhe dragged the body down the ſtairs, placed it on a wheelbarrow, and conveyed it in the night to the garden behind the houſe, where ſhe dug a grave, and buried it with her own hands. Information of the tranſaction was immediately given to the proper officers of the town, who ſent to Mr. Joyner, of Berkeley, the coroner. The body was taken up, and examined by two ſurgeons, who depoſed that it was their opinion the deceaſed died a natural death; after a cool, patient, and impartial inveſtigation, which occupied upwards of 10 hours, conducted by the truly reſpectable Coroner in a manner which does him the greateſt honour, as a man and a Chriſtian, the Jury returned a verdict—that the deceaſed died by the viſitation of God: but a deteſtation of the extreme brutality of this unnatural and unfeeling daughter ſtill remained ſtrongly impreſſed on their minds. The circumſtances of this extraordinary caſe furniſh a freſh inſtance of the power of conſcience even in the moſt depraved minds; for ſurely, though this unhappy woman has been cleared from any charge of violence to her father while living, the inhumanity ſhewn to his remains has been ſuch that the reader will ſhudder at the recital.

A few days ſince a lad aged about 14, only ſon of a merchant at *Minehead*, took a gun, with an intent to ſhoot ſome black-birds adjoining the town; to his parents' ſurpriſe, he did not return that evening; next morning ſearch was made for him, and about a quarter of a mile from the houſe he was found quite dead. It is ſuppoſed that as he was going over a

hedge,

hedge, the gun accidentally went off and lodged its contents in his ſtomach.—Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Bath, Feb. 19. "We are happy to underſtand, that the patriotic ſpirit is about to be manifeſted in this city, in a manner the moſt likely to ameliorate thoſe local inconveniences which its inhabitants experince from the conduct of the bakers, who have of late excited ſo much juſtifiable complaint. This is by the erection of a public mill and ovens, upon the plan of the Union-mill at Birmingham; an eſtabliſhment, which has not only produced much general good, but great individual benefit; the ſubſcribers having been paid 10 *per cent* for their ſpeculations. This is beating the enemy with their own weapons; and (indeed, the only method of deſtroying that many-headed hydra *wicked monopoly*) is, by a general combination, built upon the principle of public good, againſt theſe partial confederacies, which have for their object—private emolument, reſulting from the diſtreſſes of the community."

At the beautiful newly-erected church at *Stubſon*, co. Lincoln, the firſt couple married were Mr. J. Gilbert, grazier, to Miſs M. Laughton; and the firſt perſon buried was Mrs. Weaver.

Some men digging gravel half a mile above *Lexington-creek*, near Ipſwich river, diſcovered an urn, containing ſome hundred coins of Gordrun, Maximus, Poſthumus, and other emperors and empreſſes of that period.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, Jan. 11.

This morning, between 2 and 3, the inhabitants of Goſwell-Place were much alarmed by a dreadful exploſion, which occaſioned ſeveral perſons to ſtart from their beds greatly terrified. Upon enquiring into the cauſe, it appeared to have proceeded from Mr. Eldridge's Braſs-Foundery, ſituated at the bottom of the Place, whoſe men had been employed all night in melting down old pieces of ordnance, in one of which was a charge of powder and ball. When heated it exploded, and the ball went through the gates of the premiſſes, right over Mr. Holmes's garden-ground, Goſwell-ſtreet road, and entered a houſe in Brackley-ſtreet, near Bridgewater-gardens, a diſtance of about half a mile, without doing any material damage. The ſhock was ſo great from the exploſion, as to ſhatter the back-windows of two or three adjacent houſes; the ball was an 18-pounder.

Thurſday, Feb. 5.

At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Deputy Birch, in a pertinent ſpeech, called the attention of the Court to the circumſtances of the Union with Ireland; and moved, that an humble and dutiful Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty by this Court, expreſſive of their congratulations on the very important event of the Union of his Majeſty's Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Which being referred to a Committee, and by them prepared, was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be preſented by the whole Court.

Mr. Alderman Curtis lamented the nefarious practices lately adopted by millers, in adulterating meal, notwithſtanding the early and praiſe-worthy exertions of the Lord Mayor; and introduced a motion, for the City Solicitor to be ordered to proſecute them; which was agreed to.

Thurſday, Feb. 12.

This day the Lord Mayor, attended by ſeven Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, and a ſelect number of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall, at one o'clock, to St. James's; and preſented the following Addreſs.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Moſt Gracious Sire,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, approach the Throne with the livelieſt ſentiments of congratulation on the very important event of the Legiſlative Union of your Majeſty's kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Unſhaken as we are in our firm allegiance to the beſt of Kings, we contemplate with peculiar ſatisfaction every circumſtance which, in its deſign or operation, can tend to the ſecurity and honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and, thereby, to the declared firſt object of your Majeſty's heart, the welfare and proſperity of your people. The accompliſhment of this great meaſure, founded in wiſdom, and demonſtrative of that paternal regard which your Majeſty has ever evinced for every claſs of your ſubjects, the Union of the two kingdoms, particularly affords, at this momentous criſis of public affairs, the gratifying proſpect of conſolidating the joint intereſts, energy, and reſources, of the Empire, and of confirming, by a mutual participation of the peculiar bleſſings of each, the proſperity and happineſs of both kingdoms. Long may your Majeſty wear the diadem, which, through unexampled difficulties, has maintained its dignity and preſerved its luſtre! and long may the ſubjects of your United Empire, with one heart and one voice, confeſs with gratitude the loyalty and veneration due to a Sovereign, whoſe honour muſt be the pride, and on whoſe ſecurity is engrafted their immediate welfare! and, may the moſt complete ſucceſs, under Providence, crown their determinations to ſubdue your Majeſty's enemies, wherever they may be found!"

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I thank

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs, and for your warm congratulation on the Union of the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; an event which, I truſt, cannot fail, under the bleſſings of Providence, to augment and perpetuate the welfare and happineſs of all my people. Your affectionate expreſſions of attachment to my perſon and government, and your ſteady determination to maintain, againſt every aggreſſion, the ſecurity and honour of my Crown, are highly acceptable to me, and ſecure to my faithful Citizens of London my conſtant favour and protection."

His Majeſty appeared highly gratified with the Addreſs, and was in perfectly good health and ſpirits.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

We are ſorry to ſay, that the King caught a ſevere cold by attending divine ſervice yeſterday at the Chapel Royal.

Monday, Feb. 16.

This morning, the ſeveral Loan Contractors waited on Mr. Pitt, by appointment, in Downing-ſtreet, to conclude their bargain. After ſome preliminary converſation, the buſineſs was proceeded in; and the biddings appearing to be equally low upon the two liſts of Meſſrs. Robarts, Curtis, Goldſmid, Solomons, and Co. and Sir Francis Baring, Meſſrs. Battye and Co. thoſe Gentlemen were declared to be the joint Contractors. The amount of the Loan is 28,000,000l. and theſe the terms:

125l. Conſols } for every 100l. ſubſcription
50l. Red. }

Wedneſday, Feb. 18.

The bill for repealing the Act of laſt ſeſſion, for regulating the manufacture of flour and bread, was read the third time, in the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, the eſtimates of the public ſervice for the preſent year neceſſarily exceeded, in many departments, thoſe of the laſt. This augmentation was occaſioned by circumſtances well known to the Houſe, and on which he need not dwell at preſent. He ſhould therefore proceed to ſtate to the Houſe, as briefly as poſſible, the probable amount of the public expenditure for the enſuing year, and the ways and means he ſhould propoſe to meet it.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Navy — —	£. 15,800,000
Army — — —	15,902,000
Ordnance — —	1,938,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices —	757,000
Iriſh grants — —	390,000
Vote of credit — —	800,000
Joint ſupply of both kingdoms	35,587,000
To which add, for the deficiency of Income Tax, conſolidated fund, &c. &c. to be provided by Great Britain only —	6,610,000
Whole ſupply for the year	42,197,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Sugar, malt, and tobacco	£. 2,750,000
Lottery — — —	300,000
Income duty, after deducting the intereſt on the loan —	4,260,000
Imports and exports —	1,250,000
Surplus conſolidated fund —	3,100,000
To be provided for by Ireland	4,348,000
Subſidy uniſſued — —	500,000
Surplus of grants — —	60,000
Loan — —	25,500,000
Total	£. 42,068,000

NEW TAXES.

Tea, 10l. per cent. on all above 2s. 6d. per lb.	£. 300,000
Paper, double the preſent duty, with a few exceptions, and a ſmall diſcount for newſpapers	135,000
Printed goods, additional duty of 2½d on all paying 3½d —	140,000
Sugars, 1s. 10d. per cwt. the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to ceaſe — —	123,000
Timber, 1-3d of the preſent duties	100,000
Pepper, 3d. per lb. for home conſumption — —	8,000
Ditto exported, 6d. per lb. —	92,000
Lead, 20s. per ton exported —	12,000
Train Oil, 20s. per ton —	12,000
Raiſins, 1s. 6d. per cwt. —	12,000
Poſt-office — —	150,000
Stamps — — —	340,000
Horſes for pleaſure; where only 1, 10s. }	£. 63,000
On all above one, 20s.	73,000 — 136,000
Ditto for huſbandry, 4s. —	170,000
	£. 1,730,000

Mr. Pitt regretted he was neceſſitated to lay any additional burthen on the country; but confeſſed, the hopes he entertained on the Income Tax had failed him; he thought it would have produced 10 millions, but found it produced but ſix millions; yet, ſuch as it was, he had not altered his ideas in its deſignation as a war tax, and as a tax forming a ſinking fund for diſcharging the national debt. This tax he did not with to mortgage further, which led him to raiſe the taxes of this year within the term, leaving the Income Tax to operate a reduction in the public debt, which he had propoſed ſhould not be augmented beyond the amount of 1798.—He then detailed the effects of his financial meaſures, and gave the country the proſpect of diſcharging the incumbrances on the Income Tax in ſix years from the preſent period, at which time the tax would ceaſe.

Mr. Pitt then moved the different reſolutions; which were agreed to.

Friday Night, Feb. 27.

Our moſt gracious Sovereign's fever ſtill continues; but, we rejoice to add, with every favourable ſymptom.

SHE-

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1801.

Bedfordsh. Stephen Raymond, of Potton, esq.
Berks. Onesiphorus Elliott Elliot, of Banfield, esq.
Bucks. Edward Bury, of Iver, esq.
Camb. and *Hunt'sh.* Postponed.
Cheshire. William Rigby, of Oldfield, esq.
Cumberland. Postponed.
Derbysh. Rich. Arkwright, of Cromford, esq.
Devonsh. Pet. Bluet, of Halcombe Rogus, esq.
Dorsetsh. Thomas-Rose Drewe, of Wootton Fitzpaine, esq.
Essex. Postponed.
Gloucestershire. John Browne, of Salperton, esq.
Herefordshire. John Skip, of Ledbury, esq.
Hertfordshire. Thomas Fitzherbert, of Shenley, esq.
Kent. Edward Austen, of Godmersham, esq.
Leicestershire. Thomas-March Phillips, of Garendon, esq.
Lincolnsh. Charles Mainwaring, of Goltho, esq.
Monmouthshire. Postponed.
Norfolk. Robert Marsham, of Stratton-Strawless, esq.
Northamptonsh. Joseph Sibley, of Northampton, esq.
Northumberland. Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, of Belsay-castle, bart.
Nottinghamshire. William Elliott Elliott, of Nottingham, esq.
Oxfordsh. George Clarke, of Chesterton, esq.
Rutlandshire. William Kemp, of Belton, esq.
Shropshire. Thomas Clark, of Peplow, esq.
Somersetsh. John Band, of Wookey, esq.
Staffordsh. Tho. Bainbrige, of Woodseat, esq.
Southampton. William Garrett, of Leighhouse, esq. Havant.
Suffolk. Charles Sheynsham Collinson, of Sproughton, esq.
Surrey. Bryan Barrett, of Stockwell, esq.
Sussex. William Borrer, of Hurst-Perpoint, esq.
Warwickshire. Postponed.
Wilts. Thomas Bush, of Bradford esq.
Worcestershire. Thomas Philips, of Broadway, esq.
Yorkshire. Richard Thompson, of Wetherley Grange, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Matthew Gwyn, of Abercrave, esq.
Caermarthen. Sir John Stepney, of Llanelly, bart.
Cardigan. Robert Lloyd, of Abermaide, esq.
Glamorgan. Llewellin Traherne, of St. Hilary's, esq.
Pembroke. Morgan Jones, of Kilwendog, esq.
Radnor. Thomas Hodges Fowler, of Abbey Camhire, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. John Price, of Wern, esq.
Caernarvon. William Harvey, of Bodvel, esq.
Denbigh. Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Penylan, esq.
Flint. David Pennant, of Downing, esq.
Merioneth. Jonathan Paffingham, of Hendwr, esq.
Montgomery. Jos. Lyon, of Vayor Park, esq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1801.

County of Cornwall. Edward Collins, of Truthan, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1801.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Chambre	L. C. Justice J. Grose	L. C. Baron B. Graham	B. Hotham. J. Heath	B. Thomson J. Le Blanc	J. Rooke J. Lawrence
Sat. Feb. 28		Aylesbury				Reading
Mon. Mar. 2			Northampt.		Winchester	
Tuesday 3						Oxford
Thursday 5		Bedford		Hertford		
Friday 6			Oakham			Worc. & Cit.
Saturday 7	York & City	Huntingdon	Ling. & City		Sarum	
Monday 9				Chelmsford		
Wednes. 11		Cambridge				Stafford
Thursday 12			Nott. & Town		Dorchester	
Saturday 14		Thetford	Derby			Shrewsbury
Monday 16				Maidstone	Exeter & city	
Wednes. 18			Leic. & Bor.			
Thursda. 19		Bury St. Ed.				Hereford
Saturday 21					Launceston	
Monday 23			Coventry &	Horsham		Monmouth
Tuesday 24	Lancaster		[Warwick			
Wednes. 25				Kingston		Glou. & City
Saturday 28					Taunton	

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Jan. 1.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint, Lieutenant generals Benjamin Gordon, George Ainslie, James Adeane, Edward Smith, Thomas Bland, Felix Buckley, Henry Watson Powell, Thomas Stirling, George Garth, and Richard Grenville, to be Generals in the Army.

Major-generals: Horatio Spry, W. Souter Johnstone, Harry Innes, Robert Donkin, James Balfour, James Francis Perkins, Norman M'Leod, Alexander Campbell, Francis D'Oyly, Sir James Duffe, knt. Henry Lord Mulgrave, Grice Blakeney, Paulus Æmilius Irving, George Harris, Richard Vyse, William Lord Cathcart, Banastre Tarleton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, knt. Gordon Forbes, Andrew Gordon, John Floyd, Oliver De Lancey, John Graves Simcoe, and Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. to be Lieutenant generals in the Army.

Colonels: John Stuart, of the royal artillery; Honourable Robert Taylor, of the 5th dragoon-guards; Gerrit Fisher, of the 9th foot; George Milner, of the 3d foot guards; John Henry Fraser, of the 11th foot; W. D. M'Lean Clephane, of the 3d foot-guards; Charles Barnet, of ditto; George Marquis of Huntley, of the 92d foot; George Benson; Honourable Edward Finch, of the Coldstream guards; Isaac Gascoyne, of the 34th foot; George Frederick Lord Southampton, of ditto; and Stephen Poyntz, of the first regiment of life-guards; to be Major-generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-colonels: James O'Moore, of the late Irish brigade; Thomas M'Dermot, of ditto; Eugene M'Carthy, of ditto; Edward Stack, of ditto; Hugh Lyle Carmichael, of the 2d West India regiment; Honourable John Brodrick; Henry Warde, of the first foot-guards; James Durham, of the Fifeshire fencible-infantry; Honourable David Lethe, of the Tay ditto; James Leith, of the Princess of Wales's ditto; John Manners Kerr, of the 62d foot; Thomas Scott, of the Scotch brigade; Quin John Freeman, of the 16th foot; William Robertson, of the late Perth fencibles; Arthur Wolfe, of the 70th foot; Matthew Baillie, of the late 134th foot; Tomkins Bilgrove Turner, of the 3d foot-guards; John Randall M'Kenzie, of the 78th foot; Christopher Tilson, of the 44th ditto; William Sanson, of the North Lowland fencibles; Hon. W. Mordaunt Maitland, of the Devon and Cornwall fencibles; William Munro, of the Caithness Legion; James Campbell, of the Cheshire fencibles; Thomas Picton, of the 56th foot, John-Gordon Cumming, of the Loyal Inverness fencibles; John Crew, of the Lochaber fencibles; Hon. George Lowrey Cole, of Villette's regiment; Marcus Beresford, of the late 135th foot; Gonville Bromhead, of the late 126th foot; Charles M'Donel, on Half-pay of a late regiment of foot; George Earl of Granard, of the late 103th foot; Mungo Noble, of the 67th foot; Stafford Lightburne, of the 53d ditto; John-Henry Loft, on half-pay of the Independents; Sir William Erskine, bart. of the late 133d foot; Nathanael W. Massey, of the 27th foot; Francis Moore, of the late 128th ditto; Hon. Robert King, of the late 127th ditto; William-Henry Clinton, of the 1st foot-guards; George Dalrymple, of the 19th foot; and John Taubman, of the late 110th foot; to be Colonels in the Army.

Majors: Peter Beaver, of the 27th foot; William Savary, of the 14th light-dragoons; Hampson P. Thomas, of the 64th foot; Thomas M'Mahon, of the 27th ditto; John Picton, of the 12th ditto; Hon. Edward Wingfield, of the 40th. foot; John Ford, of the 80th ditto; Archibald Bothwell, of the 2d dragoons; Arthur Annesly, of the late 31st light-dragoons; Hon. Lord Hely Hutchinson, of the late 112th foot; Benjamin Rowe, of the 50th foot; Kenneth M'Rae, of the 76th ditto; Edward Boland, of the 40th ditto; Henry Hawley, of the 45th ditto; Edward Scott, of the 13th ditto; James Logan, of the 51st ditto; William M'Catkill, of the late 92d ditto; Donald Robertson, of the 21st ditto; Thomas Probyn, of the 18th ditto; John Gordon, of the 38th ditto; George Wilson, of the 39th ditto; George Maddison, of the 65th ditto; John Crowgey, of the 58th ditto; John Wauchope, of the 19th ditto; Frederick William Buller, of the 88th ditto; Humphrey Davie, of the 5th ditto; John-R. Broadhead, of the late 121st ditto; Thomas Bradford, of the Nottingham fencibles; Thomas G. Elrington, of the late 115th foot; George H. Mason, of the late 102d ditto; John-Granby Clay, of the 54th ditto; Alexander Colston, of the late 102d ditto; John Grey, of the 41st ditto; William Lockhart, of the 30th ditto; Archibald Butter, of the 18th light-dragoons; Hon. John Creighton, of the late 124th foot; Dunbar-J. Hunter, of the 19th foot; John Campbell, of the late 2d Battalion of the late 82d foot; Sydney Scroggs, of the 4th foot; Alexander-Colby Jackson, of the 40th ditto; Gage John Hall, of the 9th ditto; Robert Rose, of the 20th ditto; and George Wynyard, of the 27th light-dragoons; to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.

Admiralty office, Jan. 1.

This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet were promoted, viz.

Richard Braithwaite, esq. Philip Crosby, esq. Samuel Cornish, esq. John Brisbane, esq. Charles Wolseley, esq. Samuel Granston Goodall, esq. his Royal Highness William-Henry Duke of Clarence, Admirals of the Blue—To be Admirals of the White.

Robert

Robert Linzee, esq Sir James Wallace, knt. William Peere Williams, esq Sir Thomas Pasley, bart. Sir Thomas Rich, bart. James Cumming, esq. Sir John Colpoys, K. B. Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. Archibald Dickson, esq. George Montagu, esq. Thomas Dumaresq, esq. Right Hon. George Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-admirals of the Red—to be Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Mackenzie, esq. Thomas Pringle, esq. Sir Roger Curtis, bart. Sir Henry Harvey, K. B. Robert Man, esq. Sir William Parker, bart. Charles Holmes Calmady, esq. John Bourmaster, esq. Sir George Young, knt. John Henry, esq. Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. Vice-Admirals of the White—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Robert Biggs, esq Francis Parry, esq. Isaac Prescott, esq. John Bazeley, esq. Christopher Mason, esq. Thomas Spry, esq. Sir John Orde, bart. William Young, esq. James Gambier, esq. Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. Vice-admirals of the Blue—to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Christopher Parker, esq. Philip Patton, esq. Charles Morice Pole, esq. John Brown, esq. John Leigh Douglas, esq. William Swiney, esq. Charles Edmund Nugent, esq. Charles Powell Hamilton, esq. Edmund Dod, esq. Right Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson, K. B. Rear-admirals of the Red—to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

James Brine, esq. John Pakenham, esq. Sir Erasmus Gower, knt. John Holloway, esq. John Blanket, esq. George Wilson, esq. Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deans, esq. Cuthbert Collingwood, esq. James Hawkins Whitshed, esq. Arthur Kempe, esq. Smith Child, esq. Right Hon. Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Thomas Taylor, esq. John Thomas Duckworth, esq. Rear-admirals of the White.—to be Rear-admirals of the Red.

John Knowles, esq. John Willett Payne, esq. Sir Robert Calder, bart. James Richard Dacres, esq. Hon. George Berkeley, Thomas West, esq. James Douglas, esq. Peter Aplin, esq. Henry Savage, esq. Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, esq. Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. George Bowen, esq. Robert Montague, esq. John Fergusson, esq. Edward Edwards, esq. Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and K. B Rear-admirals of the Blue—to be Rear-admirals of the White.

The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet. viz.

Edward Tyrrel Smith, esq. Thomas Graves (1st). esq. Thomas Macnamara Russel, esq. Sylverius Moriarty, esq. Sir Henry Trollope, knt—to be Rear-admirals of the White.

Henry Edwin Stanhope, esq. Robert M'Douall, esq. Billy Douglas, esq. John Wickey, esq. John Inglis, esq. John Fish, esq. Jahleel Breton, (1st). esq. John Knight, esq. Edward Thornborough, esq. James Kempthorne, esq. Sampson Edwards, esq. George Campbell, esq. Thomas Hicks, esq. Henry Cromwell, esq. Arthur Philip, esq. Sir William George Fairfax, knt Thomas Totty, esq. Sir James Saumarez, knt—to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Edward Pellew, bart. William Domett, esq. and Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. to be Colonels of his Majesty's Marine Forces, in the room of Edward Thornborough, esq. Sir William-George Fairfax, knt. and Sir James Saumarez, knt appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

2. Pizarro—The Veteran Tar.
3. The Stranger—Ditto.
4. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
5. The Inconstant—Ditto.
6. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
7. King Lear—Ditto.
9. Pizarro—Crof Purposes.
10. The Stranger—Harlequin-Amulet.
11. The Belles' Stratagem—My Grandmother.
12. Cymbeline—The Veteran Tar.
14. Ditto—Ditto. 16. Pizarro—Ditto.
17. Cymbeline—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Macbeth—The Veteran Tar.
23. Pizarro—Ditto.
24. *Deaf and Dumb*; *or*, *The Orphan Protected*—Ditto.
26. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
28. Ditto—The Prize.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
3. The School for Prejudice—Il Bondocani.
4. Macbeth—Harlequin's Tour.
5. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
6. Every Man in his Humour—Paul and Virginia.
7. The Heir-at-Law—Il Bondocani.
9. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
10. Othello—Paul and Virginia.
11. *The Poor Gentleman*—The Padlock.
12. Ditto—Il Bondocani.
14. Ditto—Paul and Virginia.
16. King Richard the Third—Harlequin's Tour.
17. The Poor Gentleman—Il Bondocani.
19. Ditto—Paul and Virginia.
20. The Requiem—L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso.
21. Every Man in his Humour—Il Bondocani
23. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
24. The Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virginia.
25. Messiah.
26. The Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virginia.
27. The Creation.
28. Every Man in his Humour—*Perouse*; *or*, *The Desolate Island*.

Feb. HAY-MARKET.

20. First Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
25. Messiah.
27. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22. IN Portland-place, the Counteſs of Stahremberg, a ſon.

25. At Stanford-hall, co. Leiceſter, the wife of Henry Otway, eſq. a daughter.

27. At Mr. Anriol's, near Glouceſter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, brother of the late Earl of Kinnoul, a dau.

28. The wife of Dr. Pemberton, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, a ſon.

The wife of J. A. Wickham, eſq. a dau.

29. Lady Anne Hope, a ſon.

Lately, at Paris, the wife of Gen. Murat, ſiſter to the Firſt Conſul, a ſon, named, by him and Madame Beauharnois, Achilles.

At Drumland, co. Clare, Ireland, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart. a ſon and heir.

At Rode Lawton, in Cheſhire, the wife of Tho. Delves Broughton, eſq. a ſon and heir.

The wife of Hugh Cuolahan, eſq. of Aſhgrove, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Mr. Joſeph Loxdale Warren, attorney, of Market Drayton, Salop, two daughters.

At York, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Whatton, of Siggleſthorne, a ſon.

At Wotton Court-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the lady of Sir John Douglas, a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Glaſgow, Mrs. Cochran, of Kirkfield, a daughter.

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, the lady of Sir W. Langham, a daughter.

4. At Glaſgow, the wife of Dr. Jeffray, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. J. H. Standen, of Murſton-houſe, Sittingbourn, Kent, a ſon.

In Bloomſbury-place, the wife of John Woodcock, eſq. a ſon.

7. At Stratford green, Eſſex, the wife of John Minet Henniker, eſq. a ſon.

9. At Horton, co. Northampton, the lady of the Hon. George Gunning, M. P. a ſon.

10. The wife of John Sidney, eſq. of Penſhurſt, Kent, a daughter.

11. The wife of James-John Collett, eſq. of Bloomſbury, a daughter.

In Chandos-ſtreet, the wife of G. R. Eyres, eſq. a ſon.

In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Peter Pole, eſq. a ſon.

12. At Delvine-houſe, in Scotland, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, a daughter.

In Argyle-ſtreet, the wife of Jas. Morris, eſq. of Eaſt-hill, Wandſworth, a daughter.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, wife of William-Stephen P. eſq. M. P. a ſon.

13. The wife of William Earle Bulmer, eſq. of Heydon-houſe, Norfolk, a ſon.

14. Mrs. Wathen Phipps, of Cork-ſtreet, a ſon.

16. The wife of Capt. Charles Rowley, of the royal navy, a ſon.

17. Mrs. Grant, of Congalton, a daugh.

19. At Shepherd's Buſh, the wife of William Paxton, eſq. of Middleton-hall, a ſon.

21. The wife of William Abraham, eſq. of Bathwick, a daughter.

At Hull, the wife of Charles E. Broadley, eſq. a ſon.

22. At Bath, the wife of James Beck, eſq. a ſon.

At her mother's houſe at Iſlington, the wife of John-George Skurray, eſq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1800. *Dec.* 2. AT St. Helena, Capt. William Scott, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Henrietta Robſon, ſecond daughter of Col. Francis R. lieutenant-governor of that iſland.

1801. *Jan.* 13. John Folliot Powell, eſq. of Farley, co. Stafford, to Miſs Frances Arnett, dau. of the late Charles A. eſq. of the Lowe, near Congleton, in Cheſhire.

21. Rev. Richard Loley, rector of Huntley, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Morſe, daughter of the late Rev. J. M.

22. By ſpecial licence, at Ardfry, the ſeat of Lord Wallſcourt, Arthur French St. George, eſq. of Tyrone, co. Galway, to the Hon. Miſs Henrietta St. Lawrence, eldeſt daught of Ld. Viſc. St. L. and one of the coheireſſes of the late Counteſs of Kerry.

At Huyton, Birmingham, Mr. Monks, ſurgeon, of Congleton, to Miſs Yarnault.

Mr. Charles, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jarvis, of Ulverſtone.

Rev. Thomas Carlyon, fellow of Pembroke coll. Camb. to Miſs Stackhouſe, dau. of Wm. S. eſq. of Trehane, in Cornwall.

26. Mr. B. Leſage, to Miſs Anne-Ruth Maſon, of Liverpool.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Thomas Jones, to Miſs Catharine Williams.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Powell, of Bittleſwell, to Miſs Arnold.

27. Mr. George Bell, of Crutched-friers, wine-merchant, to Miſs Coward, of Brixton cauſeway, Surrey.

Charles Allen Phillips, eſq. of St. Bride's hill, co. Pembroke, to Miſs Cecilia Phillips, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Edward P. of Lampiter, in the ſame county.

At Coventry, Lewis Bowen, eſq. of the 17th light dragoons, to Miſs Meleſina Clay, of Kenilworth, co. Warwick.

At Exeter, Mr. M. C Toulmin, a reſpectable farmer near Taunton, ſon of Dr. T. to Miſs Cranch, of Exeter.

At Peakirk, co. Northampton, Edward Watſon, eſq to Miſs Facon, daughter of Mr. F. of Borough-fen, co. Lincoln.

28. Lieut Marſden, of the 17th dragoon-guards, to Miſs H. Long, daugh. of W. L. eſq. of Upton-upon Severn, co. Worceſter.

Rev. J. Clutton, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, to Miſs Mary Wetherell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. dean of Hereford, and maſter of Univerſity college, Oxford.

30. Mr. William Marſh, of Weſton-place, St. Pancras, to Miſs Jenks, of Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At Chelſea, Matthew Yatman, eſq. of Lindſey-row, to Miſs Lunn.

Feb.

Feb. 2. At Liverpool, Mr. Roger Fiſher, ſhip-builder, to Mrs. Hazlewood.

3. At Cheſter, Samuel Hill, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Robert H. and nephew of Sir Rd. H. bart. to Miſs Anne-Frances Wright, eldeſt da. of Sam. W. eſq. of Stanley-place, Cheſter.

4. At her Ladyſhip's houſe in Glouceſter-ſtr. the Hon. Cha. Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont, to Lady Anne Lambton.

5. Capt. Hill, of the Royal Horſe-guards Blue, ſon of John H. eſq. of Prees, co. Salop, and nephew of Sir Rd. H. bart. to Miſs Lumley, only dau. of the late Henry L. eſq.

7. Mr. W. Ruſpini, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Lucy Jennings, daughter of Roſs J. eſq. of Gharetty, in Bengal.

8. Mr. Incledon, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miſs Howell, dau. of Mr. H. of Bath.

9. At Mary-la-Bonne church, by the Biſhop of Chicheſter, the Rev. Wm. Beville, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Mancheſter, to Mrs. Rochford, relict of the late Wm. R. eſq. of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, and daugh. of Henry Sterling, eſq. of Dynes hall, Eſſex.

10. At Layton, Eſſex, Thomas Green, eſq. of Upper Thames-ſtr. to Miſs Brickwood, dau. of Lawrence B eſq. of Lime-ſtr.

11. At Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, of Amport, Hants, to Miſs Sophia Routh, ſiſter of the Preſident of Magdalen college.

12. Mr. Gaimes, of St. Paul's churchyard, to Miſs Eliz. Wenman, of Wallbrook.

13. John Torre, eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet, to Miſs Amelia Mainwaring Spencer, only dau. of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

14. Rob. Beville, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter, to Miſs Santer, of Chancery-la.

15. Mr. W. Scawin, druggiſt, to Miſs Bland, both of York.

16. At Whatley, co. Somerſet, Sir John Coxe Hippiſley, bart. of Warfield-grove, to Mrs. Hippiſley Coxe, of Stone Eaſton houſe, relict of H. Hippiſley C. eſq. M. P. for Somerſetſhire, and only daughter of Thomas Horner, eſq. of Mills-park.

17. V. A. Beckett, eſq. of Broad ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Abbott, of New Bond-ſtreet.

18. At Rocheſter, Michael Symes, eſq. author of the "Account of an Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava," to Miſs Pilcher, daughter of the late Edward P. eſq.

21. At Hendon, Middleſex, Mr. T. Haigh, to Miſs Dall, of Bond-ſtreet.

24. Mr. Tho. Field, of Lower Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Fiſher, of Blandford, Dorſet.

26 Mr. T. Burnell, ſurveyor, Fleet-ſtr. to Miſs Clay, dau. of Hen. C. eſq. of Birmingham.

Vol. LXX. p. 1052. Of Mr. Earle, whoſe epitaph is here given, ſee an account in vol. LXVI. p. 353. He was buried at Newton Toney.

P. 1120. The late Earl of Farnham was *next brother* to Earl Robert, and, in *his* lifetime, was the perſon who formerly ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the oppoſition in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, as the Hon. Barry Barry.

P. 1219. Lord Rokeby added the name of *Morris* upon coming, on his mother's death, 1745, to the Horton eſtate, by the will of his great-grandfather, Thomas Morris, who died 1717.

P. 1220, a. l. 16, for "beauty, pleaſure, and *ſucceſs*," read "beauty, pleaſure, and *profit*."

P. 1294. To Clopton Phrys, eſq. of Llandrinio-hall, co. Montgomery, the publick are indebted for the completion of Llandrinio bridge. His active mind, ever directed to the moſt patriotic purſuits, ſoared far above any eulogium his weeping friends can offer. To all the poor in fortune or in ſpirit his hand or counſels were uniformly open. "Homo ſum; nihil humani à me alienum puto," was his favourite motto; and to no mortal being was it more truly applicable. The benefits he diffuſed around him will be moſt aptly expreſſed in the following parody on his favourite author:

"Who bade yon ſtately arches ſweep
Majeſtic o'er Sabrina's deep?
Who taught yon road, that winding ſtray'd,
A line direct acroſs the mead?
A Clopton, ſhout the vallies round,
And Buyddin echoes to the ſound.
No longer ſhall the Muſe engroſs
All praiſes for her Man of Roſs.
Each peaſant of Llandrinio's vale
With heartfelt grief now tells the tale,
And, telling, ſheds the grateful tear,
Another Man of Roſs liv'd here."

P. 1295. The unfortunate man who came to that untimely end at Harpeden, near Wheathamſted, was named *Decimus*, grandſon to —— Reynolds, ſon of Bp. R. of Lincoln, and the late Mr. Wheildon's predeceſſor, and ſon to his ſon, who acted as his curate. At the time of his committing the raſh action he had with him his own ſon, Octavian, born in Ireland, and juſt come over with him, a perfect ſtranger to all around him.

P. 1299. Mr. John Jeffereys, attorney, and town-clerk of Bath, was aged 75, and formerly one of the people called Quakers. His large fortune he has left to his amiable grand-daughter, about 16 years of age.

Ibid. The Rev. Newcome Cappe was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. afterwards Dr. Aikin, of Kibworth, co. Leiceſter, and, 1749, removed to the academy at Northampton, under the care of Dr. Doddridge, who, two years after, was obliged to go to Liſbon for his health. Mr. C. declined the recommendation of being aſſiſtant to Dr. Chandler in the Old Jewry, and finiſhed his ſtudies, in three years from 1752, under Dr. Leechman, at Glaſgow. He returned to his mother at Leeds, 1755, and, on the death of Mr. Root, one of the miniſters of the Diſſenting congregation in St. Saviour's gate, York, was, by the intereſt of his friend Mr. Thomas Lee, elder

brother

brother of the attorney-general of that name, chosen to succeed him as co-pastor with Mr. John Hotham; on whose death, shortly after, he was elected sole pastor, and ordained in May, 1756. His thoughts and style of composition were original, and the beauties of his ideas and his language derived peculiar force from his voice and manner of delivery. In 1759 he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Turner, merchant, of Hull, whom he lost in 1773, and by whom he had eight children, five now living, the care of whom devolved to his sister, and Mr. C. engaged in the care of a few young persons. He took to his second wife, 1788, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Harrison, vicar of Catterick before Mr. Lindsay. His eldest son, Joseph, a physician at York, died in the midst of the fairest prospects; and he himself was disabled from his public labours, by a paralytic stroke, 1791.

Vol. LXXI. p. 82, a. Mr. Pike died a short time after his marriage to Miss Maton.

P. 84. William-Baily Cant, esq. was only son and heir of the Rev. W. Cant, lord of the manor of Hartshorn, co. Derby, by inheritance, and rector of Langley, near Derby, in right of his wife Miss Marsh, sister of John Marsh, esq. of the Lloyd, near Wolverhampton, a well known justice of the peace for the county of Stafford. Mr. C. was of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, of which his father and grandfather (who, it is believed, obtained the Hartshorn estate by marriage with an heiress Anne Cantrell) were members. his uncle the Rev. J. Cant being likewise senior fellow thereof, whence he retired on a college living, which he was permitted to exchange for one in Leicestershire, as more convenient to an estate which he afterwards enjoyed at Watnaby, near the Vale of Belvoir, where he died in the prime and enjoyment of life, after a few days confinement with a cold, about 1784, as did his elder brother, much in the same way, a few years after, at Langley, whose widow not long surviving, their son the late deceased W. B. C. esq. succeeded, whilst a minor, to all the above property, of which, on his coming to age, in the summer of 1792, he took full possession. He was doubtless intended for that sacred profession in which his family had enjoyed much emolument, and was with that intent admitted a pensioner of Queen's College, where, says a correspondent, "being of a convivial turn, he grew extremely corpulent from an indulgence of the pleasures of the table;" but that propensity to grow fat was a much earlier constitutional disease, and the principal cause of his premature and sudden death. His mental abilities being naturally diminished by the incumbrance of dull and slothful matter, made him conscious of incapacity either to take any university degree, or offer himself a candidate for holy orders, which he very prudently declined, and therefore sold his maternal inheritance to the present rector of Langley, the Rev Edw. Wilmot, second son of the late Sir R. W. bart. of Chaddesdon, near Derby, for 6000l.

Notwithstanding the above unfortunate truths, Mr. C. was a young man of a natural good disposition, and not deserving the exact character given of him in the Leicester and other papers. But perhaps a want of brighter intellects to investigate, or fortitude to withstand, the weak arguments he might daily hear, or superficially peruse, made him too easily the dupe and admirer of a Party; which occasioned that singular and unjust bequest lately so imperfectly published in the daily prints. Mr. C. left to the Hon. T. Erskine his estates and manor at Hartshorn and Wartnaby, of the value of 25,000 l. subject to legacies of 5000 l. to each of his three cousins, Miss Partridge, Mrs. Andrew, and Mr. Murcott, who married a Partridge. In a paper found with his will Mr. C. (who was unknown to Mr. E.) has stated, that the cause of this bequest was the strenuous defence which Mr. E. made at the state trials in 1794, for Hardy, Tooke, &c. Our beforementioned correspondent adds, "that Mr. C. was so warm an advocate for the principles which revolutionized America, that he gave to a favourite horse of remarkable strength the name of *General George*. Yet notwithstanding this humourous and apparently spirited appellation, Mr. C. seemed to have been no little afraid of his revolutionizing friends in this country, when he so lately secured a pipe of his favourite old beverage within the walls of his cellar at Wartnaby, that it would puzzle the most shrewd and dextrous plunderer to find it out. When the above agreeable news was first communicated to Mr. E. by the principal executor D. P. C. esq. he supposed it to be a mere contrivance of some of his ingenious friends at the bar to quiz their great opponent; but, on finding it a more serious matter, he returned a grateful answer full of much surprize, that his talents on the aforesaid or any similar occasion should have met with so unexpected a reward; adding, his great sorrow that he had not the satisfaction of being personally acquainted with the gentleman who had so high an opinion of him, concluding (very *sincerely no doubt*) his *heartfelt condolence*, that his worthy friend and benefactor was timely and happily relieved from the impending troubles occasioned by the persecutors of the abovementioned *celebrated characters*. But, alas! how great must the mortification now be (after the various applications that have been made for *General George*, now sold for 100 guineas, and for that very desirable hunting seat at Wartnaby, which his deceased friend had last

year

year rendered very complete, and which Mr. E. we underſtand, had deſigned for his ſon's immediate reſidence), to find that all the ingenuity of himſelf and uncertain profeſſion cannot eſtabliſh the will in his favour; Mr. Cant having ſuffered a recovery upon his Hartſhorn eſtate ſubſequent to the execution of his will, made by the other executor, a well known opulent attorney at Derby; who, no doubt, ſhould he again rap at the door of the thus depoſed lord of the manor of Hartſhorn, &c. will meet with a very different reception than when he ſo lately partook of the luxuries of his table. It is but juſt, however to add, that we underſtand the Hon. Mr. E. (out of gratitude for the doubtleſs ſincere intention of his deceaſed friend) means to erect a monument to his memory in the pariſh church of Langley, where he was very handſomely interred in the family vault on Chriſtmas eve. The whole of this property now goes of courſe in its proper channel to the above heirs at law, who, but a ſhort time before Mr. C. became ſo infatuated with political frenzy, were near being deprived of all, on his ſudden determination to bequeath his eſtates to charitable purpoſes; from which he was prevented by the terror of the mortmain act.

Such then are the extraordinary viciſſitudes of fortune in this uncertain life, and ſuch the circumſtances which have ſerved to bring into notoriety, in company with thoſe *amiable and highly diſtinguiſhed patriots Hardy, Tooke, &c.* a young man, who might otherwiſe have ſilently ſunk into the grave unknown beyond the limits of the above retired pariſhes, where he would have enjoyed a much more peaceful and reſpectable amuſement, according to his original deſign, as a ſimple country 'ſquire and ſportſman. The immediate cauſe of his death is ſuppoſed to have been an apoplexy, occaſioned by a ſhort confinement with a ſlight fit of gout, from which he was apparently almoſt recovered, and pronounced ſo much better by his apothecary and very intimate political companion, and alſo felt himſelf in ſuch ſpirits all the day on which he died, that he invited a few friends to partake of a good dinner the next day, when he promiſed himſelf much pleaſure from their ſociety and a little muſic; but, about eight o'clock in the evening, after ordering the intended feaſt, he rung again for his houſekeeper, aſked her how he looked, and, upon her ſaying, "Very ill, Sir;" he ſaid, "No, ſure!" took a glaſs of wine, threw himſelf on the bed: [more;

And ſoon his feeble pulſe then beat no
His dazzled ſun of life thus early ſet,
No more to riſe, till, on the Empyreal ſhore,
The juſt Tribunal of the World is met.

P. 89. Mr. Arnold Carter was aged 55, and held the vicarage of St. Margaret, Rocheſter, with a minor-canonry.

Ibid. Sir George Leonard Staunton, bart. was ſon of a gentleman of ſmall fortune in the county of Galway, in Ireland; and ſent early to ſtudy phyſic at Montpelier, where he proceeded M. D. On his return to London, he tranſlated Dr. Störck's treatiſe on hemlock, and drew up for the Journal Etranger in France a compariſon between the literature of England and France. Reſiding at Stockbridge, he married one of the daughters of Benj. Collins, eſq. banker at Saliſbury; and, before he embarked for the Weſt Indies, wrote a farewell letter to Dr. Johnſon, inſerted in his life by Boſwell. He reſided there ſome years; and, his fortune increaſing by his practice, he purchaſed an eſtate in Grenada, where he obtained the friendſhip of Lord Macartney, their governor, acting as his ſecretary and as attorney general of the iſland, on the capture of which by the French they returned to England; and, on Lord M.'s appointment to the government of Madras, he accompanied him as his ſecretary; was ſent one of the commiſſioners to treat of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, and with a ſmall party of ſeapoys to arreſt Gen. Stuart. On his return to England, the India Company ſettled on him a penſion of 500l. per annum; the King created him a baronet; and the univerſity of Oxford LL.D. In the embaſſy to China he was not only appointed ſecretary of the legation, but had the title of envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary, to be ready to ſupply the embaſſador's place.

P. 90. We are aſſured that Mr. Orme had not loſt his ſight; but that it was *remarkably good and ſtrong* almoſt till his death.

Ibid. The late celebrated Lavater had loſt the uſe of ſpeech, and even his underſtanding, for 24 hours before his deceaſe. The death of his ſiſter-in-law, to whoſe houſe he had cauſed himſelf to be carried in his laſt moments, ſeems to have accelerated his own. A few days before his end he dictated verſes, which were read in the preſence of his pariſhioners. He was an humble country-clergyman, of good education, a warm fancy, and a natural acuteneſs of diſcernment. His perſpicuity of intellect was aſſociated with weakneſs of ſenſibility and imagination, not a little akin to thoſe of J. J Rouſſeau. In this ſituation, and with theſe qualities, he was accidentally led to turn his attention, in a particular manner, to the expreſſion of human ſentiment and character in the varied conformation of the countenance, head, and other parts of the frame, in the complexion, in the habitual motions and attitudes, in the temperament of health, &c. He perceived, that in all theſe not only tranſient paſſion, but even the more permanent qualities of character, are often very diſtinctly expreſſed. He carried his obſervations, in his way, much farther than any other perſon

ſon had before advanced. Succeſs inflamed his imagination; and he became an enthuſiaſt in the ſtudy of phyſiognomy. The opinions relative to it, which he propagated, were a medley of acute obſervation, ingenious conjecture, and wild reverie. They were divulged by him in converſation, and in a multitude of fragments, which he and his diſciples ſoon aſſembled into volumes. Novelty, myſtery, and the dreams of enthuſiaſm, have inexpreſſible charms for the multitude: every one was eager to learn to read his neighbour's heart in his face. In Switzerland, in Germany, in France, even in Britain, all the world became paſſionate admirers of the Phyſiognomical Science of Lavater. His books, publiſhed in the German language, were multiplied by many editions. In the enthuſiaſm with which they were ſtudied and admired, they were thought as neceſſary in every family as even the Bible itſelf. A ſervant would, at one time, ſcarcely be hired till the deſcriptions and engravings of Lavater had been conſulted, in *careful* compariſon with the lines and features of the young man's or woman's countenance. The ſame ſyſtem was eagerly tranſlated into the French language: and, as the inſight into character and ſecret intention which it promiſed was infinitely grateful to female curioſity, all the pretenders to wit, taſte, and faſhion, among the lively women of France, ſoon became diſtractedly fond of it. It was talked of as a ſcience ſuſceptible of mathematical certainty; and was applauded as capable of endowing man with the power of omniſcient intuition into the hearts and intentions of his fellows. Two well-executed tranſlations naturalized the ſame books of Lavater in the Engliſh language: this naturalization was requiſite to ſhew us the fallacy of his pretenſions. The wanderings of imagination, the dreams referable to no ſcientific principles, even the occaſional effuſions of ſublimity and pathos which thoſe books diſplayed, might intereſt the curious remarker on human genius and character; but ſerved, at the ſame time, to evince to the ſound ſenſe and ſhrewd diſcernment of Engliſhmen, that Phyſiognomy was but an idle ſtudy, the amuſement—it might be—of the wiſe; the deluſion of fools. The multitude run ever in extremes: and, notwithſtanding the labours of Dr. H. Hunter and Mr. Holcroft, the Writings of Lavater have been ſince treated, in England, with a ſlighting diſregard that does injuſtice to their genuine merits. The phyſiognomical delirium of the weak excited, alſo, in Germany, the deriſion of the witty and the wiſe. The Phyſiognomical Travels, or Phyſiognomical Quixote, of the celebrated Muſæus the preceptor of Kotzebue, was written in ridicule of the dreams and purſuits of Lavater and his phyſiognomical diſciples: and, though to an Engliſhman its humour may not appear very happy, nor its wit admirably lively and pointed, yet its effect was, in Germany, powerful to the confuſion of Lavateriſm; and it raiſed its author, at once, to a ſplendid literary reputation. But, even after the firſt charm had been diſſolved, Lavater ſtill retained many diſciples. He continued to cultivate phyſiognomy, and was ſtill eagerly viſited by travellers paſſing near the place of his reſidence. By ſome of his adverſaries he was idly and unjuſtly accuſed as an inſidious Jeſuit, who, under pretenſions about phyſiognomy, purſued ſome vaſt and miſchievous deſigns. His Theological Opinions took a colour from his Phyſiognomical ones; and he became the abhorrence of the orthodox. His private life was ſimple, and even devoutly pious. His wife had become, as well as himſelf, a great Phyſiognomiſt. He was always an early riſer, and uſed never to take his breakfaſt till he had, in his own mind, earned it by the performance of ſome literary taſk. He was, at the dawn of the French Revolution, not at all adverſe to it. Even when it began to penetrate into Switzerland, he did not paſſionately declare againſt it; but, when he ſaw his native country become a prey to the exceſſes of Jacobiniſm, his indignation was earneſtly rouſed, and he wrote ſome eloquent pieces againſt the oppreſſions of the French. He favoured the momentary counter-revolution. He was cruelly attacked and wounded by the French ſoldiers when that counter-revolution was ſuppreſſed. His death was in conſequence of thoſe wounds. It may revive his fame, and excite a new curioſity for the peruſal of his works.

Deaths.

1800. *March* 22. AT Paris, aged 79, M. de Guignes, the only perſon in Europe perfectly acquainted with the Chineſe language, and eminently ſkilled in Arabic. In 1753 he was appointed interpreter to the King for the Eaſtern languages. His various papers on the Religion and Philoſophy of the Egyptians and Chineſe Indians, will be found in the "Memoires of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Letters, 1775-6." Enquiries concerning certain events in the hiſtory of Bactria (Vol. XXV.) On the Semi-mean Philoſophy (XXVI.) Memoirs on the barbarous nations who invaded the Roman empire and ſettled in Germany, Gaul, and other Northern Provinces, the Huns, Aleris, Igours, Sabirs, the Awars, or Abares (XXVIII.) On the Voyages of the Chineſe towards America, and on certain people ſettled at the Eaſt extremity of Aſia (XXVIII.) On the conformity of the Egyptian and Chineſe characters, and that the Chineſe are an Egyptian colony, (XXIX.) On the Chriſtians ſettled in China;

China in the 7th Century, (XXX.) On the intercourſe and commerce of the Romans with the Tartars and Chineſe, (XXXII.) Explanation of the inſcription on the tomb of Sardanapolis (XXXIII.) On the ſituation of ſome Scythian nations in Herodotus, and whether China was known in the time of that Hiſtorian, (XXXV.*) An hiſtorical and critical Memoir, in two parts, on the Eaſtern languages. A critical examination of the Chineſe Annals. Idea of their literature in general, and particularly that of their hiſtories. Within 200 years of the Chriſtian æra they had very few hiſtorical monuments, and leſs for the earlier periods, 1100 years before Chriſt; but ſince the revival of letters among them hiſtory is become immenſely extenſive, and ſuperior to that of all other nations. On the French trade in the Levant, before the Cruſades, and their influence on it, and the trade of Europeans in general. On the ſtudy of philoſophy among the Chineſe. On the religion and philoſophy of the Egyptians and Chineſe. Three memoirs on the Indian religion, and the fundamental books of that religion which have been tranſlated into Chineſe. But his great work is his "General Hiſtory of the Huns, Turks, Mogols, and other Weſtern Tartars, before and after Chriſt. Par. 1756." 3 vols 4to. taken from Chineſe and Oriental MSS. in the king's library, and full of very curious enquiries, tranſlated into German by Dahnert, profeſſor and librarian at Greſswald, where it was printed 1768, in 4 vols 12mo, The Jeſuit Pray availed himſelf greatly of M. Guignes's labours in his "Annales veteres Hunnorum, Avarorum et Hungarorum, ab Anno A. C. 2100. A. D. 997. Vienna, 1761." fol. M. de G. publiſhed alſo a memoir proving that the Chineſe are an Egyptian Colony, Par. 1759. and an anſwer to doubts raiſed on it by M. Deſhauterayes the ſame year. The emperor Kienlong's Eloge of the city of Moukden, tranſlated by P. Amiot, Jeſuit at Pekin, and illuſtrated by M. G. with intereſting notes. Par. 1770.

Sept. . . . . Of a dropſical complaint, at the Rein Deer tavern, on Epping foreſt, (of which, and of the Langbourn Ward coffee-houſe, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, he was for many years landlord), Mr. John Shank, an old member of the Vintners Company, and collector of Leadenhall market.

Oct. . . . . In Germany, univerſally regretted, Col. Swanton, of the Guards, only ſon of the late Admiral. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in America, and on the Continent; in the former he received ſevere wounds, from which period he never enjoyed a good ſtate of health.

6. At Jamaica, aged 22, after a ſevere bilious fever, which continued five days, Mr. William M'Millan, ſon of Mr. Robert M'M. of Liverpool.

18. On board his Majeſty's ſhip the Dædalus, at ſea, after a lingering illneſs, Henry Sewell, eſq. his Majeſty's naval officer, and mayor of Madras; who conducted himſelf with ſtrict probity, integrity, and honour, in the ſeveral important relations in which he was placed. His remains were brought on ſhore on the 20th, and were interred, on the next morning, amidſt the unaffected ſorrow of the whole ſettlement; to whom his worth and manners were extenſively known and admired.

Nov. . . . At Jamaica, Mr. John Walker, eldeſt ſon of David W. eſq.

25. At Windſor caſtle, St. George's, Jamaica, aged 81, Samuel Buckmaſter, eſq.

29. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-col. Houſtoun, of the rifle corps.

Dec. 2. In Italy, of a violent fever, William Tolley, eſq.

9 At Sandwich, in Kent, after a lingering illneſs, advanced in years, Mrs. Cocking, wife of Mr. Francis C. grocer.

In Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, aged about 50, Mr. John Saunders, bricklayer.

18. At Spring Garden eſtate, St. Thomas's in the Eaſt, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 20, Mr. George Leſlie, eldeſt ſon of Capt. James L. late of the 15th regiment of foot.

22. At St. Alban's, Mr. Wm. Bagſter, formerly apothecary to St. Luke's hoſpital; upon quitting which ſituation, about the year 1774, he ſettled as an apothecary in Great Tower-ſtreet, London (at firſt, and for ſome years, in partnerſhip with Mr. John Bradney), and was for ſeveral years a repreſentative of that ward in common council. He was a native of St. Alban's, and, having been ſome time in ill health, bought a houſe there, intending to quit his buſineſs and retire; the latter he did, but the former he never had an opportunity of doing in the way he intended. He was interred in the abbey-church.

23. At Faverſham, in Kent, in her 84th year, Mrs. Anne Jacob, the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Alderman J. of Canterbury, and ſiſter of the late Edward J. eſq. F. A. S. the Hiſtorian of that town.

1801. *Jan.* 11. At Venice, Cimaroſa, the celebrated compoſer. The perſecution he underwent at Naples, for his political opinions, ſhortened his days.

13. At Putney, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Packman, widow of the late Mr. Deputy John P. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

14. At Glaſgow, George Buchanan, eſq. of Spittal, late of Jamaica.

At Aberdeen, in her 75th year, Mrs. Suſannah Walker, relict of the Rev. William Forbes, late miniſter of Fordoun.

At

* Theſe references are to the "Memoires de l'Academie des Inſcriptions," in 12mo.

At Burnley, co. Lancaſter, aged 24, Jonathan Peel, eſq. nephew to Sir Robert P. of Bury, and brother to Mr. and Miſs P. both of whom died lately.

Aged 98, Mr. Henry George, late a merchant, and many years in the common council for Biſhopſgate ward, London.

15. At Ellingen, in Germany, in his 49th year, Ralph Heathcote, eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Cologne, and to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel; eldeſt ſon of the late Ralph Heathcote, D. D. whoſe death is recorded in vol. LXV. p. 532; and of whom and his family ſome accurate memoirs may be found in the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 425.—Mr. H. married a German lady, by whom he has left Ralph, an infant ſon.

At Munich, in conſequence of wounds received at the battle of Hohenlinden, the General of Diviſion, Baſtoul.

17. In her 79th year, Mrs. Martin, widow of Mr. Alderman M. of Worceſter

At Somerton, in his 102d year, Joſeph Brain. He was a very hearty old man, had not loſt a tooth, could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, and walk from one end of the town to the other, with the help of two ſticks. He has left children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

18. After a ſhort illneſs, in his 61ſt year, Edward Hodges, gent. lieutenant in the Leiceſterſhire Yeomanry Cavalry. Few characters have paſſed through life with more eſteem and reſpectability. In the retired walk of domeſtic privacy, he was the affectionate father and ſincere friend; but, in his intercourſe with the world, ranked high as a *bon vivant*. Poſſeſſing much gentlemanly deportment, and great liveline's of diſpoſition, his company was ſolicited in the firſt ſocieties. He had long been conſidered as the father of the Leiceſter hunt; and, in purſuit of his favourite diverſion, gave a general zeſt to the ſports of the field.

20. In his 79th year, Stephen Remnant, eſq. of Woolwich, ſon of Samuel R. eſq. of that place, who was many years maſter ſmith to the office of ordnance, and who died in 1752, aged 63, and of Mary his wife, who died in 1748, aged 59. Mrs. Sarah R. his wife, died in 1778, aged 55. He had a ſiſter, Sarah, married to Jeremiah Redwood, eſq. who died, at the age of 68, 15 years ago.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Handley, wife of Mr. H. grocer, in the Church-gate.

21. On St. David's hill, Exeter, in an advanced age, Miſs Gould, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Roſs, wife of the Rev. Thomas R. miniſter of Kilmanivaig.

22. At Stratford, in Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Ann Godfrey, ſiſter to the late Mr. John G. of Ockham, in that county.

At Edinburgh, Patrick Rigg, eſq. of Downfield and Morton.

At Lincoln, aged 26, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Wm. E. jun. eſq. of Nottingham.

23. At his houſe in Hornſey-lane, Mr. Robert Green, many years a tallow-chandler in Ayleſbury-ſtreet, Clerkenwell.

Suddenly, at his lodgings in Exeter, aged 58, Richard Roſe Drewe, eſq. who for upwards of 30 years executed the office of receiver general of the taxes for Devon.

At Edgehill, Liverpool, Thomas Riley, eſq. late of St. Anne's, Jamaica.

At Pentonville, in his 65th year, after long ſuffering much excruciating pain from a cancer in his mouth, Mr. Richard Shaw, printer, Silver ſtreet, White-friers.

24. At Millford, in Surrey, aged 85, Mrs. Hedger.

At Belleville, George Duncan, eſq. comptroller of the ſtamp duties for Scotland.

At Bodmin, in Cornwall, Mrs. Gatty, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

At Moulton, co. Lincoln, in her 87th year, Mrs. Meaſure.

25. In his 68th year, Richard Wright, eſq. of Foot's-cray, Kent.

At Frome, in his 70th year, Mr. John Olive, formerly a dyer there.

At Inverneſs, in Scotland, James Shaw, eſq. of Waterniſh.

26. At his houſe in New Ormond-ſtreet, aged 65, after having been, a little while before, tapped for a confirmed dropſy, Wm. Cook, eſq. major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and lord of the manor of Hothorpe (a ſmall hamlet ſituate in the county of Northampton, but forming part of the pariſh of Thedingworth in Leiceſterſhire), which he purchaſed, in 1788, from the noble family of Bathurſt. (Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, II. 831.) His friends had reaſon to hope that all danger was removed; but it is ſuppoſed he ventured out too ſoon in the late ſevere weather. His wife (by whom he had two ſons and two daughters, who ſurvive him) died at Enfield May 21, 1799 (ſee vol. LXIX. p. 529). His remains were removed to Enfield, and there interred. The following obſervations, to thoſe who knew him not, may appear uſeful. He was religious without parade, liberal without profuſion, and charitable without oſtentation. His benevolent actions, his domeſtic virtues, and his attachment to the conſtitution of his country, were highly exemplary. What in theory he commended, he illuſtrated by example. The accompanying lines of one of the moſt eminent poets are moſt appropriate to his character:

"Go! fair example of untainted youth,
Of modeſt wiſdom, and pacific truth:
Compos'd in ſuff'rings, and in joy ſedate,
Good without noiſe, without pretenſion great.
Juſt of thy word, in every thought ſincere,
Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear:

Of

Of ſofteſt manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind:
Go! live! for Heav'n's eternal year is thine,
Go, and exalt thy Moral to Divine."

At Bath, in her 27th year, Miſs Tyrwhitt Drake, eldeſt dau. of J. D. T. D. eſq.

At More-hall, in Cheſhire, Maſter John Longford Brooke, ſon of Tho. L. B. eſq.

Aged 36, much lamented, the Rev. John Spry, of Taviſtock.

27. In London, after a very ſhort illneſs, William Norris, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late William N. eſq. of Nonſuch, Wilts.

Aged 71, Mrs. Bromhead, of Lincoln, wife of Boardman B. eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the North Lincoln militia.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Mulcaſter, of Hull.

At Market Deeping, aged 77, Mr. Henry Butler, ſen. draper. Although he had been married near half a century, and had a large family, his own death was the firſt which happened in it during that time.

At Irvine, aged 101, Robert Smith, weaver there. He wrought at his trade till within 3 weeks of his death; was in uſe to travel 3 miles every Sunday to church, and could read the print of a common pocket Bible without the aſſiſtance of glaſſes. He lived very temperately, and was endowed with uncommon good health. About 12 months ago he travelled from Ayr to Irvine, a diſtance of 12 Engliſh miles, in the ſpace of 3 hours.

At Acton-green, Mr. James Gale, late of Edgeware-road.

28. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Adam W. lecturer in philoſophy, Conduit-ſtreet.

In New Broad-ſtreet, Mrs. Knowlys, wife of William Cook Knowlys, eſq. and daughter of Mr. Alderman Newman.

At Worceſter, in his 80th year, Edward Cox, eſq. alderman of that corporation.

In his 74th year, David Jenkins, eſq. of Preſteign, co. Radnor.

At Woolwich academy, aged 16, Mr. John Hartwell, ſecond ſon of Commiſſioner H. of the royal navy.

At Monton, Mr. Thomas Taylor, attorney at law, of Manchester, and late deputy ſteward for the hundred court of Salford.

29. At Moffat, in Scotland, David Greig, eſq. of Hallgreg.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. E. W. merchant, of Loweſtoff.

Aged 82, Mrs. Talbot, of Wymondham.

At Brentford, of a decline, in his 20th year, Alexander-John Roſs, captain-lieutenant and adjutant of the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

30. At the parſonage-houſe at Byfleet, near Ripley, in Surrey, in his 46th year, the Rev. George Sewell, rector of Byfleet, and youngeſt ſon of the late Right Hon. Sir Tho. S. knt. maſter of the Rolls, and ſon-in-law to the late Sir Wm. Young, bart. On the 6th of February his remains were interred under the communion table in his own pariſh church. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford; M. A. 1780.

Buried, with great funeral pomp, at the Abbey church at St. Alban's, Mrs Mac Taggart, wife of Mr. M. T. of Scots-yard, Buſh-lane, London, an eminent broker. She was one of four ſiſters who have been remarkably fortunate in the connexions they formed. Her father was Mr. Dean, cheeſemonger in St. John-ſtreet, ſucceeded by his ſon David. One ſiſter married Mr. Thos. Kinder, brewer, at St. Alban's; another, Mr. Telford, a perſon of conſiderable property at York; a third, Mr. Kymer, broker, in Scots-yard; and the fourth, his partner, Mr. T.

Jn. Everſon, eſq. of Holbeach, co. Linc.

Rev. John Stalbback, of Exeter, ſenior member of that corporation, and rector of St. Edmund's upon the Bridge, Exeter.

31. Aged 68, at the houſe of her ſiſter, Mrs. Clarke, in Abbey Orchard at St. Alban's, Mrs. Eſther Paulhan, widow of Mr. John Lewis P. ſugar-baker in Mark-lane, who died Feb. 20, 1788. She was ſtruck with a fit of the palſy ten days before, and continued ſpeechleſs till her death. Her remains were interred in the church of St. Mary, Woolnoth, London.

At Hardington, co. Somerſet, Mr. Brett, a reſpectable gentleman.

Aged 78, Mrs. Huckerby, formerly miſtreſs of the Royal Oak at Stamford.

At Boſton, aged 74, Mr. James Wedd.

At Palgrave, Suffolk, in her 88th year, Mrs. Ellenor Frere.

At Hoth, near Crieff, in Perthſhire, Jas. Murray, eſq. late of Duilary.

At his houſe in George's-ſquare, Edinburgh, Alexander John Alexander, eſq.

George Markham, eſq. brother to the Archbiſhop of York. His remains were interred in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey; Mr. Markham (his relation), Dr. Jackſon, and two other gentlemen, attended the funeral.

Aged 64, Mr. John Langhorn, many years keeper of the City repoſitory for horſes in Barbican. His benevolence and integrity did honour to his ſituation, and commanded the general eſteem of all to whom he was known in the intercourſe of buſineſs or friendly acquaintance.

Lately, at Port Royal, Jamaica, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Seine, Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, of the royal navy, ſecond ſon of the late Hector M. eſq. of Dingwall, Scotland.

At Jamaica, of a decline, in his 26th year, Charles Gaſcoyne Fanſhawe, eſq. 3d ſon of John G. F. eſq. of Parſlow, Eſſex.

At Ballina, co. Limerick, in Ireland, Michael Scanlan, eſq.

At Cork, Miſs Cotter, eldeſt daughter of John C. eſq.

At Dublin, Mr. Hugh Kenley, of Princeſs-ſtreet, City-quay.

In

In South King-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 76th year, Mr. Daniel Ferrall.

At Glaſgow, Col. John-James Campbell, late of the 42d foot.

At Newcaſtle, aged 68, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Joſeph Lamb, eſq. banker, 40 years one of the original partners in the Old Printfield, which has contributed ſo much to the population and proſperity of the city of Carliſle.

Mr. Edwin Edwards, only ſon of the Rev. Mr. E. of the Hay, in Breconſhire.

At Cheſter, Thomas Amery, eſq. one of the 24 aldermen of that city, celebrated by the famous ſuit brought againſt him by Mr. Ralph Eddowes, merchant, of the ſame city. To ſerve the purpoſes of the ruling powers, and to ſupport the Duke of York againſt thoſe who aimed at his removal from the ſucceſſion, on account of his being a Papiſt, the City of Cheſter was induced, by the grant of a new charter, to concur with the King's meaſures, and introduce a change into the conſtitution of their own corporation, as originally eſtabliſhed by Henry VII. 1506, and amended by a ſubſequent one of Charles II. 1676. This was ſurrendered about 1684, and a new one granted, by which a power was reſerved to the Crown to put magiſtrates out and in at pleaſure; but James, juſt before he left the kingdom, gave a new charter, confirming the antient privileges, in the ſame manner as if the judgement *in quo warranto* had never been given. In 1773, on application for information *in quo warranto* againſt the Corporation, they ſet up a bye-law, authorizing the preſent mode of election; when Lord Hardwicke gave it as his opinion, that, if the charters of 37 Charles II. and 4 James II. were ſubſiſting charters, they would ſuperſede that of 1 Charles II.; but he ſaid that the charters of thoſe times had not been countenanced in Weſtminſter-hall, and he would not give an opinion in ſupport of them unleſs acted under uniformly ever ſince. In 1692, 3, 4, and 5, elections of aldermen and common-council-men were by the citizens at large. In 1698 a bye-law was made, that the election ſhould again be by the ſelect body; from which time till 1732 they went on with that mode of election. In 1733 the Court was of opinion, that the charter of 37 Charles II. was not accepted, and made the rule abſolute for an information *in quo warranto*. This matter was reviſed in 1784, and an information *in quo warranto* filed againſt Mr. Alderman Amery and Mr. Monk, one of the common-council-men, for exerciſing their ſaid offices. The cauſe was tried by Baron Eyre and a ſpecial jury at the aſſizes at Shrewſbury, Aug. 8, 1786, when the jury "found the charter of Charles II. to be bad;" a new trial was moved for Nov. 8, 1786, and granted, and had before Sir Naſh Groſe and a ſpecial jury at the aſſizes at Shrewſbury, March 20, 1787, when the jury found that Charles II. granted, and Cheſter accepted, the charter, and that the defendants were duly elected and admitted; but that the order of amoval was duly ſignified, and that the *final* judgement againſt the Corporation ſubſiſting under the charters of Henry VII. and Elizabeth was entered of record. Againſt this a rule was obtained in Eaſter term 1787; the caſe was ſolemnly argued, and the charter of reſtitution by James II. determined to be abſolutely void, and of no effect, and that judgement ought to be entered up for the defendant. The matter was removed, by writ of error, into the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 5, 1790, when the judgement given by the Court of King's Bench was *reverſed*, and judgement entered for the King. The proceedings were printed at large, in two vols. 4to, Cheſter, 1791.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Allen, ſiſter to Dr. Ord, of Fornham, and to Mr. O. of the Exchequer-office, and relict of G. A. eſq. late receiver-general of the county of Somerſet, by whom ſhe has left two ſons and a daughter.

At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Newton, attorney and coroner for Weſtmoreland.

Of a decline, at his father's houſe at Yarmouth, Mr. John Claxton, jun.

At Manchеſter, Mr. T. Harrop, of Bridge ſtreet, of what is there called the *fire fever*; query, if any thing more than a violent fever?

At Liverpool, aged 63, James Berry, eſq. late of Feltham-hall, Middleſex, and formerly of Ormſkirk.

Mrs. Homfray, of King Sanford, relict of Mr. J. H. of Wollaſton.

At Pattingham, co. Warwick, William Arden, eſq. late of the Eaſt India Company's eſtabliſhment at Bombay.

At Cannoc, co. Warwick, aged 84, Mr. B. Barton, ſtyled by his acquaintance the *Prince of Fidlers*.

At Hereford, Anne, relict of Dr. Ruſſell, one of the canons reſidentiary of that cathedral. She was the youngeſt daughter of the Hon. Wm. Egerton, ſon of the third Earl of Bridgewater; niece to Biſhop Egerton; and firſt couſin to the late and preſent Dukes.

At Hadley, Suffolk, aged 91, Rev. Iſaac Toms, 57 years paſtor of the diſſenting congregation there.

At Sudbury, aged 64, Rev. Mr. Palmer, formerly diſſenting miniſter at Woodbridge.

At Alton, Rev. Mr. Docker, ſenior.

At Baſingſtoke, Mr. Davies, mercer.

At Henham, as he was walking in his garden, Mr. Wm. Jackſon, whoſe brother died there four days before.

Capt. Bennet, of the Somerſetſhire militia, ſome days ſince, riding from Weymouth

mouth to meet a pack of hounds, fell from his horſe, in a fit of apoplexy, and inſtantly expired.

At Tempsford, co. Bedford, after an illneſs of a few hours, aged 80, Sir Gillies Payne, bart. ſo created 1737.

At Chelmsford, Mr. David Ogborne, painter, who had executed ſome views of the judges' proceſſion into that town, and of the bacon prize at Dunmow.

The widow of Mr. Wyles, of the White Hart Inn, Chelmsford.

At Hackney, Mrs. Heygate.

Mr. Broadhurſt, gardener to Chelſea hoſpital, and formerly valet to the late Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. B. R. Budd, muſician, ſon of Mr. Thomas B. of Richmond, Surrey.

In Piccadilly, aged 72, Mr. Kehoe; and, a few hours after his funeral, his wife, aged 71.

In Wilderneſs-row, Goſwel-ſtreet, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, ſurveyor, aged 30.

At Lady Wombwell's, in Harley-ſtreet, Mrs. Catharine Horſefall.

In Dean ſtr. Soho, Miſs Maria Franklin.

Feb. . . . Suddenly, at Reading, aged 62, Mrs. Bourchier, widow of the late, and mother of the preſent, Rev. Edw. B. rector of Bramfield, near Hertford, and ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Wollaſton, of Bury.

Feb. 1. At his houſe in Great-George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, George Bridges Brudenell, eſq. only ſon of the Hon. James B. eſq the ſecond ſon of the Earl of Cardigan, whoſe eldeſt ſon, the laſt Earl, was created Duke of Montague. Mr. B. was an equerry to the King, and afterwards, for many years, at the head of the Board of Green Cloth, and repreſented the county of Rutland in 1754, upon the late Lord B. becoming Earl of Exeter, till the year 1761, and then was member of parliament for the borough of Stamford, upon the late Hon. Tho. Chambers Cecil, father of the Marquis of Exeter, being choſen for Rutland. He was choſen again member for Rutland upon Mr. Cecil's death, and afterwards retired to his ſeat at Ayſton, there enjoying a life of friendſhip and ſociety amongſt his old acquaintance, who much regret the loſs of ſo valuable a neighbour.

2. At Whitehall, Chingford, Eſſex, aged 92, Mrs. Eliz. Territt.

3. At Knighton, Mr. Style, an eminent farmer.

4. At Knightſbridge, of a dropſy of the heart, George Andree, eſq. of Staple-inn (eldeſt ſon of the late John A. M. D. one of the founders of the London Hoſpital). By an uniform ſuavity of manners, benevolence of diſpoſition, and honourable conduct in the profeſſion of the law, he had juſtly acquired the eſteem and regard of all who knew him. During a lingering illneſs, he was ſcarcely known to utter a complaint on his own account: regretting his approaching diſſolution, only for the ſervices he might have rendered to ſurviving relatives.

5. At Aſhford, in Kent, moſt ſincerely lamented by all her acquaintance, and by many of the poor, Mrs. Elizabeth Smyth, ſecond daughter of John Smyth, late of Leſted, in the pariſh of Chart Sutton, eſq. who, by preſerving her natural cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition, during a long and very painful illneſs, has left an inſtructive example, to all perſons under ſimilar ſufferings, of the invaluable ſupport that may be obtained from ſound principles of the chriſtian religion, inſtilled into the mind in early youth, and made the rule of practice through life.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Reading, relict of the late Thomas P. eſq. of Weſtbury, Bucks.

7. At Chew Magna, aged 89 years, Mrs. Sarah Abraham, relict of Mr. Thomas A. of that place, a lady who will long be remembered for her excellent deeds of charity and benevolence.

8. In Somerſet-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, Mr. John Pycroft, ſen.

9. Mrs. Davies, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Davies, bookſeller, and author of the Life of Garrick; (of whom ſee a character, vol. LV. p. 404); formerly an actreſs of conſiderable merit at Drury-lane theatre.

Aged 37, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Hollwell Carr, daughter of James, 16th Earl of Errol, and wife of the Rev. William Hollwell Carr, of Exeter, vicar of Menheniott, Cornwall.

In St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-ſtr. aged 78, Chriſtopher Strotoff, eſq. an eminent Hamburgh merchant, partner with the late Mr. Burgeſs. He and Mr. B. married 2 ſiſters, daughters of Mr. Glover, Hamburgh merchant, father of the celebrated author of "Leonidas," who ſucceeded to his buſineſs as his two brothers-in-law did to that of Mr. Voght.

10. S. Wood, eſq. of Didmarton, co. Glouceſter.

11. In her 14th year, Miſs Elizabeth Raikes, ſecond daughter of Thomas R. eſq. of New Broad-ſtreet.

At his lodgings in London, J. Smith, eſq. formerly an eminent apothecary at Stamford, co. Lincoln, and one of the capital burgeſſes of that corporation.

After a few days illneſs, aged 75, Sir Samuel Standidge, knt. once mayor of Hull.

At Kingſdown, Mr. John Moon, who had travelled regularly as a Methodiſt preacher ever ſince 1774.

At Llandovery, co. Carmarthen, in his 31ſt year, Mr. Rees Williams, of Pentwyn, attorney at law.

12. At Alceſter, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Heming, bookſeller and ſtationer.

13. At Invereſk, Roddam Home, eſq. of Lanſomacus, rear-admiral of the Red.

Aged

Aged 77, Mr. H. Elsden, a very respectable farmer, of Borough Green, co. Lincoln. He went in the morning to view a threshing mill in that neighbourhood, and is supposed to have fallen in a fit upon the end of a shaft; he expired in the course of the day of the bruises he received. In the morning he informed his housekeeper of the different sums of money he had at use, that, in case of his sudden death, she might give an account thereof to his heirs.

In the Infirmary at Stafford, where he was under the care of the surgeons of that useful institution for a painful operation, Mr. Francis Barber, the faithful servant and residuary legatee of Dr. Samuel Johnson (of whose life, since the death of his much-loved master, we shall be glad to receive further particulars). "He was born in Jamaica, and brought to England in 1750 by Colonel Bathurst, father of Johnson's very intimate friend, Dr. Bathurst. He was sent, for some time, to the Rev. Mr. Jackson's school, at Barton in Yorkshire. The Colonel by his will left him his freedom; and Dr. Bathurst was willing that he should enter into Johnson's service, in which he continued from 1752 till Johnson's death, with the exception of two intervals; in one of which, upon some difference with his master, he went and served an apothecary in Cheapside, but still visited Dr. Johnson occasionally; in another, when he took a fancy to go to sea. Part of the time, indeed, 1768–1771, he was, by the kindness of his master, at a school at Bishop's Stortford, that he might have the advantage of some learning. So early and so lasting a connexion was there between Dr. Johnson and this humble friend." (Boswell, edit. 1793, vol. I. p. 212) Three letters to him from the Doctor are in the same volume, pp. 529, 573. Mr. Barber was a married man; and gave to his wife, enameled for a mourning ring, the wedding-ring which his master had carefully preserved as a memorial of his *Tetty*.—It is not generally known (and escaped Mr. Boswell), that a preceding servant of Dr. Johnson (who lived with him in 1736 at his academy at Edial) was living within these 18 months, and (we believe) still survives.—We call on our Lichfield friends to say more on this subject.

14. Of a violent fever, in his 14th year, at his father's house by Enfield Chace side, the only son of Mr. Parker, formerly a sugar-baker in Whitechapel. A funeral sermon was preached, on the Sunday following his interment, to a crouded audience, in the Methodist meeting on the Chace.

15. Aged 42, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David, late Earl of Glasgow, wife of Sir George Douglas, of Springwood park, bart.

16. Aged 28, Mrs. Poore, the lady of Edward P. esq. of West-end cottage, Hertfordshire, and of Rushall, in Wilts, and dau. of George Wolff, esq. Danish consul. Her death was instantaneous, occasioned by a fall from a one-horse chaise.

Near Greencastle, Londonderry, Capt. M'Millen, of the Volunteer, Liverpool trader. Being much disturbed in his mind by the accounts of his wife's repeated infidelity, he took the criminal resolution of putting a period at once to his life and to his dishonour. The vessel had proceeded so far on her way to Liverpool, when, after ordering the long boat on deck and the crew below, he coolly gave his watch and the key of his chest to the cabin-boy, charged him to take care of it till his return, and then plunged into eternity.

17. At Thornlow-house, near Worcester, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, relict of the late Ferdinando S. esq. formerly of the Grange, Salop, and nephew of the late Ferdinando Lea, Baron Dudley.

18. At York, the relict of Dr. Graham, of Netherby.

At Southampton, Lady Hardy, relict of the late Admiral Sir Charles H. She was sitting alone, after dinner, reading, but falling asleep, her head-dress approached too near the flames of the candle, and caught fire; it communicated to other parts of her dress before her Ladyship awoke: on awaking and perceiving her situation, she, inadvertently, ran into the passage, when the draught of air so much increased the flames, that she was found entirely in a blaze. Immediate assistance was at hand, and she was rolled up in a carpet, which instantly extinguished the fire; but her Ladyship was so dreadfully burnt, that she lingered till four o'clock the next morning in the most excruciating agonies, and expired. Such was the presence of mind of her Ladyship, when she discovered her sad situation, that she refrained crying out, lest her eldest daughter, who was in an adjoining apartment, recovering from a dangerous illness, should be alarmed. It is very remarkable, that this lady nearly met with the same fate twice before; the last time, she was confined four months from an injury she received from fire, and which then so affected her daughter, that her health has been ever since impaired.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 27, to February 24, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 278	1341	Males 898	1790
Females 613		Females 892	
Whereof have died under two years old			475

Between			
2 and 5	188	50 and 60	158
5 and 10	81	60 and 70	149
10 and 20	55	70 and 80	92
20 and 30	159	80 and 90	45
30 and 40	135	90 and 100	10
40 and 50	192	101	1

Peck Loaf 6s. 7d.; 6s. 7d.; 6s. 7½.; 6s. 7d.;
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.¼ per lb.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 14, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	159	5	104	0	73	6	47	6	73	8
Surrey	150	8	000	0	73	8	46	4	75	6
Hertford	147	2	000	0	74	5	43	8	69	7
Bedford	146	8	116	10	83	0	45	0	77	4
Hunting.	152	2	000	0	88	8	39	8	66	3
Northam.	133	4	88	0	78	4	38	4	62	0
Rutland	125	0	00	0	80	0	43	0	70	0
Leicester	137	1	103	6	88	8	47	4	74	4
Notting.	137	10	105	0	84	6	53	4	90	0
Derby	141	0	000	0	83	6	49	8	89	8
Stafford	155	11	000	0	94	9	56	9	99	9
Salop	158	8	121	2	107	10	51	8	00	0
Hereford	147	1	102	4	91	8	44	3	79	11
Worceft	168	1	96	0	106	8	48	0	93	3
Warwick	163	11	00	0	106	8	55	5	93	5
Wilts	165	8	00	0	82	0	48	8	86	4
Berks	150	4	00	0	74	0	45	7	81	6
Oxford	159	10	00	0	80	9	49	4	71	8
Bucks	144	8	00	0	79	8	43	8	73	6
Montgo.	141	8	00	0	92	10	44	0	00	0
Brecon	137	6	112	0	92	9	40	0	00	0
Radnor	136	4	000	0	91	9	36	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

144	10	98	4	83	7	45	9	80	7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

000	0	00	0	00	0	00	00	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	151	0	76	0	72	0	45	0	70	1
Kent	141	0	00	0	72	0	42	9	67	10
Suſſex	153	4	00	0	68	10	46	6	64	0
Suffolk	150	10	96	0	64	7	45	4	71	4
Cambrid.	137	7	00	0	64	11	35	4	67	10
Norfolk	135	2	99	6	67	8	47	3	71	0
Lincoln	124	0	103	8	77	3	40	11	86	0
York	127	3	000	0	72	6	45	3	89	9
Durham	133	3	000	0	75	11	41	5	00	0
Northumb.	128	9	100	0	89	1	45	2	00	0
Cumberl.	126	8	96	3	79	4	54	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	139	4	96	8	78	4	51	2	00	0
Lancaſt.	147	5	00	0	87	4	57	10	94	2
Cheſter	149	9	00	0	00	0	01	0	00	0
Flint	140	6	00	0	103	4	57	8	00	0
Denbigh	157	4	00	0	106	11	52	10	118	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	000	0
Carnarv	130	8	70	0	79	4	36	0	00	0
Merion.	139	9	00	0	100	5	56	0	000	0
Cardigan	117	7	84	0	67	2	35	8	00	0
Pembroke	131	4	90	0	76	5	37	4	000	0
Carmart.	125	4	00	0	77	4	35	7	000	0
Glamorg.	145	0	00	0	89	1	42	1	000	0
Glouceſt.	175	5	00	0	99	5	46	10	96	0
Somerſet	161	2	00	0	92	11	44	0	98	0
Monm.	160	8	00	0	97	8	43	0	00	0
Devon	144	7	00	0	85	1	38	4	00	0
Cornwall	125	4	00	0	74	6	35	10	00	0
Dorſet	161	5	00	0	90	11	51	6	00	0
Hants	161	11	00	0	80	10	45	5	76	8

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	144	7	92	4	68	3	44	7	70	0
2	147	3	96	0	64	8	42	4	70	3
3	135	2	99	6	67	8	47	3	72	3
4	124	10	103	3	75	7	42	8	86	7
5	131	0	100	0	71	4	43	8	80	7
6	131	9	100	0	79	1	53	4	80	7
7	148	0	96	4	87	4	58	8	94	2
8	144	3	70	0	97	3	48	6	118	6

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	128	5	84	0	75	0	37	3	80	7
10	167	2	98	4	97	1	45	2	96	6
11	135	10	00	0	79	2	36	11	80	7
12	161	8	984	2	85	3	47	10	76	8
13	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 23.

Fine	135s. to 140s.	Middling	120s. to 180s.
Seconds	90s. to 115s.	Fine Pollard	36s. to 40s.
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto	24s. to 28s.
Horſe Pollard			21s. od.
Bran			21s. od.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 81s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. os. to 18l. 3s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. os. to 17l. 4s.
Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 2s.	Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 2s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 00s. to 19l. 1s.	Eſſex Bags	15l. os. to 16l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 21.

St. James's—Hay	4l. os. od. to 6l. 12s. od.	Aver. 5l. 6s. od.
Straw	2l. 8s. od. to 2l. 18s. 6d.	Aver. 2l. 13s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 18, 1801, is 82s. 4d. ¾ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	6s. od. to 7s. od.
Mutton	6s. od. to 7s. 4d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 7d. ½

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 42s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 38s. 6d. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Lott Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Prizes.
28	152½	57¼	56½	77	88¾	92	17	5¼	187	——	63½	——	——	1 dif.	——	87½	57	——	17 2 0	85
29	153	58	57¾	78	90⅜	93	17	5¼	188	——	63½	——	——	1	——	88	56	——	17 2 0	85
30	153	58¼	57½	77½	91¼	92½	17	5¼	188	——	——	——	——	1	——	89	57¼	——	17 2 0	85
31	153¼	58¼	57¼	77½	91	92¼	17½	5¼	188	5s. pr.	62	57½	——	1	——	88½	57	——	17 2 0	83
1	Sunday																			
2	152	58⅛	57	77	90	92	17⅜	5¼	189	7	——	——	——	1	——	88½	57	——	17 2 0	85
3	151	56⅞	55¾	76¼	89¾	91	17⅜	5¼	188	5	——	——	——	1	——	88	56⅛	——	17 2 0	85
4	151	56¾	55¾	75⅞	90	90¾	17⅛	5¼	186	5	——	57	56	1	——	87½	55⅛	——	17 3 0	85
5	152	57½	56½	76	90½	91½	17⅛	5¼	186	7	——	57	55	1	——	87¼	56	——	17 3 0	85
6	153	58	57	77	91½	92	17⅛	5¼	186½	5	——	57	55¼	1	——	87½	57	——	17 3 0	85
7	153½	58	57¼	77	91	92	17½	5¼	189	——	——	——	——	1	——	87	57	——	17 3 0	85
8	Sunday																			
9	153	57⅞	56¾	77¼	91	91⅞	17¼	5¼	188	——	——	——	——	1	——	88	56¾	——	17 4 0	85
10	153½	57¾	57	77¼	91½	92	17¼	5¼	186½	——	——	——	——	par	——	87¼	57	——	17 4 0	85
11	152	57⅝	56⅞	76½	91⅞	92	17¾	5¼	186	——	——	——	——	par	——	87¼	56	——	17 4 0	85
12	152	57½	57	77	91¼	91½	17¾	5¼	185	——	——	——	——	par	——	87½	56¼	——	17 5 0	85
13																				
14	151½	56⅞	55¾	76	91	91¼	17⅜	5¼	184¾	——	61¾	56⅜	——	par	——	87½	56	——	17 5 0	85
15	Sunday																			
16	150	56¾	56	76¼	91¼	91⅜	17⅜	5¼	184	——	61¾	56⅝	——	par	——	87¼	56	——	17 5 0	85
17	151½	56⅝	56	76	91⅛	91½	17⅜	5¼	184	——	61¾	56⅜	——	7	——	87½	56¼	——	17 6 0	85
18	151½	56⅞	56¼	76	90⅞	91½	17½	5¼	184	——	——	——	——	7	——	87	56	——	17 6 0	85
19	152	57	56⅞	76¼	91	91⅜	17½	5¼	185	——	——	——	——	8	——	87¼	55½	——	17 6 0	85
20	152	57½	56⅛	76¼	91¼	92	17½	5¼	186½	——	——	——	——	6	——	88	56	——	17 6 0	85
21	152	57¾	56¼	76¼	91½	92¼	17½	5¼	186	——	——	——	——	6	——	88	55½	——	17 7 0	85
22	Sunday																			
23	151¾	56⅞	56	75¾	91¼	91¾	17½	5¼	186	——	——	——	——	7	——	87½	55½	——	17 7 0	85
24	150½	56¾	55⅞	76	90⅞	91½	17½	5¼	185	——	——	——	——	7	——	87⅝	54¾	——	17 7 0	85
25	151	56½	55⅛	76	90⅞	91½	17½	5¼	186	——	——	——	——	8	——	87⅝	54¾	——	17 9 0	85
26	150½	56¾	55⅞	75⅞	91	91	17½	5¼	186	——	——	——	——	7	——	87⅝	54¾	——	17 9 0	85
27	151	56¼	55⅝	75⅞	91	91	17½	5¼	186	——	——	——	——	8	——	87⅝	54¾	——	17 9 0	85

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett^r. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald,
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford

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Cumberland
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MARCH, 1801.

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Embelliſhed with a beautiful View, and ſeveral Plans, of Conisborough Caſtle, in Yorkshire; and with the Signature of the Prince of Peace.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1801.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1801.
1	SW briſk	29,52	47	47	14 4·1	fair
2	SW ditto	60	48	48	·3	ſun and pleaſant
3	S ditto	57	49	49	3·5	gloomy, ſlight ſhowers
4	SW ditto	57	54	53	4·3	ſun, but wind boiſterous
5	SW calm	80	46	47	3·7	ſlight ſhowers, ſun at intervals
6	SW moderate	66	46	47	·7	rain and gloomy A. ſun and clear P.
7	SE calm	30,15	33	37	·3	ſun, clear and pleaſant
8	SE ditto	13	39	41	·2	foggy, little rain
9	NW ditto	10	44	45	2·3	foggy, little rain
10	SE ditto	10	37	39	4·4	foggy, little rain
11	N gentle	5	35	36	·2	dark, bleak and cold
12	NE ditto	29,85	31	33	·1	a little ſleet
13	NE moderate	69	34	34	·1	ſnow moſt of the day
14	NE ditto	77	30	32	·2	a little ſnow, two hours ſun
15	SE ditto	63	32	32	·5	dark and cold
16	NE calm	60	32	34	·0	bland and pleaſant
17	NE calm	63	33	35	·4	ſun at intervals
18	SW ditto	77	33	35	3·9	ſun at intervals
19	SE ditto	44	36	37	·7	rain
20	NW ditto	34	37	39	·5	delightful day, rain at night
21	SE ditto	20	42	43	·2	gloomy, ſhowers
22	SW ditto	14	37	31	·7	after ſun, gloomy and ſhowers
23	SW ditto	15	35	37	·7	after pleaſant day rain and hail at night
24	SW ditto	30	37	31	·7	gloomy
25	SE ditto	28	43	44	2·8	rain A. M. hurricane of wind P.
26	SW ditto	70	42	43	4·0	ſun and pleaſant
27	S ditto	88	38	40	3·7	a ſlight ſhower
28	SW ditto	73	41	43	·5	ſhowers

1. Snow-drow flowers.—2. Filbert in full bloom.—4. Mezereon flowers.—5. Throſtle ſings.—6. Lark ſoars aloft and ſings.—7. Gorſe flowers; Robin-red-breaſt ſings.—10. Gooſeberry-buſh begins to foliate.—17. Hip-briar foliates.—22. Dead-nettle flowers.—26. Shepherd's-purſe flowers.

Fall of rain this month 1.74 inches. Evaporation 0.0 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for March, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Mar. 1801.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1801.
Feb.	o	o	o			*Mar.*	o	o	o		
26	45	47	40	29,75	fair	12	48	54	43	29,30	ſhowery
27	33	49	42	,96	cloudy	13	44	50	47	,50	ſhowery
28	44	48	46	,84	cloudy	14	49	54	46	,30	rain
M. 1	47	55	49	,77	cloudy	15	33	42	34	,50	fair
2	50	58	48	30,10	cloudy	16	32	47	44	,73	ſhowery
3	50	60	52	,25	fair	17	46	51	43	,51	ſhowery
4	50	52	44	,31	cloudy	18	37	53	40	,42	ſhowery
5	41	52	46	,31	fair	19	36	47	41	,72	fair
6	45	46	40	,05	cloudy	20	42	46	40	,20	ſtormy
7	39	45	32	,27	fair	21	38	46	38	,15	ſtormy
8	30	44	37	,01	fair	22	37	44	43	,12	windy and fair
9	35	50	47	29,90	fair	23	36	48	39	,20	fair
10	43	46	44	,92	rain	24	34	45	40	,68	ſhowery
11	44	48	46	,60	rain	25	36	49	43	30,02	fair
						26	44	55	46	,05	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1801.

Copy of another Letter * *to* EDWARD JERNINGHAM, *Esq. on his second Edition of* "Select Sermons from the French of the Bishop of Meaux."

SIR, *Lichfield, Jan.* 17.

I THANK you for having presented to me the new edition of your Essay on Pulpit Oratory, illustrated by extracts from Bossuet.

You are there not only much enlarged, but considerably improved, from having strengthened, by some striking examples, your arraignment of the British Clergy for their general style in sermons.

The censure passed upon them for neglecting, or but coldly touching, the awful themes of public calamity, is too well supported by the instances from Sprat; its echo from Calamy; the unimpressive use made by Stillingfleet of the dreadful conflagration in London, in 1666, when it was his appointed subject; and by South's comment upon the conceited passage in Tillotson. But it is not from any of those four Divines that I wish to see rival passages selected, which might shine not only with a chaster but with as *warm* a lustre as those of the French prelate.

I doubt not the justice of Melmoth's dislike to the general style of Tillotson, since neither my memory nor my heart retain one impression from the few sermons of his which have been forced upon my attention, except that of their tedious length and elaborate dulness. Immoderate length in a sermon is a defect for which excellence itself cannot atone.

Our great Lyric Poet's summary disapprobation of the style of British sermons since the Revolution, is a very powerful corroboration of yours; but the two stars of pulpit-eloquence, Ogden and Blair, had not then arisen.

Yet surely that matchless, at least by Bossuet, matchless close of one of Sherlock's sermons, "Go to your Natural Religion," is not, as you allege, "a single flash of lightning, which renders the general darkness more visible." It seems to me, that forcible, luminous, and impassioned, sentences are *frequent* on his pages, though, perhaps, not equal to that most resplendent passage of sacerdotal oratory that ever met my perusal.

St. Chrysostom's reproach to the nuns of Antioch, for the style in which they wore their habit, seems an *exceptionable* example of admonition. More voluptuousness is apparent in his description of their attire, than in their attempt to render it becoming. The present mode of dress in our young women of fashion, and in their imitators, is, from its immodesty, a proper subject of grave rebuke from the preacher; but if his rebuke was to consist of description luxuriantly minute, as in that of the Greek saint to his nuns, the congregation would depart laughing at the monitor, who had so circumstantially displayed the effect of improper dress upon his own imagination.

Strange indeed it is, and very amenable to your censure, that the preachers of eminence, whose discourses have gone down to posterity, and who lived during the aweful and terrible period when the

* There is a mistake of the press in the former letter on this subject, p. 116, where *Stabat Mater* is printed *Stubat Mater*.

the deſtroying angel paſſed over this iſland, and in the cities of London and Weſtminſter ſwept away 3000 victims in one night, ſhould not have noticed, or very ſlightly noticed, the anguiſh and deſolation of that peſtilential æra.

A predeceſſor of my father's in the rectory of the village of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, was worthy to have his name go down to future ages, with that of the Biſhop of Marſeilles and of the French dramatic poet, whom, to his honour and your own, you now reſcue from the overſhadowing pinion of Time. The incloſed extract * will ſhew you the ground of Mr. Mompeſſan's rival claim to the palms of Chriſtian fortitude and kindneſs.

I beg leave to recommend to your always candid attention a contraſt of an happy and unhappy parent, one in the virtue, the other in the vice, of his children. It will be found in the concluſion of Dr. Ogden's eleventh ſermon on the Commandments. Seldom has more ſtriking, more pathetic eloquence met my eye, or my ear; more calculated to penetrate the heart of youth, and to mould it to filial piety.

Nothing is more diſguſting to me, and indeed to the generality of people, than dictatorial egotiſm from the pulpit. Even in the learned and aged clergyman, it is prieſtly arrogance; in the young declaimer, it is inſufferable preſumption. There is too much of it in Boſſuet. When the preacher cenſures, he ought to cenſure in his maſter's name, and from his authority, not from his *own*. Let him involve his individual frailty in his charge of general depravity; and let him expreſs a deſire of *ſelf-amendment*, when he exhorts his brethren to forſake their ſins. *We* and *us*, not the prieſt-proud *I*, ought to be the ſign perſonal in his language. Let modeſty and humility bridle his imagination; ſincerity, truth, and fraternal kindneſs be the ſources of his admonition; and then may he take your advice, and neglect no means of awakening the paſſions of his auditors, which the marked calamities, or ſignal bleſſings, that time paſt and preſent, circumſtances local or general, may preſent to his ſubject.

Some years ago I wrote ſix ſermons; moſt of them have been preached. Without the congregation knowing that they were not his by whom they were delivered, I had the ſatisfaction of witneſſing their attention and their tears. That circumſtance is here mentioned to ſhew you, that I do not wiſh the abſence of energy and pathos in the Britiſh ſermon, and only deſire that they ſhould not over-ſtep the limits of that humility, which touches the *Ark of God* with reverence. I cannot, however, think *Boſſuet* a *ſafe* model, in *all* reſpects, for our young divines; or that his ſtyle would be generally acceptable from our pulpits.

I apprehend, you have not enough conſidered that it requires diſtinguiſhed talents to execute *well* your plan for the conſtruction of Engliſh ſermons; and that, if *ill* executed, its effect would be worſe than that of thoſe cold homilies, which are called good practical diſcourſes, and which do neither good nor hurt. At leaſt, however, they eſcape the contempt which every effort to move the paſſions muſt create, when made by thoſe who do *not* know how to touch their ſprings.

The Biſhop of Meaux was a man of genius. Wherever we find *genius, there*, and there *only*, ſhall we find *eloquence*. Beſides the number of thoſe ſet ſuns, the light of whoſe compoſitions *yet* gilds our polemic horizon, *all* our exiſting clergy preach finely who are endowed with genius, that rich boon of nature, which art, induſtry, and learning *combined*, cannot

* This elegant extract ſhall certainly appear in our next Number. EDIT.

cannot beſtow. They who are thus endowed, need not exchange their ſtyle for Boſſuet's. I wiſh you could hear ſome of the celebrated pulpit orators of this cathedral; for they are clear to convince, nervous to impreſs, pathetic to perſuade, and eloquent to charm.

The *amor patriæ* is fervid in my boſom. The ſuperiority of Britiſh talents in *all* the walks of *Genius*, I proudly feel. The ſons of the ſong, the pencil, the lyre, and the pulpit, ſupport that ſuperiority from time to time, and I burn to aſſert their claims whenever I ſee or hear them queſtioned.

You have made excellent uſe of Mr. Erſkine's noble oration, in defence of the Chriſtian faith, againſt the impudent attacks of Paine, and on the virtues and intellectual powers of its great champions, Newton, Boyle, Locke, Hale, and Milton.

"The Life of the late Dr. Horne, Biſhop of Norwich," lately met my eye. Slightly looking into the tract, I was ſurprized to find it there aſſerted, that the Biſhop accuſed Sir Iſaac Newton of lurking infidelity; of having been ſecretly in league with the infidel writers of his day, to diſgrace Chriſtianity, and diſprove its truth; that the Biſhop deſpiſed his planetary ſyſtem, becauſe it does not agree with the aſtronomy of the Scriptures.

Intirely do I accord with your cenſure of Dryden's *Annus Mirabilis*. No writer, of genius ſo inconteſtable, diſguſts me half ſo often as Dryden, both by ſins of omiſſion and commiſſion in his poetry, and by ſelf-contradictions and falſe precepts in his criticiſm. It is the whim of the day to extol Dryden as the mighty Coloſſus of Engliſh Rhyme, under whoſe huge legs his petty ſucceſſors creep. "If you *muſt* read Engliſh poetry," ſays the academic pedant to his pupil, "ſtudy Dryden." Now, certainly a model ſo often mis-ſhapen in its conſtructions, ſo often ſmirched and ſmeared with vulgar expreſſions, phraſes, and idioms; an author ſo often cold and affected, as in the *Annus Mirabilis* and other poems, where the occaſion demanded ſimple energy and the pathos of the heart, inſtead of the quirks of the fancy, is *not*, with all his occaſional greatneſs, a proper ſtudy for youthful and riſing genius. It is only when matured and guarded againſt Drydenic conceits and ſlovenly errors, by familiarity with *purer* forms of Engliſh poetry, that the young claſſic ſcholar may ſafely fix his attention on the unequal pages of the frequently ſublime, but ſtill more frequently groveling Dryden.

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

THE following particulars of Downing college, Cambridge, the only college founded in either univerſity during the laſt 200 years, extracted from "The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar, 1801," will be acceptable to many of your readers.

"Sir George Downing, bart. of Gamlingham, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1717, deviſed all his valuable eſtates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his neareſt relations, being firſt couſins, viz. to each for life, with remainder to their iſſue in ſucceſſion; and in caſe they all died without iſſue, he deviſed theſe eſtates to truſtees, who with the conſent and approbation of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and the maſters of St. John's, and Clare-hall, Cambridge, ſhould found a college within the Univerſity of Cambridge, which ſhould be called Downing College.

Sir George died in 1749; and upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing in 1764, without iſſue, the reſt of Sir George's relations named in his will being all then dead without iſſue, the eſtates deviſed were claimed by the Univerſity for the uſe of the intended college.

The validity of Sir George Downing's will after many years litigation was at length eſtabliſhed. And the charter for the incorporation of Downing College

lege having been fully examined and conſidered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majeſty's expreſs approbation, the Great Seal was affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September 1800.

"The college is to conſiſt of a Maſter, a Profeſſor of the Laws of England, a Profeſſor of Medicine, and *eighteen* Fellows. *Two* of the fellows are to be in orders; but the reſt at a certain ſtanding are to become either Barriſters at Law, or Doctors of Phyſic. The future maſters are to be elected by the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and the maſters of St. John's and Clare-hall, out of thoſe who are, or have been, Profeſſors or Fellows of the college.

"The Profeſſors were to be elected by the ſame perſons, together with the Maſter of Downing college, from perſons as deſcribed in the charter in any college of Cambridge or Oxford. A member of a Scotch Univerſity, with certain qualifications, is alſo eligible to be the Profeſſor of Medicine.

"The Fellows are to be elected by the Maſter, Profeſſors, and Fellows. Scholars and pupils are to be admitted and educated as in other colleges.

"The Maſter and the Profeſſors hold their offices for life, or till they are removed for miſconduct. And they have the ſame rights and privileges as other maſters and profeſſors in the Univerſity. The Profeſſors are to read lectures to all the Univerſity.

"The Fellows vacate their fellowſhips by marriage, or at the end of *twelve* years, unleſs, under certain circumſtances, they obtain a licence to retain them longer. The *annual* ſalary of the Maſter is 600l. of a Profeſſor 200l. of a fellow 100l. or in that proportion.

"The Maſter, the *two* Profeſſors, and *three* Fellows *only* are named in the charter; *thirteen* other Fellows are to be appointed under the kings's ſign manual, when the college is built *.

"The following gentlemen are appointed by the charter the preſent collegiate body:

Maſter.—Francis Anneſley, LL. D. Member of St. John's, and M. P. for Reading in Berkſhire. Appointed 1800.

"*Profeſſor of the Laws of England.*—Edward Chriſtian, A. M. member of St. John's.

"*Profeſſor of Medicine.*—Buſick Harwood, M. D. member of Emmanuel.

"*Fellows.*—John Lens, A. M. member of St. John's; William Meek, A. M. member of Emmanuel; William Frere, A. B. member of Trinity."

To this account from the Calendar the following circumſtance may be added. If Downing college had been founded before the death of the late Anthony Storer, eſq. he would have left his moſt valuable collection of books to it; but, as it was then uncertain whether the charter would ever be obtained, he bequeathed them to the library of Eton college. EUGENIO.

* "The building is expected to commence in the courſe of the preſent year, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. EDIT."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

AS the Rev. Mr. Snape has, in his laſt entertaining paper, mentioned the Cotes family, I imagine the following letter will intereſt him. The manuſcript in my hands is only a copy itſelf, and I am ignorant by what chance it came to be among my family-papers; but, I think, the piety and dignity of the ſtyle command conviction of its authenticity; and that the affecting deſcription it gives of the evening of a venerable prelate's life, renders it worthy of being preſerved in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"Biſhop of Worceſter's letter to Lord Digby, April 13th, 1743, in the 93d year of his age, three weeks before his death:

"My Lord, I think myſelf very much obliged to your lordſhip's nephew for his kind viſit, whereby I have a more authentic account of your lordſhip's health, than is uſually brought me by report; and an opportunity of informing myſelf in many particulars relating to your noble houſe, and the good family at Woodcote; which I hear with the uncommon pleaſure of one who has been no ſtranger to them. Mr. Cotes is bleſſed in his children, all whoſe ſons are not only deſerving, but proſperous; and I am glad to ſee one of them devoted to the ſervice of God. He may not, perhaps, have choſen the

moſt

moſt likely employment to thrive by, but he depends on a maſter who never fails to recompence them that truſt in him above their hopes. The young gentleman will account to your lordſhip for Hartlebury; but, I fancy, you will expect me to ſay ſomething of myſelf; and, therefore, I preſume to tell you, my hearing hath long ſince failed: I am weak and forgetful, having as little inclination to buſineſs, as ability to perform it. In other reſpects I have eaſe, if it may not be more properly called indolence, to a degree beyond what I durſt have thought on, when years began to multiply upon me. I wait continually for a deliverance out of this life into a better, in humble confidence, that, by the mercy of God, through the merits of his Son, I ſhall ſtand at the reſurrection on his right hand: and when you, my lord, have ended thoſe days that are to come, which I pray may be many and proſperous, and as innocent and exemplary, as thoſe that are paſt, I doubt not of our meeting in that ſtate where the joys are renewable, and will always endure. I am your lordſhip's moſt obedient and ever affectionate ſervant, JOHN WORCESTER."

One of your correſpondents, Mr. Urban, has acted by another, (p. 119.) in a manner ſimilar to what a man would do, who was to ſtep from one ſide of Bond-ſtreet to the other, and give a paſſing paſſenger a hard ſlap on the face. R. C. has, in a ſplenetic fit, wantonly daſhed out of his own path, to ſtrike a blow at "An Architect." It gives me great ſatisfaction to obſerve "An Artichitect" writing in defence of the memorials of our anceſtors; and, as he has been ſo officiouſly and ſneeringly criticized, I deviate from *my* own walk to declare, that I think his animated opinions and deſcriptions, are neceſſary antidotes to the dry criticiſms and quotations which controverſy ſo frequently produces.

As T. C. has declined keeping the botanical ball (p. 100.) *entirely* in his own hands, he has done judiciouſly in toſſing it up for any other of Mr. Urban's correſpondents to catch who chuſe it. Some years ago, a ſet of very eminent botaniſts correſponded with Mr. Urban; and I hope ſo many of them as ſurvive will rally round him again, and thereby aſſiſt in obviating a complaint a reader was lately making, (ſee the number for January laſt) that the Gentleman's Magazine was getting vapouriſh. I would not have the momentos of mortality and immortality baniſhed, but I would have ſubjects promoted that are of a pleaſing nature. Of that deſcription is Natural Hiſtory, which has alſo the advantage of being a ſtudy common to both ſexes, the botanical branch of it particularly. Women generally write in an eaſy, lively, flowing ſtrain, and the adoption of T. C's propoſition reſpecting Exotic Plants, will, probably procure Mr. Urban ſome epiſtolary favours from the other ſex: yet, let it not be inferred that I wiſh him to open his reſpectable volumes to the puerile hoſt of tale-writers, charade-mongers, and acroſtic-makers: neither let the female botaniſts be intimidated, by ſuppoſing that I expect them to diſtort their ſoft crow-quills, by the ſcripturation of ſuch ſeſquipedalian words as *infundibuliform, hypocrateriform,* &c. &c. In his charming eſſay on gardening, Sir W. Temple has appropriated the floral part entirely to the Ladies; and the ingenious Mr. W. Curtis has placed his Botanical Magazine immediately under their patronage. The ſcience of botany enjoys higher protection ſtill, it having been honoured by ſo much encouragement from her preſent Majeſty, that ſhe juſtly may be ſtyled the Queen of Flowers, as well as of the United Kingdom; and it was a very appropriate compliment that was paid her, to name one of the grandeſt of the newly introduced flowers the *Strelitza Reginæ.* The nurture of exotics not only belongs more particularly to the female province, on account of its being an elegant *home* amuſement, but becauſe of there being much delicate work, eſſential to the

welfare

welfare of plants, that is more dexterouſly performed by the pliant fingers of women, than by the clumſy paws of men. Ladies can alſo more conveniently attend the regulation of the green-houſe ſaſhes, which require cloſer attention than the ordinary concerns of gentlemen will allow them to pay; and, if theſe things are left entirely to the management of ſervants, there is little uſe in attempting to keep a collection of valuable plants. I therefore ſhall take the liberty of applying to the ladies a few of the lines that Evans addreſſed to Bobart, the botany profeſſor at Oxford, which are printed with Prior's poems, edit. 12mo, 1733:

"———— 'Tis yours
The vegetable world to guide,
And o'er all Botany preſide;
To ſee, that ev'ry dewy morn
Succeſſive plants the earth adorn;
That Flow'rs, thro' every month be found,
Conſtant to keep their gaudy round;
That Flow'rs, in ſpite of froſt and ſnow,
Throughout the year perpetual blow;
That Trees, in ſpite of winds are ſeen,
Array'd in everlaſting green."

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *March* 16.

I Approve much of your correſpondent Mentor, p. 92, recommending to parents of families having always a will by them, eſpecially as they may alter the ſame at any time during their life; for a will does not take effect till the death of the teſtator. Great care ſhould be taken in the preparing, execution, and atteſtation of wills, to make them valid; for, to paſs freehold lands, the law requires a will to be ſigned by the teſtator, in the preſence of three or more credible witneſſes, not intereſted under it, who muſt all atteſt the ſame; and it will not paſs freehold lands which did not belong to the teſtator at the time of the execution of the will: nor can copyhold lands be deviſed by will, without executing a ſurrender to the uſe of the will; nor, in ſome manors, cuſtomary-hold lands, without executing a deed to a truſtee, to the uſe of his will; and, though a will of leaſehold lands, or chattels real, for terms of years, and perſonal property, does not require the atteſtation of three witneſſes, as a deviſe of freehold lands do, yet it is better to have ſuch wills properly atteſted. When a perſon purchaſes, or otherwiſe acquires, freehold lands, after the execution of his will, he muſt republiſh his will, or make a new one; otherwiſe the ſame will not paſs under it; ſo, likewiſe, if the deviſor, or any legator, named in a will, ſhould happen to die in the life-time of the teſtator, for then it would be a lapſed deviſe, or lapſed legacy. In ſhort, as great circumſpection, and technical terms, ſhould be uſed in drawing wills, to veſt the eſtate agreeable to the teſtator's intentions, and ſatisfy any charges thereout, and as very often truſtees are required; it is adviſeable, to prevent ſuits and animoſities among the parties intereſted under a will, to have the ſame prepared by a profeſſional gentleman, while the teſtator is in good health, and of ſound mind, and who, in ſuch caſe, will take care to have the ſame duly executed and atteſted, as the law requires.

Yours, &c. W. C.

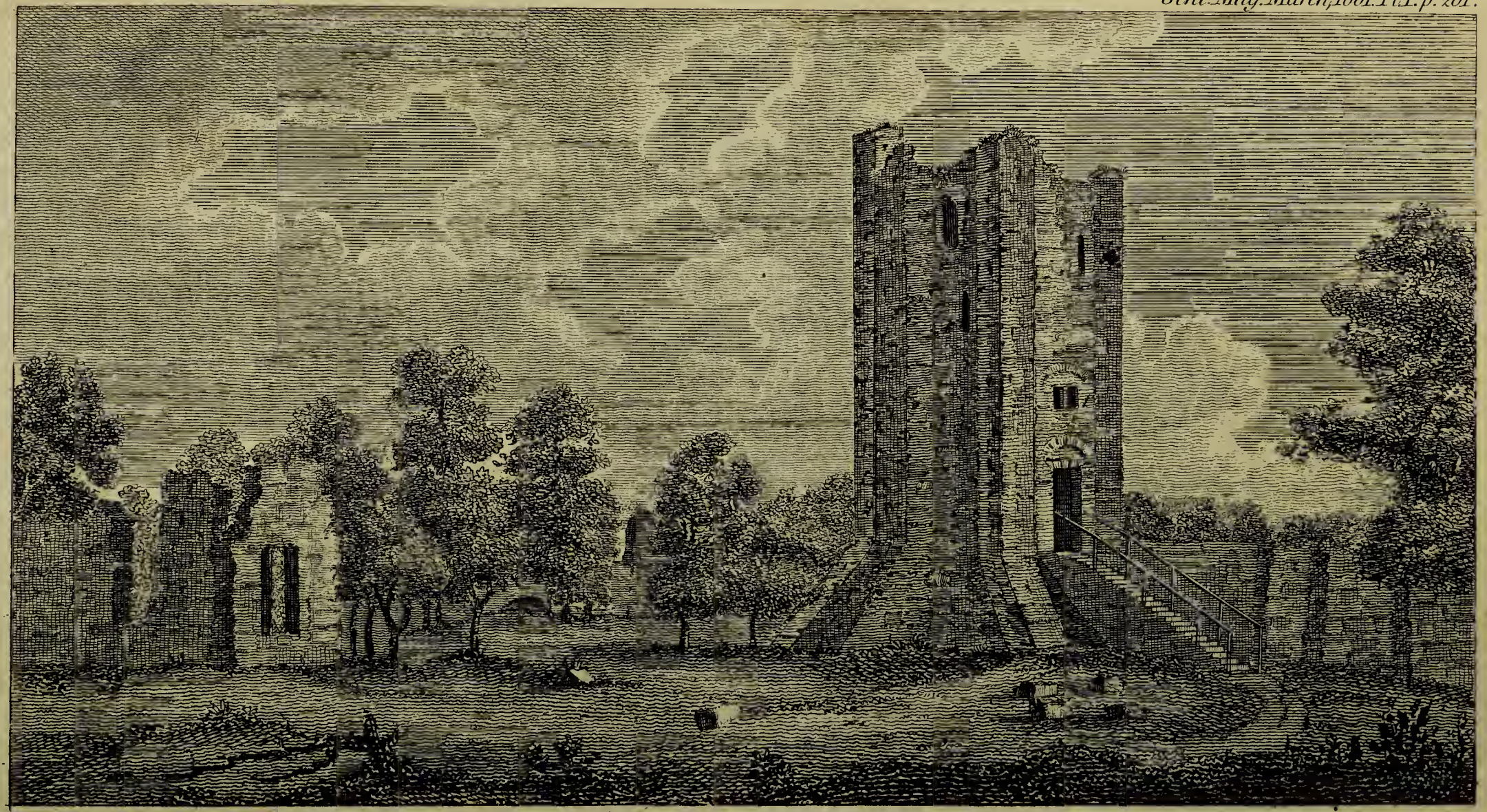
Mr. Urban, *March* 17.

I ADDRESS you on a ſubject highly intereſting to a very numerous and reſpectable body of men, thoſe engaged in the profeſſion of the Law, and to all they hold moſt dear.

It is with ſome degree of ſurpriſe, and a conſiderable degree of regret, I reflect on the forlorn ſtate of the widows and orphans of many members of that learned and honourable profeſſion, who have known better days, when inſtitutions have been ſo long eſtabliſhed, for the relief of the diſtreſſed widows and orphans of the clergy, and of medical men. I have too high an opinion of the talents and virtues of many of the members of that profeſſion, to ſuppoſe more than a hint neceſſary. J. R.

Mr

Gent. Mag. March, 1801. Pl. I. p. 201.



CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 26.

YOU herewith receive some sketches of Conisbro' castle, with some account and description; which may, perhaps, seem too minute; but, should this venerable place be entirely destroyed, a description of this sort will be highly valued. [*See Two Plates.*]

CONISBOROUGH, or CONISBRO', is a village beautifully situated on the brow of a steep hill on the right of the road (at five miles and a half) from Doncaster to Sheffield; the antient Britons called it *Caer Conan*, that is, Town Royal; and, it is said, it was the seat of jurisdiction over 28 towns. The Saxons called it *Cyning*, or *Conan Byrgh*, which also signifies Royal Town. The river Don passes it at half a mile distance. Between the river and town stand the venerable remains of this castle, one of the most antient, and also most perfect, remains of antiquity in this kingdom. The earliest mention that has been found concerning it, proves it to have been a fortress of Hengist the Saxon general, being situated at the angle of a valley called Mexborough Ings, where Aurelius Ambrosius defeated Hengist in the year 487, forcing him to seek refuge in this castle; and afterwards, in 489, again defeated him, took him prisoner, and, by the advice of Eldad, bishop of Gloucester, beheaded him at the Northern gate of the citadel. Near the entrance to the castle is a tumulus, supposed to be the tomb of Hengist, though very improbable. Some gentlemen lately dug it, searching for his remains, but in vain. William the Conqueror gave this castle, with all its privileges, &c. to William de Warren; and, in the reign of king Edward III. John Earl of Warren gave it to his mistress, Maud de Hereford. It was afterwards the property of Richard duke of York; who was named *De Coningsbury*, because he was born here. Through his son King Edward IV. it continued with the crown till James II. granted it to Lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, esq. and now belongs to the Duke of Leeds.

I have not been able to learn at what time this castle first fell to decay. The height of from 20 to 30 feet of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was strengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, are still visible; and the strong tower, or keep, almost entire, though more than 1300 years since it was erected. The castle is of an irregular but rather oval form, and measures at the foot on the outside 700 feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse still 40 feet deep from the foot of the walls, and full of numerous and amazing tall ash and elm trees; which, I conceive, have greatly contributed to protect the building from the injuries of the weather. The counterscarp of the fosse is 20 feet steep, but towards the river there is none, being leveled by the plough.

The entrance was on the North side by a drawbridge, the masonry whereof still remains; but now the fosse is here entirely filled with rubbish, forming a highway across. A covered way, 10 feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge; that on the left is 30 feet long, and joins one of the rounders; the other winds to the right for 100 feet, where this covered way opens into the court or castle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep, as is seen by the annexed plan, *Pl. II.* No. I. in which the double lines shew where the walls are still standing, the dots where they are entirely broken to the ground, but can be easily traced. Where the covered way terminates is the remains of a portal, its architecture and fragments of steps pronounce it to have been the entrance to some buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it, and to the whole of the North and East wall, which were probably for the purposes of lodging the officers and servants or retainers of the governor or proprietor of the castle, store houses, and other necessary offices. The only objects, other than bare walls, are,—on each side of the tower appear steps to the top of the walls, hollow beneath. At A is a break through the bottom of the wall, which, from the symmetry of a remaining stone, perhaps was a loophole or sally port; it must, however, have been but small, being in its present ruined state only 6 feet square. B, is the only hollow rounder with a loop-hole; C, a fireplace and chimney; D, a small trough in the wall; E, two staircases; and, at F, the portal. Upon these ruins grow some very large trees; and between S S, the wall is built of much greater thickness and strength

ſtrength than any other part, although an inner one. The greateſt part of the South-weſt wall is ſunk with two of the four rounders by which it was ſtrengthened; and, from its reclining poſture, I conjecture it was undermined: one of the rounders particularly is ſunk ſo low, that it is overgrown by the graſs which ſurrounded it.

I will now attempt to deſcribe the keep; a noble round tower ſtrengthened by ſix large ſquare buttreſſes running from the bottom to the top, at equal diſtances; eighteen feet from the ground, both the tower and buttreſſes expand, ſloping gradually to the width of four feet, ſo as to give greater ſtrength to the baſe *. The buttreſſes are not an exact ſquare, but leſſen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the South-eaſt end of the caſtle, two thirds of it being within the walls which lean againſt it; the reſt is itſelf an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the South-weſt, and is 24 feet from the ground, aſcended to by a flight of 32 ſteps about five feet broad, the maſonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from ſome wall to this entrance. I muſt obſerve, that, if theſe ſteps are a more modern work than the tower, the reſt of the caſtle is alſo; becauſe, the remaining ruins and ſteps are evidenly the ſame work, both, indeed, different from the tower which is highly finiſhed, the ſtones being very much larger, and more cloſely and regularly arranged than thoſe of the ſurrounding ruins. I would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very ſuperficial ſurvey of the place; he ſtates only four rounders, and eight are viſible. The preſent wall oppoſite the door is at too great a diſtance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, neceſſary for the faſtenings, &c. requiſite for a drawbridge; in the inſide are receſſes for maſſy bars, but it is obſervable, that neither machicolations, or portcullis, nor the mode of ſecuring loop-holes, ſeem to have been known by thoſe who built this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is 15 feet thick, and at each buttreſs 23 feet; it ſeems to have been but one apartment, is circular, as is alſo the whole inſide of the tower), and 22 feet in diameter; the wall quite plain, and without any apperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole reſembling the mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment, of the ſame dimenſions with that I am now ſpeaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error, when he ſays this dungeon is of a *vaſt* depth, and at the bottom a draw well, for it has, time out of mind with the oldeſt inhabitant of the village, been ſo full of rubbiſh by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower, as to be but eight feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition ſays, from its bottom was a ſubterraneous paſſage out of the caſtle. There have been two other floors, the firſt obtained by a flight of 25 ſtone ſtairs from the entrance paſſage, lighted by two loop-holes. At this room the wall is thirteen feet and a half thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fireplace is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each ſide, with carved capitals, ſupporting a chimney-piece twelve feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profuſion of the plant pelitory. Oppoſite is a large arched window, aſcended to by three bold ſteps; it has a ſtone ſeat ſixteen inches high on all three ſides; near the fireplace is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps for the purpoſes of ablution; in another place is a door to a cloſet of eaſe. Oppoſite the entrance is a ſtaircaſe door to the apartment above aſcended to by 34 ſteps and the light of two loop-holes. This room has a fireplace ſupported by pillars, though not ſo grand as the former; alſo, a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below by being arched in the reſemblance of a crown; alſo an arched window with ſteps and ſtone ſeats; the wall here only twelve feet thick.

Thoſe who viſit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one ſtaircaſe door to another, on a ledge which formerly ſupported the floor, ſcarcely nine inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moiſt and ſlippery; by the aſſiſtance of nails driven in the wall to hold by, it is not, however, ſo extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the firſt apartment;

* The dots inſide the plan of the tower are meant to repreſent this.

N.º 2.

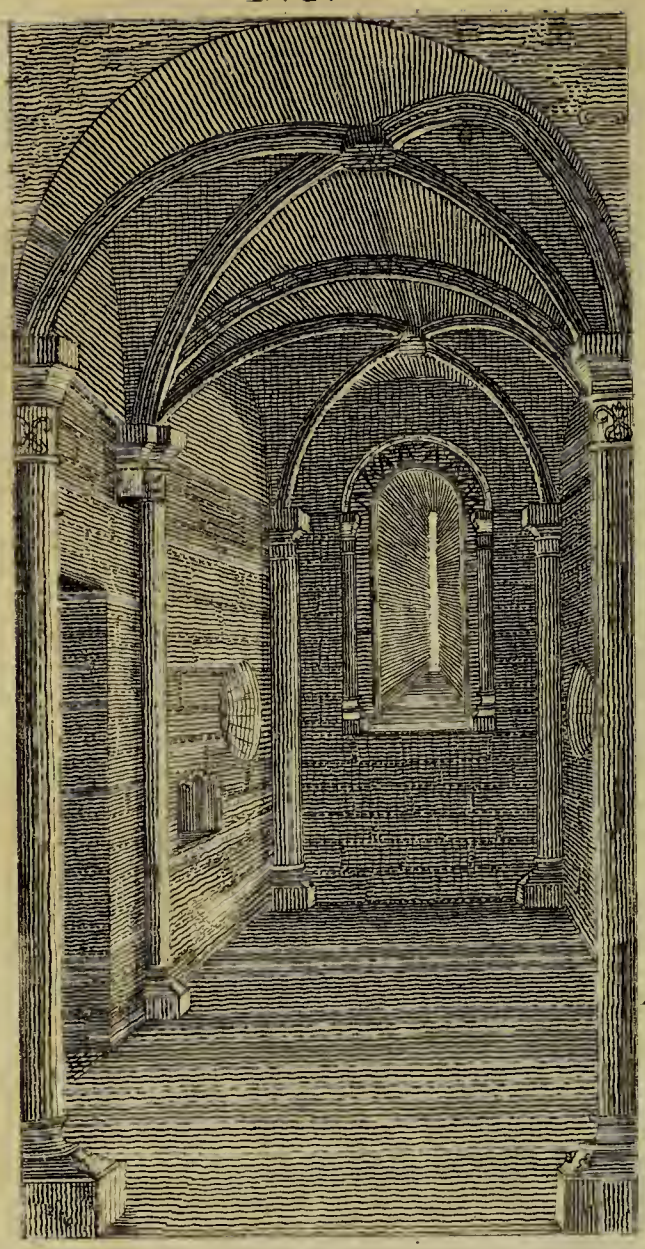


Fig. 2.

Round Convex Concave

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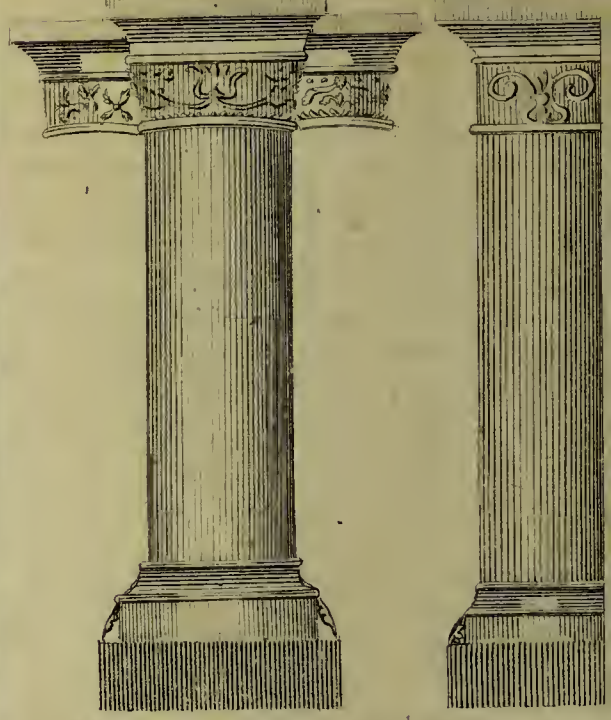
Fig. 3.

Centre Pillar on the Right



8 Inches Diameter

Side Windows both a

Fig. 1.

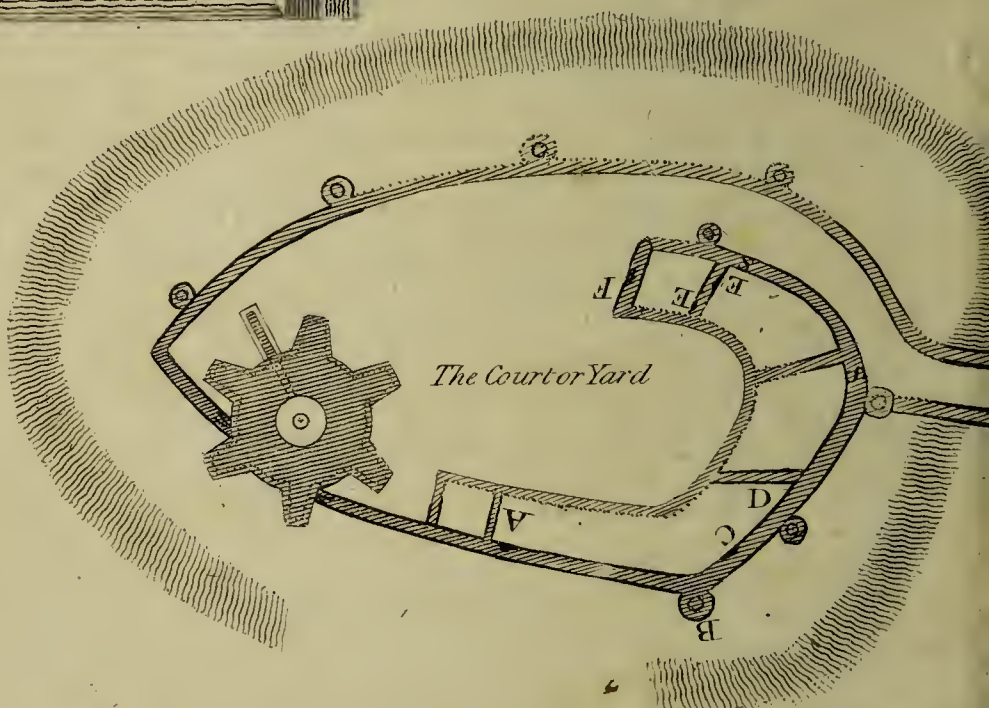
Fig. 4

One of the two Keys or Centre Stones

Fig. 5.

Outside

N.º 1.



ment; but at the ſecond ledge, 40 feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conſpicuouſly dreadful, it is almoſt impracticable for grown people, and not many, I believe, have ventured farther than the top of the ſecond ſtaircaſe. An enthuſiaſtical love of antique curioſities, however, emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door oppoſite the fire place; here we found a ſmall room decorated in the Gothic manner, of which I ſend a drawing, No. 2; it may give an idea of the perfect ſtate of this tower. It is of an hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the buttreſſes, in length 12 feet, breadth at each end ſix feet, and betwen the two middle pillars eight feet; it is arched, and ornamented with two croſs arches ſupported on ſix pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones reſts alſo a fifth arch, curiouſly carved, rendering the ſpace more uniform. In the centre of each croſs arch is a circular key ſtone (*fig.* 1.) but not both alike. *Figs.* 2 and 3 ſhew the order and exact ornaments of two of the pillars, all varying except the two on each ſide of the entrance. Oppoſite the door is a large loophole, height ſix feet; the outſide is but ſix inches wide, the inſide 30 inches, the wall five feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch ſurrounding it have been ornamented with varions carvings, now much defaced. Againſt the wall under this window appears to have been ſome fixture. A circular aperture pierces each ſide of the buttreſs, 30 inches diameter on the inſide, diminiſhing outwards to about 20 inches; the outward ſtone forms a quatrefoile (*fig.* 4.); round the outſide of each are eleven balls at regular diſtances. In this room are two niches oppoſite each other, about a foot and a half ſquare, the top cut in the reſemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of ſmall ſquares reſembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date; no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a ſmall hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here, perhaps, our warlike anceſtors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour, or taken their repoſe, filled us with a pleaſing awe and veneration, that was almoſt heightened to ſuperſtition by a charming ſound, like an Æolian harp, which we both diſtinctly heard at ſeveral intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occaſioned. On the left of the entrance is a door to a ſmall cloſet in the wall ſix feet ſquare, ſeven feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough or hole; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldneſs, we proceeded on the narroweſt and moſt dangerous part of the lodge to the next ſtaircaſe door; on the left of which is a winding paſſage to a ſink: the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps by cannon, being towards a commanding hill; many other fractures appearing only on this ſide of the tower, gives ſome weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five ſtone ſtairs carry us to the preſent top of the tower: the buttreſſes riſe ſeveral feet higher; on one of them appear ſteps, in three others is a large arched alcove; in a fifth is a round place exactly reſembling an oven, five or ſix feet in diameter and height, the mouth two feet ſquare; it is on a level with the paſſage, which ſeems to have run round the tower. Projecting ſtones for ſupporting a floor ſtill appear; the wall ten feet and a half thick, diminiſhing 18 inches at every floor. We here diſcovered from whence proceeded the ſweet ſounds heard in the Gothic chamber. The height of the three rooms is 52 feet. The remains of each buttreſs is 86 feet high, the main tower eight feet leſs. The mortar conſiſts of lime ſand, ſmall ſhells, and charcoal. On digging the foundation for a houſe near the Rev. Mr. Watkins's, in 1797, ſome lead pipes were found in a direction from the village well to the caſtle, about half a mile diſtance. A Roman way is diſcoverable, running through Mr. Savile's orchard and Mr. Shergold's gardens, but not in a direction to the caſtle.

On Cateby hill, near Coniſbro', was the ruin of a chapel, or hermitage, near a wood, which three years ago Sir Lionel Copley's ſteward (knowing no better) has *cleared away*; and, like a faithful ſervant, has built a fence with its relicts to part of his maſter's wood. I have a drawing of this chapel by me; and, in the hope that the caſtle may be more reſpected, I conclude,

Yours, &c. M. Browne.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

I SEND you a fac-ſimile of the ſignature of one of Fortune's favourites, Don Manuel de Godoy y Alvarez de Faria, Prince of Peace, Duke of Alcudia, &c. &c. and generaliſſimo of the Spaniſh forces. If you think it worth a place in your valuable Magazine, the inſertion of it will oblige an occaſional correſpondent. *See Plate II.*

Having repeatedly heard the above title of *Prince of Peace* objected to, as profane, and bordering on the blaſphemous, I take this opportunity of obſerving, for the information of ſuch of your readers as may be unacquainted with its origin, that it has no alluſion whatever to the title given in Scripture to the Meſſiah; but was granted to the Duke in conſequence of his having concluded the late peace with France, and ſhould rather be rendered in Engliſh Prince of *the* Peace, than *the* Prince of Peace, as it univerſally is.

Yours, &c. I. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

THE elegance and claſſical purity of the following lines to the memory of the family of Roberts, on a ſepulchral mural tablet in Abergavenny church, cannot fail of intereſting your learned readeas. They were compoſed by Dr. Roberts, of Eton college, "the amenity of whoſe manners, and the purity of whoſe taſte, are ſtill remembered and regretted by his friends;" and are here tranſcribed from an elegant publication * by Mr. Coxe, "who had the happineſs to receive his inſtructions at that early period, when the mind readily admits new impreſſions, and is moulded into form by the ſkilful hand of the preceptor."

"Clauditur hic generis ſeries—Vos pace ſepulti, [mortis,
Majorum cineres requieſcite; cum tuba
Terribili clangore fores effringet ahenas,
E tumulis exite, domuſque intrate Piorum.
O ſemper deflende mihi Pater, optima Mater, [tuiſque,
Frater amate, vale; tibi, te mandante,
Saxa paro, ſtructoque libens hæc carmina buſto
Qualiacunque fero. Nos longè a rure paterno
Dulcibus a campis, ubi lætas ſtrata lapillis
Iſca lavat ſegetes, alia hinc in fata vocamur.
Quod ſi forte velit Deus, ut volventibus annis
Hæc aliquas repetat noſtri loca nominis hæres,
Ite, pii cives, oro, memoreſque meorum
Dilectus initurum ædes agnoſcite, nato
Gratantes reduci—Tuque, O ſanctiſſima tellus, [fœta
Oſſibus his proavûm et redivivo pulvere
Inſignem pietate pari, et virtutis amore,
Cognatos inter gremio complectere manes."

"W. H. R. C. E. P."

A few lines of proſe, from the ſame ſplendid work, are ſo perfectly appropriate to the preſent times, that they cannot be too widely diffuſed. Some entertaining anecdotes of a famous regicide, who was impriſoned and is buried at Chepſtow, are cloſed with this animated remark:

"Henry Martin exhibits a ſtriking inſtance, that thoſe who begin revolutions are ultimately ſacrificed by thoſe who continue them; and that they who ſhake off the due reſtraints of a legal and regular government, will ſuffer greater oppreſſion from thoſe whom they contributed to elevate, than they even apprehended from the monarch they aſſiſted to dethrone. His example is alſo a proof that the loudeſt declaimers againſt tyranny and peculation, when raiſed to power, often become the greateſt tyrants and plunderers themſelves; and affords a ſalutary warning to the people, that the abolition of eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments leads to the extirpation of religion and morality: and that viſionary ſchemes of perfect liberty terminate either in republican deſpotiſm, or in the tyranny of uſurped authority *."

In a liſt of Mayors of Coventry, publiſhed by Mr. Hearne at the end of his edition of Fordun's Scotichronicon, p. 1457, is this entry:

"1567. This yeare the queen of the Scots was brought prizoner to Coventry, and was kept in the mariſſes [mayoreſs's] parlor, and from thence went to Titbury," [Tutbury.]

Thomas's Dugdale gives the date "1566;" but, as both years are evidently *too early* †, I wiſh ſome *Coventry friend* would point out, from their public or private Town records, what entries and dates are preſerved relative to this Royal Captive. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, March* 25.

THE controverſy is great reſpecting the preſent ſcarcity. One ſays, that it is the war; a ſecond, the great circulation of Bank paper; a third, luxury; a fourth, badgers and foreſtallers; a fifth, tithes; a ſixth, population; a ſeventh, by the laſt two unproductive

* Hiſtorical Tour in Monmouthſhire, p. 193.

* Hiſtorical Tour, &c. p. 390.

† It was *probably* in *December* 1568.

unproductive ſeaſons. The latter I believe to be very conſiderable; but, if we have plentiful crops, we ſhall ſtill have a deficiency. Whence can this ariſe? Mr. Pitt, in his general view of the agriculture of the county of Stafford, calculates the deficiency in an average ſeaſon to be one third. Leiceſterſhire wants more; and ſome other counties perhaps as much. London contains one-ſeventh or one-eighth of the population of this kingdom; and produces no corn. Whence then the ſupply? and what is the cauſe of the ſcarcity? The proverbial ſaying, that "no man is ſo blind as he that will not ſee," is perfectly juſt. This real ſcarcity is owing to the confined limitation of the plough. You may ſay, What makes meat dear? The ſame cauſe; as there is no grain for ſheep on turnips; none for cows in the ſtall. Conſider how many thouſand hogs would have been fed; but they are now almoſt annihilated for want of food. The landlord ſays, my tenants ſhall not plough any, or but ſuch a given quantity; and the leſſer landlords are worſe than the greater in reſtraining their tenants. If gentlemen would let their tenants plough a proper quantity of acres, the land would keep as much or more ſtock than if that was not the caſe. Some ſay a general incloſure bill will cauſe plenty; but what of that? in three or four years it is laid down again in graſs, and then where are all the advantages? We are ſtill the ſame. The ſcarcity has been greatly increaſing for theſe ſeven years paſt. It has been ſaid, the imports of corn for the laſt year amounted to the enormous ſum of ten millions of money. It is expected this year it will be conſiderably more, and is likely to continue unleſs more land is converted into tillage; and that alone reſts with the owners of land. When the numerous tenantry have a greater liberty of uſing the plough, plenty may return. Till then I am doubtful of any ſufficient inland ſupply to anſwer our great conſumption. I am a conſtant reader, Mr. Urban, of your valuable Magazine, though not accuſtomed to write; and hope you will excuſe any inaccuracy of compoſition. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *March 23.*

IT is not matter of ſurprize to me, that ſome of your correſpondents ſhould have taken up the queſtion of non-reſidence in an oppoſite point of view; nor am I ſurprized at the manner in which they have treated it. They have written about it in the manner that all *ſpeculative* perſons do about a matter they do not *practically* underſtand, and have not conſidered in a *practical* point of view. *Non-reſidence* is a word which has been played upon as much as the word *reform*, as much as *equal repreſentation*, the *rights of man*, *liberty and equality*, or any other popular cry, to which an incomprenſible charm has been annexed without knowing either its meaning or conſequences. To underſtand the evils of *non-reſidence*, let us have them *clearly* and *diſtinctly* pointed out, in caſes where there is a regular and reſpectable reſident curate.

It is, ſir, abſolute nonſenſe to ſay that the doctrine of a man under the name of a curate may not be as edifying as that of a rector. It is abſolute nonſenſe to talk of *uſing hoſpitality*, when it is a well-known fact, that the income of moſt livings affords a *bare maintenance* to the incumbent and his family, in the ſtyle of a gentleman *. "The church, God bleſs it! (ſaid Lord Chatham) hath little enough;" and if your correſpondents knew how very ſmall a number of livings in the whole kingdom amount to the clear ſum of 500l. each in a year †, they would not utter this egregious nonſenſe about *uſing hoſpitality*. The plain truth is, that moſt of the non-reſidents are really ſuch becauſe their benefices are too ſmall to afford them a ſupport; and they are getting their bread elſewhere, either by teaching ſchool or other employment, while the churches are ſupplied by perſons who have property and connections on the ſpot; and to whom it is a manifeſt convenience. In one word, ſir, the church has exiſted ever ſince the Reformation without the enforcing of this ſtatute; and yet without the ſmalleſt detriment or inconvenience ‡; and I contend that to

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* In at leaſt 99 caſes out of 100, the parſon is more in need of hoſpitality than able to diſperſe it.

† Perhaps not five hundred in all; and what is 500l. *per ann.* compared with moſt trades and profeſſions?

‡ I am ſatisfied, that if incumbents were always obliged to reſide on their cures, the inſtances of neglect would be much more numerous

to enforce an act which has been ſo long aſleep, and which was conſidered as obſolete, is innovation. Indeed, it is an innovation which, like moſt others, will be found impracticable, for various reaſons, and this among the reſt, that few livings have an habitable parſonage, and many never had any.

Your correſpondent is egregiouſly miſtaken, when he ſays there is a proviſion in the ſtatute for neceſſary abſence. There is no ſuch proviſion: not for ſtudy (except at an univerſity), and the fact is that there is a caſe now before the courts, as mentioned by Benevolus, where the gentleman is *neceſſarily* abſent to ſuperintend the publication of a great literary work. There is no proviſion for abſence for the education of children, for ſettling them in the world, nor even for ill-health. A man, on the contrary, is chained like a gally-ſlave to a ſingle ſpot for the whole of his life by this infamous ſtatute, and he cannot be abſent even a ſingle *month* upon the moſt neceſſary occaſion without incurring a penalty.

One of your correſpondents thinks he has decided the matter, as far as relates to the ſtatute being a *Popiſh ſtatute*, when he triumphantly exclaims, "So was Magna Charta." Let me only aſk him then, was Magna Charta a ſtatute made expreſſly for the regulation of the *Church?* Papiſts might certainly make good laws for the regulation of civil ſociety; but may I never ſee them legiſlate for a Proteſtant church! Nor can their ordinances be at any time applicable to the regulation of a Proteſtant eſtabliſhment, which differs from the church of Rome, not only in the marriage of the clergy, in the excluſion of monks and friars, but in all its worſhip, rites, and diſcipline. What, indeed, would become of us, ſir, if all the abſurd penal ſtatutes that remain unrepealed were to be put in force? Beſides the Gypſey ſtatute I mentioned before, I can tell your correſpondent of one which prohibits butchers, under very ſevere penalties, to kill any kind of fleſh meat during Lent, or to expoſe any to ſale on any Friday thoughout the year; of one which prohibits the building of a cottage, unleſs it be endowed with at leaſt four acres of freehold land; of one which attaches puniſhment to the wearing *blue ſtockings*; of another, which makes it criminal for an Iriſhman to reſide ten days in London without giving ſecurity for good behaviour, or for a Scotchman to live within 40 miles of the metropolis; of one which makes it felony to give meat and drink to a ghoſt!

Among theſe ſtatutes the act in queſtion ought to have been claſſed. The Church was happy, reſpectable, and uſeful (without a ſingle well-authenticated inſtance of neglect), while this abſurd ſtatute remained aſleep *. A numerous body of uſeful and reſpectable men, the ſtipendiary curates, were maintained; who muſt now be turned out to ſtarve, or to the workhouſe. In a word, what particular end is to be anſwered by the enforcing of reſidence, unleſs it can be proved that a rector is neceſſarily a better man than a curate? and, if it is to anſwer no end, why harraſs and diſtreſs a ſet of men who have never yet deſerved ill of the community?

What infatuation, Mr. Urban, poſſeſſes the Clergy, that they do not meet and aſſociate to defend themſelves and the church of Chriſt at this calamitous criſis? If they will not endeavour to befriend themſelves, they do not deſerve to be befriended. For my own part, I have diſcharged my duty in warning them of their danger; and, however diſaffected or lukewarm others may be, I hope I ſhall ever remain,

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

P. S. I beg to ſay that I meant nothing diſreſpectful to thoſe gentlemen of the Diſſenters who were applied to on this occaſion. On the contrary, I believe not one of them gave the application the leaſt encouragement.

Letter from a Gentleman, preſent at the Feſtivities at FONTHILL, *to a Correſpondent in Town.*

Dear Sir, *Fonthill, Dec.* 28, 1800.

AS you are deſirous of ſome account of the late † entertainments given by Mr. Beckford to Lord Nelſon, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, at Fonthill, I will do the beſt I can, without pretending much talent for deſcription, to gratify your curioſity. But, previouſly

numerous than when they are ſerved by curates, who have a double obligation to be attentive.

* It certainly would not be for the intereſt of *farmers* and *land-holders* that reſidence ſhould be enforced.

† They commenced on the 20th inſtant.

viouſly to what paſſed at Fonthill, I cannot but mention the enthuſiaſm which was teſtified, at various places on the road, for the hero of the Nile; but particularly at Saliſbury. The yeomanry cavalry of the city too, zealous in their reſpect to wait his arrival, went out to meet him at the diſtance of ten miles on the verge of the county, headed by their commanding officer, Captain Windham; one of the members for the county. The noble Admiral on his arrival was received at the houſe of one of the principal citizens; by whom he was conducted, with Sir William Hamilton, amidſt the acclamations of a great multitude, to the Council-houſe, which was guarded by a corps of the Royal North Britiſh dragoons. His Lordſhip was received by the mayor and corporation, attended by their regalia, at the iron gates in front of the houſe, where, forming a proceſſion, they introduced him into the great council-chamber. After a handſome ſpeech from the mayor, his Lordſhip was preſented with the freedom of the city in a box of heart of oak, embelliſhed with a ſilver plate, on which was engraven the vote of Council. His Lordſhip, having in energetic terms expreſſed a grateful ſenſe of the honour he had received, partook of a cold collation with the body corporate, and departed ſhortly afterwards for Fonthill; being again eſcorted by the cavalry and their officers on the Wilton road, where he took his leave, politely acknowledging the flattering attentions they had ſhewn him.

As on ſuch occaſions every eye is naturally turned upon the diſtinguiſhed perſon whom all delight to honour, nothing eſcapes notice: every the leaſt occurrence in which he may have concern, aſſumes ſome degree of importance. We eagerly obſerve the minuteſt action, liſten to the ſlighteſt word, and dwell upon every tint or ſhade of character, which may furniſh opportunity of tracing, in the favourite object, either reſemblance or diſſimilitude on a compariſon with the ordinary claſs of men which every day preſents. Admitting this reflection to be juſt, you will not be diſpleaſed if we do not proceed on the route to Fonthill, till I have mentioned an incident or two, which took place before Lord Nelſon and his party quitted Saliſbury. In the crowd before the Council-houſe he caught ſight of a ſailor who had fought in the battle of the Nile. The recollection of a man, who had hazarded his life with himſelf for the glory of his country, aſſociated with the idea of his having been one among the many humble inſtruments of his own exaltation, inſtantly touched his heart. He called him forward, and after cordially expreſſing the ſatisfaction he ſhould ever feel on meeting with any one who had borne a part in that proud day, inſtantly diſmiſſed him with a handſome preſent. Another man, whether ſailor or ſoldier I know not, preſented himſelf, who, at the Helder point, had met a ſimilar fate with his lordſhip off Teneriffe, in the loſs of an arm. Every circumſtance of greatneſs or diſtinction vaniſhed, for the moment, from the brave Admiral's mind. He found himſelf in a like predicament with the poor man before him. His ſympathy was awakened. The only difference it allowed him to recollect, was that of his own better fortune; a proof of which his fellow ſufferer ſoon experienced in a generous token of the hero's feeling.

You will now think it an odd coincidence, that Lord Nelſon ſhould next diſcover, amidſt the huzzaing multitude, a perſon who had attended him at the time he loſt his arm, and had aſſiſted at the amputation. The noble Admiral beckoned him up ſtairs, and meeting him as he approached the room, took him by the hand with a preſent in his own, and with looks expreſſive of remembrance for the tender ſervices he had experienced from him on that melancholy occaſion. As the man withdrew, he took from his boſom a piece of lace which he had torn from the ſleeve of the amputated arm; declaring he would preſerve it to his laſt breath in memory of his late gallant commander, whom he ſhould always deem it the honour of his life to have ſerved. Lord Nelſon bade him farewell, with an emotion which no effort could ſtifle. I have only to add to theſe circumſtances attending his Lordſhip's paſſage through Saliſbury, that he left, in the hands of the mayor, 20l. for the uſe of the poor.

You, who are a great obſerver of characters, will, I know, thank me for theſe little anecdotes; as they ſerve to ſhew, that, with the brilliant qualities

lities of a hero, Lord Nelſon unites a feeling and generous heart, a quick diſcernment of occaſion, and popularity of manners.

You ſhall now accompany the noble Admiral and his party on their viſit to Fonthill. As ſoon as they reached the lodge of the park, the Fonthill volunteers, already waiting, drew up in a double line. Their band of muſic conſiſting of thirty performers, playing "Rule Britannia," the corps preſented their arms, and marched on either ſide of the carriages in ſlow proceſſion up to the houſe. Here Mr. Beckford, with a large company of gentlemen and ladies, received Lord Nelſon and his party on the landing of the grand flight of ſteps in the portico before the marble hall. The volunteers now formed into a line upon the lawn in front of the houſe, and fired a *feu de joye*, whilſt the band played "God ſave the King." The day, which had been thick and foggy, cleared up juſt before Lord Nelſon's arrival; ſo that this military parade and ſalute, under the command of Capt. Williams, were performed with admirable effect. The company now entered the houſe, and about ſix o'clock ſat down to dinner. After coffee, a variety of vocal pieces were finely executed by Lady Hamilton in her expreſſive and triumphant manner, and by Banti with all her charms of voice and Italian ſenſibility*.

The company, after ſome time, divided into parties of converſation, cards, or muſic. Supper was ſerved at twelve. Every ſort of delicacy appeared upon table; the greateſt elegance and taſte were diſplayed in the deſert. The ſupper, in ſhort, was ſuch as might worthily ſucceed the dinner. The two next afternoons and evenings paſſed in the ſame manner. The mornings were ſpent in ſeeing the houſe, the paintings, the library, and in ſuch excurſions out of doors as the weather admitted.

(To be concluded, with an ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIVE PLATE, *in our next.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Chertſey, March* 12.

I PERFECTLY agree with "A Southern Fauniſt" in recommending bees to the attention of the cottagers; but, whether the bees in this part of the country are not ſo pugnacious as elſewhere, or whether our thieves caſe themſelves in ox's hides to ſucceed in carrying them off, I know not how it is, that there is ſcarcely a week paſſes but ſome poor cottager or other is robbed of a ſtock or two of them. No longer ago than laſt night, one of my labourers was robbed of a ſtock, though it was not moonlight.

CHERTSEIENSIS.

*** To this ſtatement we can add, that this mode of theft is not leſs prevalent in Hertfordſhire, where it has been repeatedly practiſed on a farmer at Benington; and the Seſſions-paper will ſhew that two men were convicted of ſtealing two hives of bees from Mr. Brookſbank, at Tuckey-ſtreet, Enfield, being taken at Stamford hill turnpike-gate, with the property on them concealed in ſacks.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

I AVAIL myſelf of your circulating medium to inform the commiſſioners of the turnpike-road from Kingſton to Ripley, that the milliary pillar on Eſher common, on the right hand ſide of the road going towards the latter place, was, on the 23d inſtant, ſo far ſhoved off its baſe, (not leſs than one-fourth of its diameter,) by miſchief or accident, as to be in imminent danger of falling on its face into the road.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

A RAMBLER has given an accurate deſcription, p. 8, of a peculiarity in the ſinging of the Nightingale; whence he aſſerts the bird to be a Ventriloquiſt. His having approached ſo near her, may have probably enabled him to aſcertain what foundation there is for the aſſertion which has been made by ſome that the Nightingale, when ſinging, always leans her breaſt againſt a thorn.

The definition of the term "Jury maſt" was ſome time ſince requeſted, and definitions given by ſome of your correſpondents. I know not if any of them derived the term from the French noun "*jour*," a day, as denoting a temporary maſt "for a day;" it appears a very probable derivation.

Can any of your correſpondents favour me with the derivation of the word "*Turnpike?*"

Yours, &c. QUESTOR.

Mr.

* There were other eminent performers, vocal and inſtrumental.

An Account of the Inoculation of the late Empreſs and preſent Emperor of RUSSIA, *for the Small-Pox, by the late Baron* DIMSDALE. *(See p. 88.)*

IT ſeems that St. Peterſburg, notwithſtanding the greateſt precautions are taken, is ſcarcely every free from the ſmall-pox, which proves extremely deſtructive. The fatality of the diſeaſe in the caſe of a beautiful young lady belonging to the court alarmed the empreſs for her own and her ſon's ſafety, and induced her to ſend to England for a proper perſon who might inoculate herſelf and the grand duke, and introduce that ſalutary practice among her ſubjects.

In July 1768, Dr. Dimſdale was applied to for this purpoſe by Mr. Pouſchin, the Ruſſian Miniſter, and ſet out ſoon afterwards for St. Peterſburg, accompanied by his ſon. On the day after his arrival he waited on the miniſter, Count Panin, who with great good ſenſe pointed out to him the importance of the office he was called to perform, and begged of him to weigh it properly before he engaged in it. He recommended it to him to be with her Majeſty and the Grand Duke as much as poſſible, in order to make his obſervations, and to ſtudy their conſtitutions, and concluded with this ſalutary admonition: "Let us not be too precipitate; but, when every circumſtance has been duly attended to, report your opinion freely, and depend on this, that, if you ſhould deem the operation hazardous and adviſe againſt it, we ſhall think ourſelves equally obliged to you; nor will the acknowledgements on account of this expedition be inferior to what it will be upon the utmoſt ſucceſs." Soon after this the Doctor and his ſon were introduced to the Empreſs and Grand Duke, with each of whom they had the honour to dine.

Although the Doctor was prepared to expect much from the excellent underſtanding and politeneſs of her Majeſty, yet her extreme penetration, and the propriety of the queſtions ſhe aſked concerning the practice and ſucceſs of inoculation, greatly ſurprized him. In a converſation with this princeſs relative to her intended inoculation, he requeſted the aſſiſtance of the court phyſicians; but to this ſhe objected: "It is impoſſible," ſaid ſhe, "that my phyſicians can have much ſkill in this operation; their interpoſition may only tend to embarraſs you—my life is my own, and I ſhall, with the utmoſt confidence, rely on your care alone. With regard to my conſtitution, you could receive no information from them. I have had ſo good a ſhare of health that their advice has never been required." Upon his propoſing that ſome experiments might firſt be made by inoculating ſome of her own ſex, and age, and as near as could be ſimilar habit; the Empreſs replied, "that if the practice had been novel, or the leaſt doubt of the general ſucceſs had remained, that precaution might be neceſſary; but, as ſhe was well ſatisfied in both particulars, there would be no occaſon for delay on any account."

Two young cadets, who were ſuppoſed not to have had the ſmall-pox, were firſt inoculated by Dr. Nath. Dimſdale. As every body was anxious for the ſucceſs of this firſt attempt, a journal of every material appearance was tranſmitted by him to his father twice a day, and tranſlated for the Empreſs's peruſal. Theſe reports were ſo unfavourable that, on the ſixth day, Dr. D. had determined to go himſelf to aſſiſt in taking care of theſe patients; but he was firſt commanded to attend on the Empreſs. At this interview, ſhe ſaid to him, in the kindeſt and moſt encouraging manner, "I do not like to ſee you ſo unhappy; tell me what is the matter." He anſwered, "that the unfavourable accounts received of the patients at Wolf houſe diſtreſſed him greatly. "I am ſorry for it too," ſhe replied; "but tell me truly, are you certain that the cadet's fever is not occaſioned by inoculation?" "Moſt aſſuredly not." "Then," ſaid ſhe, "diſmiſs your fears—whatever may be the event, it ſhall not alter my reſolution—you ſhall perform the operation on me, and my example will tend to re-eſtabliſh the practice." The evening's report was more favourable; two or three puſtules appeared on one of the patients; and the other arm remained well, with ſuch an appearance as indicated his having had the ſmall-pox before.

While his ſon was employed with the two cadets, Dr. D. was making himſelf acquainted with the conſtitutions of his illuſtrious patients, and for that purpoſe paid his duty to the Empreſs

Empreſs once or twice every day, generally dining and paſſing great part of the day with the Grand Duke. At length the time for the inoculation of both was finally determined on. That of the Grand Duke was publicly talked of; but, as nothing was ſaid reſpecting the Empreſs's inoculation, every one believed that ſhe had laid aſide all thoughts of it.

Matters were in this ſituation when the Doctor went to aſſiſt in the inoculation of four more cadets. The natural ſmall-pox, in a ſuitable ſtate for the purpoſe, was diſcovered in the ſuburbs of the city. An opinion prevails in Ruſſia, that although the operation may be ſalutary to the inoculated, yet it produces certain death to the perſon from whom the matter is taken. For this reaſon the family received him with horror in their countenances. He found the patient with a favourable kind of ſmall-pox, gaſping for breath, from the very great heat of the room, it being the commonly-received idea, that it is impoſſible to keep ſuch patients too hot. After ſome arguments and the interference of her huſband, the mother of the child conſented that the matter ſhould be taken.

The progreſs of the infection in theſe new patients was by no means favourable. The appearance on the arms was different from what the Doctor had ever experienced; for, on the punctured part almoſt immediately aroſe a pimple, which ſoon became one large puſtule, filled with matter, very much reſembling the ſmall-pox completely matured. This continued to the 7th or 8th day, when the eruptive ſymptoms might in common courſe have been expected. This ſecond experiment, therefore, turned out wholly ineffectual, as the wounds dried up, and the patients continued in perfect health. "Happily," remarks the Doctor in his narrative of theſe caſes, "I had the good fortune to be employed in the ſervice of a princeſs, whoſe ſuperior underſtanding and fortitude had prepared her for every event."

In a memorial preſented to the Empreſs he freely acknowledged, that the whole proceſs had been conducted according to his own directions, and that he could account for its failure in no other manner than by ſuppoſing, that all of them had really paſſed through the natural ſmall-pox in ſome early period of their lives; and, in order to be ſatisfied in this point, he propoſed that they ſhould be inoculated a ſecond time, in the old manner, by a long inciſion, as practiſed by Dr. Schulenius, a phyſician at St. Peterſburg, who had aſſiſted in theſe experiments. This propoſal, being approved by the Empreſs, was carried into execution; and the reſult was, that not the leaſt ſymptom of infection was produced: but her Imperial Majeſty, being already fixed in her reſolution, did not wait the iſſue of this ſecond trial, but was inoculated privately in each arm on the 12th of October. On the 14th of October certain ſigns of infection appeared in the places of inciſion. On the 18th ſhe was attacked with ſymptoms of the eruptive fever, which continued till the 21ſt, when ſome puſtules appeared on her face and arms. On the 23d ſhe complained of a ſoreneſs in her throat, which was occaſioned by a large puſtule on the upper part of the right tonſil. On the 28th of the ſame month ſhe returned from Czars-coe Selo to St. Peterſburg in perfect health.

The inoculation of the Grand Duke, which had been poſtponed for a ſhort time on account of his being ſeized with the chicken-pox, was now reſumed. In a memorial, Dr. D. gave remarks on the conſtitution of his Imperial Highneſs (who appears to have been of a delicate habit, with glandular ſwellings in his throat and one of his cheeks), and the method of conducting the inoculation, which was performed on the 30th of October. The ſymptoms of eruptive fever came on Nov. 6, and on the 9th puſtules were diſcovered on the ſkin and back. His highneſs was incommoded with a ſore throat from a large puſtule above the *velum pendulum palati*; but the whole number of puſtules did not exceed forty, and on the 22d of November he was perfectly recovered.

Immediately after the recovery of the Grand duke, Dr. D. was informed of the honourable and generous manner in which her Imperial Majeſty propoſed to reward his ſervices. He was created a baron of the Ruſſian empire, with an annuity for life of 500l. to be paid him in England, beſides 10,000l. ſterling, which he immediately received, together with the miniature pictures of the Empreſs and Grand Duke. To this muſt be added 1000l. paid him by M. Pouſchin previous to his

his departure from London, towards defraying the expences of his journey. His son was likewise honoured with the same title of baron, and presented with a gold snuff-box richly set with diamonds.

The example of these illustrious personages had such immediate influence, that most of the nobility were impatient to have their families inoculated. For this purpose Baron D. and his son were engaged to visit Moscow. In order to be certain of a supply of matter, they took with them a child, whom they inoculated previous to their departure from St. Petersburg. As they experienced some delay in their journey, the eruption of the small-pox appeared while they were on the road. After being engaged in inoculation for two months, Baron Dimsdale proposed returning to St. Petersburg, but was detained some time by a dangerous illness, which reduced him greatly.

Just as he was setting out from Russia, on his return to England, he was called to the Empress, who was attacked with a pleuretic fever, and wished to have his assistance. He, therefore, again took up his residence in the palace. The state of her pulse indicated bleeding, and eight ounces of blood were directed to be taken away; but Monsieur Rousselin, her surgeon, refused to bleed her, representing that, as she was then in a sweat, the taking away blood would interrupt the perspiration, and be attended with danger. This is not the only instance of opposition which Baron Dimsdale appears to have experienced from the medical gentlemen at the court of St. Petersburg. His advice, however, was followed; the Empress experienced immediate relief, and in about three weeks was perfectly recovered. After taking his leave, and receiving fresh proofs of the munificence of her Imperial Majesty, Baron Dimsdale was attended to Riga by an officer commissioned to see that every necessary accommodation should be provided for him in the same manner as at his first arrival in the country. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

"Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
Delevit ætas: spirat adhuc amor."
HOR. L. iv. Od. 9.

WHOEVER is the author of the odes, that pass under the name of Anacreon; it is almost superfluous to remark, that many of them exhibit an happy flow of imagination, and a warm appeal to the senses. There is some difficulty amongst criticks, I observe, in settling the precise nature of particular verses in the collection. De Pauw divides the odes principally into Anacreontic, Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Hemiambic measures. But the metre is often stubborn: and will not be included within these rules, as he himself demonstrates in numerous examples.

Although in many, and important points, Anacreon differs from Pindar; yet there are others in which they may be said to coincide. They coincide, for instance, in the species of composition (lyric) which they have selected for their labours; and occasionally, I think, in the apparent irregularity of their metres. But they differ widely in their subjects, and the manner in which they treat them.

Pindar has more compass of invention; more originality, and boldness of thought; more energy of expression than Anacreon. At some times he is sublimely elevated; at others suddenly depressed; but he is never upon the whole *dissimilis sui*. He does not abandon the unity of his character, nor part with the peculiarity and majesty of his style.

—— "Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incœpto processerit."

These transient deviations from excellence, with frequent and happy recurrence to the original point of superiority, are not *blemishes*, but *perfections*. They are the wellknown characteristics of genius: and belong only to a few fortunate adventurers in the lottery of the Muses, exclusively.

Nothing, in re literariâ, appears more intricate, than to ascertain *exactly* the metrical* laws, by which particular parts of the antient lyric poems were composed. Either the Bards, in these cases, claimed the privilege of creating a measure for themselves, (which seems very possible, when we consider the specimens we already possess, and the accidents from which they take their names;) or they wrote by precise rules; which were *then* previously defined, and known, but are now

* There is an excellent practical dissertation upon Greek metres, lately published, by Mr. J. B. Seale, of Cambridge. It may be of great utility to students in Prosody.

now loſt. I alſo think it not altogether *improbable*, but that they ſometimes might, in the inſpiration of the moment, conceive a meaſure happily adapted to the time of the muſic: in like manner, as Virgil, we are told, filled up ſome hemiſtichs of his Æneid, in the fervor of recitation before Auguſtus. A better acquaintance with the muſick of the antients, as a ſcience, would probably open new lights upon this ſubject. And it is a branch of information much wanted.

But whether the collection we now have as Anacreon's be his, or not; there can be little doubt, I preſume, that ſuch a poet as Anacreon once flouriſhed; and that his works were in repute with the antients. Horace mentions him with reſpect, in the paſſage I have prefixed to this paper. And with *ſuch* reſpect too, as at once demonſtrates the particular turn of his genius, and his early origin.

"Nec, ſi quid olim luſit Anacreon
Delevit ætas: ſpirat adhuc amor."

"Spirat adhuc amor," is an expreſſion truly Horatian. What can be more delicate, or appropriate? It is one of thoſe happy touches, by which, the poet deſcribes a whole character, in a *few* words; and exhibits, as it were, the very life, and ſoul of the perſon deſcribed, ſtanding prominent to view.

I am ſenſible, that the mention made by Horace, of Anacreon, is no *abſolute* proof, that the pieces which now paſs for his, are *genuine*. And, if ſome of them were indiſputably demonſtrated to be otherwiſe, poſſibly neither morality, nor good taſte would ſuffer much by the diſcovery. Yet, when we compare the deſcription given by Horace, with the ſportive nature of the poems in queſtion, the compariſon affords *preſumptive* evidence, in favour of ſome of them, up to his days at leaſt. Further, (and there is a long interval beyond this) it is difficult to purſue them.

Indeed, unleſs ſome of our venerable Grecians, will undertake to pronounce upon their authenticity, from a compariſon of the odes, with the ſtyle and character of the age, in which they are *ſaid* to have been written, we muſt be content to take them upon truſt; as we unavoidably do, many things of more conſequence in life.

Du Pauw *has* pronounced upon them. He condemns the whole collection; principally from the want of a proper Ioniciſm. In antiquities he is a very *heretic*.

Aulius Gellius, in his Noctes Atticæ, b. 19, cap. 9. cites the 17th ode: "τον αργυρον τορευσας," &c. which De Pauw corrects by ſubſtituting "χωνευσας" for "τορευσας."

When it is conſidered how ſparingly the antient writers quoted from each other, this citation muſt be received as an high compliment But let it, on the other hand, be remembered, that Anacreon was *dead*; and dead writers have ever *more merit* than living ones; as the whole fraternity of authors are ready to make oath.

The Roman poets had no laurels to beſtow on co-temporary bards. No! the whole ſtock in hand; and all that they could by induſtry, or good fortune accumulate *, was ſcarcely ſufficient to weave a chaplet for the brows of the twelve Cæſars.

But Anacreon lived in better days. He ſelected ſubjects for his Muſe which can never die. The praiſes of Auguſtus would *now* hardly find a reader, were it not for the incomparable art, with which Virgil, and Horace, have diverſified, and adorned the ſubject. But who can be inſenſible to the united charms of beauty, friendſhip, mirth, and muſic? Theſe things have ever obtained, and ever will obtain, as long as human feelings continue the ſame, an extenſive influence over the mind of man:—happy! where they are made ſubſervient to the purpoſes of virtue. They act by ſympathy, and produce an effect, ſomething ſimilar to that aſcribed by Pope, to the written communications of lovers.

"Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from Indus to the Pole."

It is true, the poems of Anacreon, by clothing the gratifications of ſenſe, in the faſcinating garb of imagination,

* "Hic vir eſt, tibi quem promitti ſæpius audis,
Auguſtus Cæſar, *divum genus*. VIRG. Æn. 6. l. 791.
"Cum tot ſuſtineas et tanta negotia ſolus
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes, &c. &c. HOR. Epiſt. 1. l. 2.
More exquiſite incenſe than this, it is not poſſible for Adulation to offer, or Ambition to receive.

might

might do harm, if caution were not uſed in peruſing them. But the book, is rarely put into the hands of thoſe, whoſe judgement has not attained to *ſome* maturity. And ſuch perſons, when they have made an invaſion into the luxuriant * regions of Imagination, ought, at leaſt, to know when to retreat, and bear away the ſpoils.

I ſhall now, Mr. Urban, ſolicit your inſertion of an Engliſh verſion, of the 25th, and 26th odes, of this poet; executed by the learned and poetical pen that compoſed the ode on the death of Roſſier de Pilatre, publiſhed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 206.

The tranſlation, you will ſee, is cloſe; *almoſt literal*; yet, little is abated of the ſpirit, and playfulneſs of the original. I believe the tranſlator, in the 26th ode, has hit the true meaning of the poet, in rendering "οπλιζε," arms, or warfare, literally, rather than metaphorically. Although to thoſe who know what it is to drink, "*Græco more*;" or ſtill further, to *cothonize*, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, it may appear ſomething more than a mere figure of ſpeech, to conſider the cups, in ſuch conteſts, as arms, and the drinkers, as combatants. However the context, in which an oppoſition is made between "μεθυοντα" and "θανοντα" juſtifies the conſtruction.

"Μεθυοντα γαρ με κειοθαι
Πολυ κρεισσον η θανοντα."

Anacreon, Ode XXV. "Εις ἑαυτον."

When with generous wine I'm bleſt,
All my cares retire to reſt.
Why ſhould grief my boſom tear?
What have I to do with care?
Death, I know, muſt be my lot,
Whether I conſent or not.
Why then loſe of life the uſe?
Let us drain th' enlivening juice;
Gaily quaff the roſy wine,
Blooming *Bacchus'* gift divine.
When with generous wine we're bleſt,
All our cares retire to reſt.

Ode XXVI. "Εις ἑαυτον."

When gay Bacchus is my gueſt,
All my cares retire to reſt.
Cræſus ſeems his wealth to bring;
Strains ſublime, I ſeem to ſing;
Crown'd with ivy I recline;
I feel, I feel myſelf divine †!
Fly *thou* to arms; *I* fly to wine.
Bring me, boy, th' inſpiring bowl,
Fill'd to elevate the ſoul.
Better thus, lay low my head,
Better *tipſy* ‡ lie, than dead.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

"Logos ridiculos vendo, agite—licemini."
Plaut. Stich. a. 1. l. 3.

WILL you, Mr. Urban, for one moment, permit an obſcure ſtranger to treſpaſs on your important leiſure? Believe me, ſir, it is not a wiſh to be intruſive; but the ſimple love of juſtice, that thus induces me to urge my requeſt. I feel charmed, as I

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* Will any learned, and poetical correſpondent, favour us with a tranſlation of the fifth ode, "Εις ροδον?" Its ſpirit might be transfuſed into an Engliſh veſſel, without ſuffering by evaporation.

† [Variation.] "I feel an energy divine." "Παντω διαπαντα θυμῳ." The firſt reading, "I feel, I feel," &c. is moſt eligible. It expreſſes, more happily, the rapture, or ſtrong ſenſation of the poet; wholly occupied with the preſent ſubject, and ſuperior to outward accidents. Is it not alſo more conformable to antient models? Thus Anacreon himſelf, in his ninth ode; "Ποθεν ποθεν ωιταξαι;" again, in his thirteenth, "Θελω θελω μανηναι." And, in the Eleuſinian myſteries, at a particular point of the celebration, the Adept vociferates:

"Εκαι Εκαι οσις αλιτρος
Εκαι Εκαι εστ' ασεηλοι."

Procul, ô procul ite profani.

Horace likewiſe in his Ode on Chloe:

"*Hic, hic* ponite lucida
Funalia, et neĉtes, et arcus." Lib. 3.

And Virgil makes Niſus exclaim, in an agony of deſpair, when the Rutilians were about to kill his friend Euryalus, for an aggreſſion committed by himſelf,

"*Me, me*: adſum qui feci; in me convertite ferrum." Æn. 9. l. 427.

‡ Perhaps the word "*tipſy*," which, in common uſe, ſeems to intimate rather the firſt ſtages of ebriety, than a complete degree of it, ſcarcely comes up to the poet's meaning, in the preſent inſtance, notwithſtanding it is more chaſte than any expreſſion for a ſimilar idea in our language. The participle μεθυοντα, in the original, receives, I think, additional force from the verb "κειοθαι." Unleſs any one will contend, that "κειοθαι" refers principally to the recumbent poſition, in which the antients performed their compotations. And then, a perſon, although but ſlightly intoxicated, might ſtill be ſaid, "μεθυοντα κειοθαι." But this I leave to the learned tranſlator.

think

think every body muſt be, with the combination of wit and criticiſm, diſplayed by your correſpondent, Seſſor; and I am anxious to make a public acknowledgement of this my ſatisfaction.

In literature, as in politics, every man, you know, plumes himſelf upon his ſagacity. Of courſe, a writer who excites our admiration, at the ſame time that he modeſtly conceals his name, occaſions numerous conjectures amongſt the learned.

For my own ſhare, without being learned above my fellows, as conjecture is the faſhion, I ſhall offer mine, but with great humility. To me, it appears then, that Seſſor is no other than your immortal correſpondent T. N. S.—and T. N. S. again the very ſame perſon with "Telonicus." Many circumſtances conſpire to confirm me in the belief of this common identity. To ſay nothing of the *vigour* and *terſeneſs* that mark the compoſitions of each ſignature reſpectively, I think, I obſerve certain internal evidence, that, to my mind, is concluſive.

With what beauty, and ingenuity, does your correſpondent Telonicus connect the ſcattered fragments of his various eſſays! How majeſtically does he drive his ſubject before him, like a torrent, bearing down all oppoſition! Aſſuming it then as a poſtulatum, that Seſſor and Telonicus are *alter et idem*, or the two Soſias of the piece, I proceed, in the words of an incomparable Quack, to ſtate A FACT.

Every body knows the obligations that Telonicus has long owed to his Latin dictionary. Theſe obligations, founded upon that grand baſis of moral duties, *Utility*, produced in proceſs of time, an affection, *apparently* as laſting, as it was ſincere. But, alas! the friendſhips of the world, as all philoſophers agree, are a periſhable commodity. This union, ſo fair and natural in its outſet, was now doomed to be broken for a time; and by an accident too, the moſt unforeſeen and mortifying.

Telonicus had often obſerved, that Auſonius, and other *learned* authors of the age, applied *myſteriouſly*, to a certain ſhelf, containing books. Your correſpondent, who, it ſhould ſeem, loves fun, and in an *harmleſs* way, better than his meat; immediately conceived that ſome advantage might be made of this diſcovery. Either the ſhelf would exhibit documents of literary theft; or, peradventure, a bottle of claret might lurk behind the wainſcot. At all events, it would be prudent to explore the ſecrets of the cabinet. A ſcrutiny, as rigid as that of Weſtminſter, immediately took place; and the firſt thing that preſented itſelf was, a Delphine Horace, "cum notis, et *interpretatione*, Ludovici Deſprez," which, from long uſe, opened *mechanically* upon the Index.

But here a dilemma, or, as the French criticks more properly have it, an *embaras* of a ſingular deſcription aroſe. For, your correſpondent Telonicus, unaccuſtomed to ſuch implements of learning, knew not preciſely, whether the text were intended for the index, or the index for the text. Fortunately, an ingenious friend belonging to the neighbourhood, ſtepping in at this criſis, inſtructed him in the full uſe of the machine. Telonicus ſaw, at one glance, the beauty and coherence of the ſcheme; and the facilities it afforded of attaining to learning without trouble. He now avails himſelf of it, and works it, with great facility, in quotations from the learned languages. I have now little more to add, courteous reader. After this diſcovery, poor Dictionary ſhared the fate of all favourites. She was ouſted of her power; and long continued in diſgrace; but has lately made her peace by an honourable compromiſe, and is riſing faſt into favour. It is not here neceſſary to enter into a detail of the particulars, which conſtitute the ſubject of the annexed poem; the argument, or prolegomena to the work, being the proper place for theſe matters. I ſhall juſt obſerve, *en paſſant*, that the meaſure of the compoſition, according to the law of the Critics, "*which altereth not*," is unavoidably metrical. But, to accommodate this neceſſity to the known averſion of your correſpondent from every thing belonging to *real* poetry, the ſtyle has been kept as near *proſe*, as if your correſpondent had conceived the *whole* of it himſelf. (See a learned controverſy on poetical pronunciation, vol. LXVIII. pp. 290, 394, 484.)

It remains now only to combat the objections of thoſe critics, who contend, that to put words into the mouth of a dictionary, or index, is to violate the laws of nature, and dramatic propriety. But to ſuch cynics, for I will

not

not call them critics, I thus reply: Conſider, my maſters, for what purpoſe dictionaries were made, of what materials they conſiſt, and in whoſe hands they are generally placed; and, you muſt then *neceſſarily* allow, that nothing can be more conformable with poetic juſtice, than, that thoſe inſtruments, who have heretofore taught others to ſpeak ſo eloquently, ſhould, in their turn, be permitted to ſpeak themſelves.

I haſten now to the argument.

The following poem is written in imitation of the celebrated ode of Horace, "Donec gratus eram tibi." It conſiſts of a dialogue, comprized within that ſpecies of verſification, denominated *carmen amœbæum*; of which the indiſpenſable rule is, that the parties ſhall contend, in an equal number of verſes alternately, each endeavouring to out-vie his predeceſſor. The principal ſpeakers are, Telonicus and Dictionary. The ſubordinate characters; Gradus and Index. In the commencement of the piece, an unpleaſant altercation takes place, between Telonicus and Dictionary. But this is happily ſucceeded by a reconciliation; to effect which, the parties, according to the eſtabliſhed practice of the world, agree to ſacrifice a friend *reſpectively*. Dictionary, now in good humour, *leereth* upon Telonicus: and promiſeth to *introduce* him to *Grammar*; but afterwards breaketh her word. It has here been deemed expedient to expunge this inſtance of treachery from the text. The action of the poem is legitimate: forming but one entire whole, undivided by epiſodes; inaſmuch as Dictionary, in the true ſpirit of a politician, never loſes ſight of her patron, until ſhe has ſecured her point. The time is reſtrained agreeably to the ſtricteſt laws of the dialogue; namely, no longer than whilſt the parties continue within hearing.

The ſcene, *Wells*, Norfolk.

"Donec gratus eram tibi."
Hor. Lib. iii. Ode 9.

TELONICUS.

Whilſt I was your accepted lover,
Nor other wags unclaſp'd your cover,
Nor drank your claſſic page:
I ſcribbled, commentated, quoted,
Criticized; and was the noted
Witling of the age.

DICTIONARY.

Whilſt you burnt with no other paſſion,
Ere Index came ſo much in faſhion;
Before you play'd the jilt*:
The Ainſworth then of Telonicus †
Was more renown'd than Hedericus ‡,
Tho' Ruſſia-bound, and gilt.

TELONICUS.

Gradus § is now my only pleaſure,
Vers'd in each ſoft, melodious meaſure,
And ſkill'd to wake the lyre.
If Fate would grant me her permiſſion
Juſt to compile a new edition,
In rapture I'd expire.

DICTIONARY.

Oh! the charming, conſtant creature,
How I love the dear Viator ‖!
Our's is a mutual flame:
Death I *doubly* would endure,
To hear ſome critic, or reviewer,
Immortalize his name.

TELONICUS.

What! if our early love of ſcience,
Should link us in a firm alliance!
Make you part of myſelf?
Should charming Index be rejected,
And Ainſworth fondly re-elected,
To grace again my ſhelf?

DICTIONARY.

Tho' his a very brilliant pen is,
You boiſt'rous as the Gulph of Venice ¶,
And fickle as a fly **:

Yet

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* Can jilt be applied to the male ſex? I leave this to the learned.

† I pronounce this proper name as a Pyric and Trochee combined; or third pæon, thus, Telonĭcus. *Gradus* firſt ſuggeſted the propriety of departing from the common reading. *Videant Naſutiores.* Telonicus will pardon this correction; but his own diſſertation on noſes evidently juſtifies the attempt. See vol. LXIX. p. 1027.

‡ The compiler of a popular Greek lexicon. But this relates to the *higher* myſteries ſolely; and may not be ſo intelligible to Telonicus and the *Engliſh* reader.

§ "Me nunc Creſſa Chloe regit." Nugæ! Nugæ! It is well known to the learned, that Telonicus never contracted any, even the ſlighteſt intimacy with Gradus. This then is a mere wile to awaken the jealouſy of Dictionary. Vide what Seſſor ſays upon wiles in his eſſay. Vide alſo what he ſays (ibid.) of a noble and valuable officer, whom he aſſerts to have been (though I can ſcarcely believe it,) "the inventor of worſted ſtockings."

‖ A learned correſpondent.

¶ "Iracundior Adriâ." Dictionary here giveth Telonicus "a Rowland for his Oliver:" inſidiouſly throwing out a lure, by a ſlight, and *apparently* accidental diſplay of her topographical knowledge. "Adriâ," now the Gulph of Venice; the hint probably taken, from the profound geographical obſervations of Seſſor in his laſt paper.

** "And fickle as a fly." "Tu levior cortice." Perhaps there is no thought in the whole

Yet there's such Attic salt about thee,
That it is death to live without thee,
But with thee life to die.

Yours, &c. STATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

NOT having read any thing on the subject of the *Helmdon* inscription, (vol. LXX. p. 1232), but what has appeared in your Magazine, my mind cannot be possessed with any of the opinions before offered to the publick.

On examining your *fac-simile*, with some little attention, I could not agree with *Dr. Wallis*, that the second and third numerals were intended for the same figure, as upon investigation it is manifest that the remaining out-line of them is essentially different. Thus rejecting the Doctor's idea, I was constrained to consider if there was any other numeral to which the second would better apply; and the result was briefly this: now as it has been contended, and, I think, with great probability, that the Arabic numerals, as they are generally called, were derived from the Greek alphabet*, commencing with a slight stroke for the unit, and then adopting the *alpha* (α) for the 2, and so regularly on for the rest of the digits to the (θ) for the 9. And as it is well-known that at different periods various parts of the character were omitted, till it attained its present form, therefore I have little or no doubt, but the second numeral was a 9, as the parts still remaining of the second figure will all be found in the out-line of the Greek *theta*. Exclusive of referring to this origin for the character, I apprehend upon inspection it will appear very probable, by the curve and inclination of the top of the second figure, and by the contraction in the thickness of the stroke at the middle of the character, to which the top evidently inclines, that it was originally intended for a 9. Strong as these arguments appear to me, I think the inscription itself gives a corroboration of the opinion; for no sooner had it gained my assent, than the characters at the end of the inscription on the shield, appeared to me not to be WR. as has been supposed, but IV. R. *i. e.* the fourth year of the reign of Richard I. and I find upon examination, that as his immediate predecessor, Henry II. died the 6th day of July 1189, consequently 1193, the date, as I now read it in the inscription, was the fourth year of the reign of the monarch to whom the initial alludes.

If this conjecture should appear satisfactory to you, your insertion of it in your next will much oblige, your occasional correspondent, Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

IN the general gloom which hangs over this country at present, and shews itself in every countenance, it is pleasant to observe any bright spots which may enliven the prospect, and check hopeless despondency; such is that alacrity with which every opulent rank in society now comes forward in furnishing relief for their indigent neighbours.

Charity, or alms-giving, is the virtue of the times; but, as man's evil talent will never suffer human virtue to be pure, I am sorry to observe a little peevish jealousy prevailing amongst the most bountiful, lest another should gain a greater share of credit for his beneficence: it shews itself by a willingness to disparage the manner of distributing relief which others have adopted. But as this spirit, though unpleasant, is not without its use, I will pass by it; there are other points which call for more immediate notice, such as the management and direction of this stream of beneficence.

I know that the benevolent mind abhors the notion of restraint, and would gladly imitate the Author of all bounty, who showers his rain upon the just and unjust; and if alms were as plentiful as rain, much of what I have to say would be unnecessary; but as the demands upon the charitable fund are this year so much beyond what it can supply, it becomes requisite to employ all our care to husband and distribute it to the best advantage: however, as I know that œconomy and bounty spring from such different parts of the human breast, that I am afraid it will be a difficult task to make them meet and intertwine them, so as

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whole piece more successful than this. It is indeed, *merum nectar*. If Telonicus will turn to his Ainsworth, which he may *now safely do*, as a reconciliation has taken place; he will there find, under the article "Levis," that the translation is both faithful and refined.

* See Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. I. p. 144.

to

to become mutually ſerviceable, I will, therefore, dwell no longer upon this point. The other is of more conſequence; it is to reform: do not ſtartle, gentle reader, I have no intention to lead you into by-ways and long untrodden paths, or into the trackleſs wild; I only wiſh to improve the good old beaten road, to reform the morals and manners of the poor; to direct the beneficence of the preſent moment in ſuch a manner as to make it ſerviceable to the cauſe of Virtue. Whereas I am much afraid, at preſent, it has a contrary tendency, and that the forward, the ſaucy, the hypocritical, the ragged, the diſcontented, and the profligate, divide amongſt them by far the greateſt ſhare; whilſt modeſt, humble worth ſhrinks from the competition, or diſdains to uſe thoſe artifices which are ſo ſucceſsful to others.

I am of opinion, that if the alms which are now given were diſtributed with due attention to this circumſtance, they would become the moſt powerful inſtrument in reforming the manners of the lower orders. If it were generally known that even *only a* preference were always given in theſe charitable donations, to honeſty, induſtry, ſobriety, cleanlineſs, quietneſs, piety, and religion, it would give ſuch a degree of countenance to theſe virtues, as would in a great meaſure check the encroachments of Vice.

I am afraid this change cannot be brought about without an increaſe of trouble to the opulent; Trouble, the enemy they moſt abhor. I know how much eaſier it is to put your hand in your pocket and beſtow a ſum of money to get rid of an importunate beggar, than to enquire into the nature of his diſtreſs, to examine his ſtory, or purſue him to his miſerable dwelling. And I know, it would be too much to expect the generous man of wealth to give up ſo much of his time and thoughts to ſuch enquiries, and to form ſuch ſelections; beſides, it might have the effect of reſtraining his bounty, which is very far from my inclination. I am, therefore, willing to ſave him the trouble without loſing the effect, and recommend him to employ an agent to procure him a liſt of the neighbouring poor, with an account of their condition and character; which may ſerve him as a guide in the diſtribution of his relief. If the country gentleman could lay aſide his prejudices for a time, I am convinced, he would find a ready agent in the parochial miniſter, who would be flattered by the attention of his ſuperior; and, I have no doubt, there would be found few, if any, backward in performing it. Beſides, it would be attended with this advantage, if the miniſter was attentive to his duties: the countenance of his opulent neighbour would give him a degree of weight, which, I am ſorry to ſay, is very difficult to procure by worth alone, when "by poverty depreſſed." If he was an inattentive miniſter, he would be induced, by the flattery of the application and deſire of pleaſing his ſuperiour, to examine into the diſtreſſes of his pariſh, and perform thoſe duties which ought to be done from better motives.

But, however, though I ſhould be glad to make the miniſtry as uſeful as poſſible, yet, as it is not the purpoſe for which I am writing, I ſhall be ſatisfied if they can employ any other agents more effectually.

I will conclude with moſt earneſtly entreating my bountiful and opulent countrymen, to adorn this virtue, in which they abound, by a regard to its diſtribution. Not to ſcatter it careleſsly, not to pour it promiſcuouſly; but to imitate the careful farmer, who, by guiding his little ſtream through all its various channels with the utmoſt care and management, makes it afford a more extenſive refreſhment to the poor and thirſty ſoil, and promote a larger growth of what is good and profitable.

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

WILL you permit me to aſk of your correſpondents, better informed than I am on ſuch ſubjects, ſome authentic opinions on the following queſtions?

1. Is a peer of Scotland, not being one of the *ſixteen*, eligible to an Iriſh county or borough?

2. Was an Engliſh peer eligible to a ſeat in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons? And if ſo, was there ever an inſtance of ſuch election?

3. Can an Iriſh peer ſit in the lower houſe of the Imperial Parliament for an *Iriſh* county or borough? *e. g.* Can the preſent Baron Donally, who vacated his ſeat laſt week by the death of his father, be re-elected for ſuch vacant ſeat,

ſeat, and be returned to the United Houſe of Commons? There is no doubt that, on waving certain privileges, he might take his ſeat for any Engliſh county or borough?

4. Does the reſtriction laid on the Crown, with reſpect to creating Iriſh peers (by which his Majeſty, from and after January 1, 1801, was limited to making only one Iriſh peer for two extinctions, till the whole number ſhould be reduced to their preſcribed *minimum*), operate to the extent of debarring his Majeſty from raiſing the exiſting lords to higher degrees—from making barons viſcounts, viſcounts earls, earls marquiſes, &c. &c.? QUÆSTOR.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from vol. LXX. p. 417.)

IN my laſt letter I promiſed to give ſome further particulars reſpecting the city of Utrecht. In ſurveying the eccleſiaſtical edifices, the moſt ſtriking object was the tower of the cathedral, or, as it is commonly called, the *dome*. The nave of this church was demoliſhed by a dreadful tempeſt, which happened in Auguſt 1704; but the tower remains entire, a noble piece of architecture built in 1321. The height of it is ſaid to be 388 feet; the aſcent to the top is by 460 ſteps; and I aſſure you, I was well recompenſed for the fatigue of dragging my limbs to ſo great a height. I had a bird's eye view of Utrecht and its delightful ſuburbs, together with the proſpect of a vaſt extent of country full of populous towns and villages. The touriſts whom I have conſulted ſay, that not leſs than 50 walled towns may be diſtinguiſhed from the top of this tower with the naked eye.

The chief ornament of Utrecht is the Mall, by far the moſt magnificent walk that I have ever ſeen, and, if we may give credit to ſome travellers, the fineſt in Europe: it is nearly a mile long, with majeſtic rows of trees on each ſide.

Previous to the late Revolution, there was a peculiarity in the provincial government of Utrecht, which I ſhall give you in the words of Sir William Temple:

"In Utrecht, beſides the deputies of the nobles and towns, eight delegates of the clergy have ſeſſion, and make a third member in the ſtates of the province. Theſe are elected out of the four great chapters of the town, the preferments and revenues whereof (though antiently eccleſiaſtical) yet are now poſſeſſed by laypersons, who are moſt of them gentlemen of the province."

About 1660, a great controverſy aroſe reſpecting this third eſtate. Several of the eſtabliſhed clergy, and of the profeſſors in the univerſity, ſtrenuouſly contended for the abolition of thoſe lay ſucceſſors of the old Eccleſiaſtical dignitaries, and for the appropriation of their revenues towards the ſupport of the Reformed paſtors. The diſputes between the contending parties aroſe to ſuch a height, that the civil power thought it neceſſary to interfere; and, by the authority of the States, the innovators were effectually ſilenced. How the Lay-canons and prebendaries of Utrecht have fared under the authority of the Batavian Republic, I know not; they have probably been ingulphed in that "Serbonian bog" wherein the States, general and provincial, have all ſunk.

Utrecht was the birth-place of Pope Adrian, who was raiſed to that high dignity by the influence of the celebrated Charles V. Emperor of Germany, who had been Adrian's pupil. Adrian had been created a cardinal in 1517, the year when Luther firſt raiſed his voice againſt the ſale of indulgences; and, about four years after, he was inveſted with the triple crown, which he did not wear quite two years. Adrian was an able ſchool divine, and a pious, humble man. Dr. Jortin, in his life of Eraſmus, gives the following curious anecdote of him:

"Adrian, being choſen Pope, came on foot to Rome; before he entered into the city, puting off his hoſe and ſhoes, barefoot and barelegged he paſſed through the ſtreets towards his palace, with ſuch humility and devotion, that all the people had him in great reverence and admiration."

He is ſaid to have written the following epitaph for himſelf:

"Adrianus ſextus hic ſitus eſt, qui nihil ſibi infelicius in vitâ duxit, quam quod imperavit:"

which is happily illuſtrated in the following paſſage from Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V.

"Adrian, amazed on the one hand at the obſtinacy of the Lutherans, diſguſted on the other with the manners and maxims of the Italians, and finding himſelf unable

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to correct either the one or the other, often lamented his own ſituation, and often looked back with pleaſure on that period of life when he was only dean of Louvain; a more humble but happier ſtation, in which little was expected from him, and there was nothing to fruſtrate his good intentions."

Adrian had no reliſh for the Belles Lettres. He had a great averſion to poets, eſpecially if they were eccleſiaſtics, of which Dr. Jortin gives the following ſpecimen:

"Adrian, ſays Jovius, gave me a biſhoprick, becauſe he was informed that I was a learned man, a writer of hiſtory, and *no poet*. The poets," adds the ſame author, "revenged themſelves by ſetting him in the worſt light, and ridiculing and reviling him upon all occaſions."

Adrian ſeemed very deſirous to reform abuſes in diſcipline, but he was inflexible againſt Luther in doctrinal points.

The famous Anna-Maria Schurman, who flouriſhed in the 17th century, reſided many years at Utrecht. She was well verſed in every language that was worth knowing, antient and modern, cultivated every branch of ſcience, and was an eminent proficient in almoſt all the imitative arts. She correſponded with the moſt eminent ſcholars in Europe, and was once honoured with a viſit from Chriſtina, queen of Sweden.

This extraordinary woman, about the middle period of life, became a zealous diſciple of the enthuſiaſtic Labadie, and wrote a treatiſe to juſtify her predilection for his opinions, intituled "Eukleria, ſeu melioris partis electio."

The great Orientaliſt Reland was a profeſſor in the univerſity of Utrecht, where he died of the ſmall-pox 1719, aged 43.

The well-known Hebrew ſcholar Leuſden was a native of this place, and a profeſſor in the Univerſity.

Utrecht is memorable for having been the head quarters of Louis XIV. of France when he invaded Holland in 1672, and over-ran a great part of the United Provinces in leſs than a month; on which occaſion he was complimented by one of his flatterers with the following diſtich.

"Una dies Lotharos, Burgundos hebdomas una,
Una domat Batavos luna; quid annus [erit."

In the beginning of July 1672, the *Grand Monarque* made his entry into Utrecht with great pomp, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Monmouth. A few days after, the Popiſh form of worſhip was re-eſtabliſhed in the cathedral with much ſolemnity by the Cardinal of Bouillon, grand almoner of France, whom the Pope had appointed his vicar-general of the ſeven Provinces. After the celebration of Maſs, and the ſinging of *Te Deum*, the new Archbiſhop of Utrecht gave the people his bleſſing; to which he added, in the fulneſs of his joy, "God be praiſed! we have been a long time baniſhed from this ſacred place!" The Cardinal, anticipating the return of the golden days of eccleſiaſtical ſplendor at Utrecht, ordered all the churches to be purified from Proteſtant pollution, by luſtral rites, and to be re-conſecrated. But the triumph of Popery was of ſhort duration; for, the French army having abandoned their Batavian conqueſts in the courſe of the following year, the reformed paſtors at Utrecht quietly reſumed the poſſeſſion of the pulpits. The ſpirit of Popery has ever been the ſame; and, if I miſtake not, remains ſo to this hour. Let us, therefore, be upon our guard againſt Popiſh aſcendancy in the Britiſh iſles; let the rights of conſcience, and the privileges of worſhip, ever be ſacred under a Proteſtant government; but let our rulers be cautious how they touch thoſe fences which the wiſdom of our anceſtors erected againſt the introduction of Papiſts into ſituations of power and truſt, whether executive or legiſlative. I apprehend his Holineſs would have no objection to ſend a vicar-general into Ireland; and I am greatly miſtaken, if the Papiſts of that country do not conſider the Proteſtant clergy as ſacrilegious uſurpers of the holy places from which their prieſts have been too long baniſhed. Be it alſo remembered that the Grand Conſul is, or affects to be, a zealous Papiſt, and in that ſhape is ready to devour Ireland with open mouth; and, while this conſideration dictates a liberal policy towards the Roman Catholics of the Britiſh Empire, let it make us very cautious how we entruſt them with power.

But to return from this digreſſion. The *Maiſon de Ville* of Utrecht naturally brought to mind the conferences held there in the reign of Queen Anne, which terminated, in 1713, in what is commonly called the Peace of Utrecht.

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The doors of this edifice were opened, in January 1795, for the reception of General Pichegru, who held conferences there with the traitors of Batavia, which terminated in the subjugation of their country, under an odious despotism, with the name of Republic; whose little finger is thicker than the loins of their old government.

I spent only one whole day at Utrecht, which sufficed for seeing all the streets, public buildings, and walks, that deserved the notice of a stranger. I had the pleasure also, on that day, of dining with the professor whom I mentioned in my last letter. Several students, his pupils, sat down with us; we had an elegant dinner, which was followed by a variety of delicious fruit and excellent wine, the relish of which was heightened by the conversation, which turned upon the state of learning, religion, and politicks, at Utrecht.

On the day following, Sept. 17, 1793, I set out from Utrecht in a treckschuyte for the town of Gouda, alias Tergow, in the province of South Holland. The country between Utrecht and Gouda abounded more with farm houses than any part of Holland that I had yet seen, and the prospects on each side of the canal were also more extensive. The face of the country very much resembled the general appearance of Huntingdonshire; and I often fancied myself on the river Ouze, between Bedford and St. Neots. I passed through two fortified places, and a village which carried on a very considerable manufactory of bricks and tiles. I also saw a good many turf pits for fuel between Utrecht and Gouda. I performed some miles of this journey in a miserable boat drawn by two men. The canal for the first mile or two was a narrow ditch, with scarcely more than room for the boat to move in. In my next letter you shall have my observations upon Gouda.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 28.

YOUR correspondent, p. 16, expresses, perhaps rather obscurely, that Mr. Parr's father, the Dissenting minister, *possessed*, instead of was *patron* of two livings. Bacon's Liber Regis will, however, certify that John Parr was patron of Clist St. George, 1696; but Rewe was in the gift of Thomas Strangeways, esq. 1703, and no earlier patron is mentioned.

Your correspondent A. Sinnot, p. 21, confounds the Earl of Ormond with the Earl of Kilkenny; which title was only conferred on Lord Viscount Mountgarret in 1793.

The arms, Pl. II. fig. 4, are those of the see of Bath (and Gwillim says, they are those of the city of Salisbury) impaling Montague; Dr. James M. being bishop of Bath and Wells from 1608 to 1616.

The list given, p. 78, does not show the representation of Ireland, for it contains only 94 commoners instead of 100; nor have I ever yet seen a correct and perfect list.

Anti-fanatic, LXX. p. 1256, will find that Dr. Jortin, in his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," b. II. Appendix, p. 32, or in the edition, 1752, vol. II. Appendix, p. 371, speaking of "Le Theatre sacré des Cevennes," by Misson, says, that he wrote it to defend the cause of the French prophets; and refers also to "Acta Eruditorum," 1708, p. 137, and 1714, p. 89. But, perhaps, the enquirer wants a detail of the facts and circumstances of their pretensions. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, Hants, Feb.* 23.

HAVING patiently perused No. XXXI. of the pursuits of Architectural Innovation, in p. 3; I was very agreeably surprized to read, in the conclusion, one of the Architect's questions, "at what time, previous to the *literary productions of Sir Christopher Wren*," &c. This supposition in the question being all that I feel, at present, interested in, I omit the rest; and most earnestly intreat the gentleman who styles himself an Architect, to inform me, by the medium of your Miscellany, what *these literary productions of Sir C. Wren* may be, and where to be found? And, as this gentleman intimates an intention of entering on an explanation of imitation, as far as it relates to architectural labours, &c. if his questions are not answered; I rather wish the answer may be withheld at present, as the invention of an appropriate term for what is commonly called *Gothic architecture*, must prove to be acceptable to every admirer of the art, and highly so to one who has for some years devoted the greater part of his leisure to the study of Architecture.

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and who intends, by your permiſſion, Mr. Urban, to take up the ſubject, when this able Antiquary draws to a concluſion, of that which I muſt (at preſent) ſtill call *Gothic Architecture*.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *Naſton-vicarage, Warwickſhire, Feb. 24.*

THE author of the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation will, on calm recollection, diſcover that (in his tour, as deſcribed in your vol. LXX. p. 1146) he has been guilty of an Innovation on a fundamental doctrine of the Chriſtian religion, Charity. On his viſit to the church at Dunchurch, he affects to read the thoughts of the clergyman, who beheld him "poring over mouldering walls, broken pavements, noſeleſs figures, and worm-eaten boards;" and conſtrues his ſilence into apathy and contempt of the artiſt's employment. But, ſir, he will be informed (when opportunity occurs) by ſome antiquarian friends of the clergyman, whoſe "real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge" is, perhaps, little inferior, and whoſe candour is at leaſt equal, to his own, that the perſon whom he thus intuitively depicts as inſenſible to the various beauties of his church, cauſed the very curious Weſt door of entrance to be reſtored, which was almoſt concealed with rubbiſh, and that he has very frequently pointed out to viſitors the delicate maſonry of the Eaſt window of the chancel, and every other object which attracted the attention of the Artiſt on his late tour. Since the publication of the article above alluded to in your Magazine, the clergyman has received an anonymous letter, with the poſt mark of Leiceſter, refering him to this deſcription of the church, &c. and charging him with a "want of politeneſs to his friend, who is F. A. S. and a perſon of real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge." Is it expected, Mr. Urban, that the clergyman ſhould approach every ſtranger with reſpect and admiration, who is obſerved within the precincts of his church or churchyard with a pencil and a pocket-book? Are the clergy ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of that more than Lavaterian penetration to diſcover Artiſts by their phyſiognomy, as they affect to diſcern the apathy of others by theirs? Had the Artiſt called upon the Clergyman, (which would have been no breach of politeneſs), or, when he viſited him in the church, hinted at the nature of his employ and communicated his name, he would have experienced that attention and hoſpitality which he has ever felt a pleaſure in ſhewing to a gentleman and a ſtranger. But as to the anonymous letter, it muſt have originated in ignorance; and, I fear, was dictated by malevolence. It is, indeed, held in juſt contempt by the perſon whoſe feelings it was intended to wound: *Telum imbelle ſine ictu*. But, ſir, you will think me acting within the line of duty, and conſiſtently with filial eſteem and reverence, if I aſſert, with an enthuſiaſm as ſtrong as that with which the artiſt contemplates the venerable relics of antiquity, that the character which is moſt diſintereſtedly devoted to the comfort and happineſs of his fellow creatures, is as valuable a member of ſociety as the perſon who is employed in correcting the errors of Architectural Innovation; and that the former will rarely incur cenſure, on account of any ſeeming neglect from a perſon of "real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge." T. R. B.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXIII.

RETURNING day renewed my inveſtigating labours, and my courſe led me towards *The Grey Friars monaſtery*. In my way I encountered that cabinet of antient genius, that jewel in the crown of architectural ſovereignty, the all-elegant Weſt front of *Ford's hoſpital*: in whoſe given ſpace lies the whole mine of manſion adornments; indefinite tracery, inexhauſtibly varied pinnacled buttreſſes, pediments, flowing, and ſtill changing foliage. All is faſcination; as in ſome pleaſing dream we taſte ſuch ſcientific joys, which, waking, we could never know but in a ſight like this. Entering the court of this precious treaſure, ſaved from Innovation's maw, I found the richneſs of the front was ſtill carried on here with the ſame ideas of profuſe deſign. That profeſſional men may not think this laſt-recited wonder as bordering on the improbable, let them be told, that the extreme care conſtantly beſtowed on this building, whereby its ſtate is almoſt as perfect as at the firſt hour of its erection, will ſhew that, in Coventry there are men whoſe minds are open to perfect taſte and real excellence, ſo highly

highly manifeſted by their protection of this phænomenon of antient manſions.

The Grey Friars. Of this convent there yet is to be met with, in ſome ſort of dignity, the tower and ſpire of the church. The ſtyle of the parts is Edwardian; and it is with true judgement that the inhabitants pay all that devotion for its remains, which they on every occaſion point out as one of their city's nobleſt objects. And yet, dropping our eyes from the ſpire down to the baſe of the tower, how is this affected admiration to be accounted for, when we notice every kind of garden lumber permitted to hide the no leſs intrinſic work than what marks the unmoleſted ſpire? How often intereſt ſways our paſſions, however inſignificant the lure, by baniſhing from our boſoms the half-matured impulſe of public ſpirit and applauſe!

Retiring from this leaving of Henry's creatures, I, with pondering ſteps and ſlow, ſought out the fragmented monaſtery of *The White Friers*. The firſt item of its fallen ſtate is a gate of entrance from Much Park-ſtreet, the upper part of which is hovelled up for hiding the head of ſome poor family. I now entered into the precincts; where, at a ſhort diſtance, I came to the gate of entrance, leading directly into the principal part of the undemoliſhed buildings. This deſign is now what is termed a ſtudy for the Artiſt's pencil, and a memento for the Antiquary of ſuffering grandeur, already bowed down to meet the premeditated blow which will ſoon level it with the earth. I entered the court. Where are the melancholy dilapidated reſidences of the firſt poſſeſſors, afterwards the habitation of one of their diſpoſſeſſor's griping courtiers, and now the dwelling of a herd of miſerable beings, whoſe poverty and the havocked horrors of the place ſeem to wait in ſullen grief for that next move of "needy power," which is to put an end to all their ſufferings! An avenue with a rich door-way guided me into the area of the cloiſters. The South and Weſt interior walls are left ſtanding; the North one is deſtroyed; but the Eaſt cloiſter is in being, owing its preſervation by forming the ſupport, in part, of the dormitory which ranges above it. However this may be, an uncommon example is left us of cloiſter deſignment; and its openings for admittance of light, its groined work, arches, columns, and mouldings, have all thoſe perfections which ſtill ſwell our liſt of the architectural fame of the Edwardian æra. From the centre of this Eaſt cloiſter extend ſome few feet of the chapter-houſe, where are likewiſe many groined chambers and avenues. At the North extremity of the dormitory is a bold flight of ſteps aſcending thereunto. It is roofed with ſtone, and lighted by two windows, which, as we mounted to ſurvey the bounds of once monaſtic repoſe, gave a delightful view of the city's three majeſtic ſpires. The firſt in beauty is ſecond, the laſt in beauty is firſt, the ſecond in beauty is laſt—in *diſtance* from our eyes. As I proceeded, the *torus cornice*, winding into varied ſhape at every ſtep, delayed my courſe to gaze on ſo uncommon an enrichment. The dormitory then ſhrowded me round; ſoft ejaculations, calm ſlumbers, and peaceful walls, are here no more; loud curſes, diſtracted dreams, and noiſy loomworks, fill up the dreary round. Darkened windows, polluted cells, with all their broods of ſtupid ignorance, and callous indifference to the firſt neceſſary uſe that bids theſe walls ariſe, drove me from this gloomy ſcene, once ſacred to Piety, now infuriated to modern Infidelity! No veſtige of the church was left; an uſeleſs waſte alone made me inſenſibly meditate for ſome time on the "inſtability of terreſtial things!" "The curſes and imprecations" too flew round me; but, ſhielded by my antiquarian zeal, I did not experience any of their baleful effects. How doth the preſent poſſeſſor of thoſe architectural relicks anſwer to all this? He, no doubt, can with me in this inſtance unſhaken ſtand? I hope the "Iron arm" may never ſhake its terrors over theſe hallowed forms; and ſo doth he, by letting them remain. Goad on, ye mental ſtings; till the wiſhed-for hour arrives, when renovating admiration bids one univerſal hand protect our National Antiquities until Time ſhall be no more!

Dugdale, in his Illuſtration, comes to our aid once more:

> "Coventry being thus grown to ſuch a height of ſplendour, by thoſe ſtrong and high walls, with ſo many beautiful gates, ſtately turrets," &c.

How are the mighty fallen, from height of pomp, down to a low account of two poor poſtern gates, and

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the pick-axed remnants of the walls on part of the East and South sides of the city! Where is Hill-gate, West-street-gate, Bishop's-gate, Cook-street-gate, Priory-gate, Sponne-gate, Broad-gate, New-gate, Little-park-gate, Grey Fryer's-gate? Is the pointed-out site whereon they stood to serve as a compensatory offering for the savage sacrifice of all their "splendour?" Well might Dugdale distinguish them by such a blaze; as, from two drawings in the cabinets of the curious here of Sponne-gate and Broad-gate, they well deserved his so zealous praise.

Is it convenience or interest that dictates the demolition of our public works? Is it that hood-winked partiality for foreign art, that renders Englishmen blind to the architectural "splendour" of their native soil? How unbounded is the applause ever lavished on those cities on the Continent, who preserve their heathen triumphal arches, gates, and walls! But, on our devoted historic piles, no eye ever turns, but to calculate the value of their materials; or to harden the heart, to doom them to oblivion, or a new-fangling oblation to that "iron-armed" prodigy which at present darkens the hemisphere of all Antiquarian studies. And must all the "splendour" of York's royal city, in its gates (each of itself a castle), its towers and walls, and every defensive circumstance that could make its name illuminate the roll of fame, likewise fall a hecatomb to swell the black catalogue of devastations; and which your correpondent, LXIX. 1124, so loyally and so Briton-like deplores, in his information to the publick of their own and unnatural sons' conspiracy against their farther existence? Doth he not likewise unfold to us, that they have begun their maddening purposes, by proclaiming to the world that their fostering gates, towers, and walls, are "nuisances*!" Take warning, O ye "Yorkists." Dugdale considered Coventry at its height of "splendour," when all its encircling mounds stood undiminished. I shall make no comparisons: Coventry herself can but too well tell her own sum of consequence. Then, York, beware; cast not away your recording substances for an airy nothing, a fleeting phantom, PRESENT OPINION. Architectural Innovation hangs over your head, frightful in its power, and ominous in its immediate consequences!

Coventry, as you are, you have many gratifications! Your historic treats have joyed me much, and numberless will be the hours (if Heaven permit the same) that I shall still know, in bringing to my recollection all your architectural memorials of departed ancestry, all your handed-down old English hospitality and friendship, which, it will ever be my pride to own, I, with your antiquities, partook of in the most sensible degree. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

* A petition for what is styled the IMPROVEMENT of York was presented to the House of Commons, March 11, whilst this sheet was printing.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

I AM as little a friend to Popery, I trust, as "A True Churchman," p. 3. I well know that the principles and practice of the church of Rome, as prophecy had foretold of it, are written in blood. But still every "Popish act" of parliament is not necessarily a bad act. The statute of non-residence, of which your correspondent complains, was passed, it is true, while Popery predominated, in 21 Henry VIII.; and, according to Burn, it was afterwards revised three times in the course of that reign; and has since been enforced or referred to in two of the proudest periods of our annals, in the days of Elizabeth and William III. A law which has so often come under the eye of the legislature of the realm, and by which our courts of judicature have been guided for more than two centuries and a half; such a law it is not quite decent to stigmatize as "disgracing our statute-books," nor to consider it otherwise than as, in the main, a *wise* regulation, although it may be possible perhaps, to frame one in some respects *more wise*. If what is stated by your correspondent, seemingly on good ground, is true, that the late prosecutions have been "carried on by a junto of Jacobins and Atheists," who have endeavoured also to call in the aid of "all the principal Dissenters:" these are facts which excite abhorrence, rather than astonishment. It has been remarked, that "the devils, to serve their purpose, Scripture quote;" and if they thus abuse the laws of God, it is no wonder that those, whom the sacred page styles the children of the Devil, in like manner abuse the laws of men; yet these laws all the while,

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like their great prototypes, may be juſt and "good, if we uſe them lawfully."

In this, as in many other inſtances, it has not been judged expedient to confine the liberty of complaint or information to thoſe perſons only who are *moſt* injured. The welfare of individuals and of the community is the ſame, and every man in England is injured by caſes of non-reſidence; as, by themſelves and in their conſequences, they increaſe general depravity, which is never very diſtant from general ſuffering. The laws of God (not to mention his providence) being ſo conſtituted, as even a Pagan has remarked, that they carry in them their own ſanctions, and entail miſery on the violators of them whether public or private. Commutation of duties is no approved principle of human conduct. He who is inſtituted to a benefice undertakes a ſpecific charge, from the obligation of which he does not ſeem exempt, merely becauſe he is, or fancies himſelf, more uſefully employed in ſome other way, or ſome other place. That the "curate, in nine caſes out of ten, is the more acceptable man," is a gratuitous aſſertion, incapable of proof; but, if it were granted, it ſhould be remembered that acceptableneſs, though a deſirable circumſtance, is not the primary conſideration, but utility and duty. It is fair to ſuppoſe that where the obligation and reſponſibility are moſt ſolemn, there, in general, the duty will be beſt performed. No man can accompliſh half the good he wiſhes; but it is reaſonable to believe that every man does much more good than he is himſelf aware of; and whoever has reſided in a pariſh even of moderate extent in population, committed to his care, well knows, that ſcarcely a day or an hour paſſes in which he is not called upon to aſſiſt the temporal or religious concerns of his neighbours.

The ſtatute, among other proviſions, enacts that Papal diſpenſations for non-reſidence ſhall not be pleaded, but it does not appear that it "was made profeſſedly to prevent the revenues of the church being ſpent at Rome;" nor, if that had been its ſole object, does it follow, that becauſe that particular evil is no longer to be dreaded, therefore the ſtatute itſelf ought to be repealed, if other reaſons of a more general nature and perpetual operation require its influence. The principle of the law is undoubtedly ſalutary. Its rigour is abated by many excepted caſes; which a ſincere friend to religion and to his country will not ſeek to multiply in his own favour, but rather comply cheerfully with the ſpirit of the law, while it is in force, and adhere to a better, if a better is ever made. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE volumes publiſhed by Mr. Kett, under the title of "Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy," &c. contain many excellent illuſtrations of the prophecies of the old and new Teſtament. Permit me, through the channel of your valuable Repoſitory, to ſuggeſt a few obſervations which have occurred on the peruſal of a work, which is truly characterized by a learned prelate as written with great elegance and judgement.

I am inclined to ſuſpect the propriety of ſuppoſing the appearance of Antichriſt under *three* different forms. Mr. Kett himſelf, in one part of his work (vol. II. p 48. 1ſt edit.) mentions more than three. He names, 1. the *Heretical*, 2. the *Papal*, 3. the *Mahometan*, 4. the *Infidel* Antichriſt. To theſe we may add a fifth, the *Pagan* Antichriſt. Is there any authority in Scripture for ſuch ſuppoſitions? In our diſcuſſions on the ſubject of prophecy, no opinions ſhould be admitted which are not expreſſly found in the inſpired writings.

In vol. I. p. 144, it is remarked that the Romans are properly deſcribed by Moſes, as "a people of fierce countenance." Might not this ſtriking feature of that wonderful people have led to a different explication of Dan. viii. 23, where this fierceneſs of countenance is again noticed, and which Mr. Kett conſiders as applicable to Antiochus Epiphanes. How far the ſtrictures on Bp. Newton's predilection in favour of his own ſyſtem are juſt, the candid and impartial reader will determine.

In vol. II. p. 256, we are informed, that certain prophecies in Daniel and St. John are ſtrictly applicable to Mahomet and his followers. That the Saracens are clearly and diſtinctly predicted in Rev. ix. 1—11, no doubt can be entertained. But it will, perhaps, be difficult to diſcover the hiſtory and character of Mahomet in any part of Daniel's prophetic volume.

Mr.

Mr. Kett's explication of the beaſt with ſeven heads and ten horns, in Rev. xiii. 1—10, is conformable to the ſentiments of our beſt Proteſtant divines, and is inconteſtibly eſtabliſhed by the teſtimony of the hiſtoric page.

The moſt remarkable traits in Mr. Kett's picture of *infidel* Antichriſt are taken from Rev. xiii. 11—19, under the ſemblance of a beaſt that had two horns, as a lamb, with the voice of a dragon.

Theſe two beaſts are ſynchroniſcal *. They co-operate together; or rather, one is ſubſervient to the intereſts of the other. If we adopt Mr. Kett's interpretation, it will follow that the exiſtence of one of them, expreſſive of *papal* Antichriſt, commenced in the middle of the *eighth*, while that of the other was protracted to the end of the *eighteenth* century.

In one part of the work (vol. III. pp. 11, 12.) 1. *Liberty*, and 2. *Equality*, are the two horns of the ſecond beaſt. In another part (ib. p. 100) they are, 1. *the ſect of the Illuminati*, and 2. *the aſſociation of the French Sophiſts*.

Theſe two beaſts are repreſented, in the viſion of St. John, as firmly united together. Indeed the tie of union ſeems to be indiſſoluble. They are, as it were, inſeparable friends and companions. One always acts in the preſence of the other, exerciſeth its power, and cauſeth the inhabitants of the earth to worſhip it. "Such is the nature of their alliance," according to Dr. Doddridge's paraphraſe, "that the ſecond beaſt exerciſeth the power of the firſt beaſt in its preſence, and it makes the earth and them that dwell in it to worſhip the firſt beaſt, whoſe deadly wound was healed, whoſe intereſt, which ſeemed ſo much endangered, was greatly revived, being thus powerfully abetted and ſupported."

Muſt we not then allow that *Papal* and *Infidel* Antichriſt, if they be accurately prefigured by theſe two beaſts, ſhould be in perfect uniſon with each other? That they ſhould promote the ſame deſigns, be influenced by the ſame motives? That they ſhould engage in the ſame cauſe, purſue the ſame mode of conduct; and, by a reciprocation of favours, ſecure their common good? A *ſuppoſed harmony* with the true ſpirit of the Goſpel cannot preclude us from forming theſe concluſions. But the annals of the preſent times exhibit a different view of things. So far from having any fellowſhip with each other, a cordial enmity hath ſubſiſted between the *Infidel* and the *Papal* antichriſt. The former hath exerted every nerve of hoſtility to ſtrip the latter of its power, wealth, and ſplendour.

In vol. III. p. 99, the *French Convention* is declared to be the image which the two-horned beaſt cauſed to be made. This *Convention* hath been long ſince annihilated, and a new train of objects been preſented to our view. This ſingle circumſtance is ſufficient to impreſs upon our minds a ſenſe of the difficulties which occur to us, when we venture to adapt the language of prophecy to the tranſactions of the day. The beaſt and his image are to be deſtroyed together at a future period. The French *Convention* cannot therefore be that image, as its abolition hath already taken place, while the beaſt is acknowledged to exiſt, and to exerciſe its dominion over the inhabitants of the Earth.

I conclude with a remark made by the candid, elegant, and judicious Hurd: "Men are too apt to find a completion of prophecy in events which fall out in their own days and concern themſelves; though, when ſuch events are paſt and impartially conſidered, no ſuch accompliſhment can be diſcerned in them *." VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

IN times of national diſtreſs and general alarm, it is the part of true patriotiſm to draw ſupplies from every ſource of conſolation and of hope, that can calm, ſupport, and animate the public mind. It is the office of the Stateſman to bring forward the aids of human power, and human wiſdom; but it is the prerogative of the Chriſtian to infuſe that invigorating ſpirit of the religious principle, which faith in the immutable promiſes of God can alone impart. Having been deeply impreſſed by the ſtriking picture of the preſent times, delineated in a late work intituled "Hiſtory the Inter-

* The ſynchroniſm of the two apocalyptic beaſts is proved by Mede. See alſo Halifax's ſermons at Warburton's lecture, p. 241—249.

* Hurd's Sermons at Warburton's Lecture, p. 222.

preter of Prophecy," and the extraordinary increaſe of probability which ſome of the conjectures cautiouſly offered in this intereſting work have received from events ſubſequent to its firſt publication, I was extremely gratified to find the foundation of one of its leading ideas, (ſee p. 266—288, and 362—368, vol. II. 3d edit.) an idea highly favourable to this kingdom, more particularly diſcuſſed with ingenuity and ſucceſs by a later writer. And I cannot, I think, do my country greater ſervice at the preſent moment, when we ſeem ſummoned "to oppoſe the world in arms," than by directing the public attention to opinions ſo peculiarly calculated to inſpire patience and fortitude under the preſſure of unavoidable diſtreſs, and ſpirit and ſtrength to reſiſt the combined force of our enemies, by the proſpect of final deliverance and victory. Opinions ſuch as theſe the Stateſman and the Chriſtian muſt equally approve. Founded upon the immoveable baſis of divine truth, they inſtruct us in the real nature of the conteſt in which we are engaged, and which it is our duty and our glory to maintain till peace can be united with ſafety; and while they awfully awaken us to the danger of neglecting the conditions on which alone we are allowed to truſt in the continuance of the divine protection, they hold out the promiſe of ſecurity if we fulfill them.

The following extract from "Witherby's Obſervations on Bicheno's Addreſs to the Jews," with a few additional remarks by a friend to this important inquiry, is a *ſummary view* of the diſcuſſion already noticed; and which I have ſelected becauſe the opinion it combats has of late very eagerly circulated, with comments of an obviouſly miſchievous tendency. By inſerting this plain and able refutation of an opinion too haſtily adopted by former commentators, from the aſſumption of apparently erroneous data, you may help to counteract its effect.

After agreeing with *all* commentators, that, *if* England be one of the ten kingdoms into which the Roman empire was divided, it muſt ſhare, ſooner or later, in the denounced deſtruction, Mr. Witherby thus examines this important queſtion. "I doubt not but that the Roman empire was, at its fall, divided into ten kingdoms; but very many circumſtances are to be taken into conſideration before we can accurately aſcertain which they are. What is the *time* from which we are to conſider it as fallen and divided? This is a needful previous queſtion. Is not the diviſion of the Roman power into the Eaſtern and Weſtern parts of the Roman empire ſignified in the terms *legs* (of the image) being *two?* And, in this caſe, are we not to look for five of the toes in the Eaſt and five in the Weſt? [Or, rather, "ſuppoſing the *feet* to be the *divided empire*, the ten toes muſt belong to *both parts* of it: we are not, therefore, *confined* to the *Weſtern* empire for the ten kingdoms." Vide Hiſt. Int. of Prophecy, vol. I. p. 331.] "Wherefore is it, that theſe remains of the Roman and preceding empires are to be broken in pieces? It is becauſe they will in the end contend with him "*by whom kings reign* and princes decree juſtice." It is becauſe they will be *deceived* and *deluded* by the great adverſary, and unite with him to contend with heaven and to make war with the ſaints. But, thanks be to God, the kingdoms of this world will not be *all* deſtroyed; but, by the execution of *the great judgements of God upon the deſtroyers of the Earth*, they will be converted and preſerved. For, in proportion as it ſpeaks bitter things againſt thoſe who do ſo, in like proportion it ſpeaks conſolation to thoſe who are of an oppoſite character; and, therefore, there is good hope that thoſe who fear and worſhip God, and highly praiſe his word and his truth, that thoſe who acknowledge him to be the King of kings and Lord of lords, and pray for the eſtabliſhment of his kingdom upon earth, "Thy kingdom come! Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven!" will be preſerved from ſurrounding unbelief, deluſion, impiety, and deſtruction. We may reſt aſſured, that *great* as may be the *ſufferings of the world* when theſe remains of the four great empires will be broken to pieces, yet thoſe kingdoms and people who fear God and ſerve him will be preſerved and rewarded. And, if there are ſtates and kingdoms to be preſerved, by God giving them wiſdom to avoid the *ſnares* into which others fall, why may we not hope that *our* kingdom will be one of them? Can the encouragement of this hope do us any harm? Is there any harm in giving way to the

hope

hope that we, as a nation, are *not* a part of that empire which *muſt* be broken in pieces? We, no doubt, are as yet only one of "the kingdoms of this world;" but the time will come when the "kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Chriſt." May we not hope, at leaſt, that we ſhall in time become ſo? There are many materials of this kingdom of our Lord, we truſt, ſcattered in all parts of this kingdom. But poſſibly it may be ſaid, that hope without any foundation is worſe than none. What then is the foundation of our hope that we are *not* one of the ten kingdoms deſcribed in the book of Daniel, and the Revelation of St. John? In the firſt place I form ſome hope from the want of agreement and preciſion in thoſe who have taken it to be one of them. Biſhop Newton takes his account of theſe ten kingdoms in the eighth century, and he not only conſiders the Britons as one, but the Saxons as another. Sir Iſaac Newton conſiders the Britons as one, but does not mention the Saxons. Machiavel conſiders the Saxons and Angles in Britain united, as one of the ten. Mr. Mede conſiders the Britons and the Saxons in Britain as diſtinct, conſequently as two of theſe kingdoms. Biſhop Lloyd enumerates the Saxons in the liſt (but he does not mention them as Saxons in Britain), and he omits the Britons. Here is, it is true, a variety of evidence, but the misfortune, or rather the comfort is, that it does not agree; for I am by no means deſirous of being thought an old Roman, if it expoſes our land and kingdom to be incurred in ſuch an awful deſtruction. Theſe commentators, it ſhould be obſerved, do not ſo much remark the *countries which formed the eſtate of the Roman empire*, as the *tribes of other nations, by whom it was broken and divided.*" And here it is material to add, that the Picts and Scots were *never* ſubdued by the Romans, and that the Saxons did not enter Britain till *after the Romans had left it*; becauſe theſe are the tribes from which the preſent inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are chiefly deſcended. "But ſhould not a correct chart be drawn of *the Roman* empire, of that great tract of land which was *completely* under the Roman power previous to its diviſion and fall? and ſhould not the ten kingdoms he ſought *in* and *upon this tract of land?* Are we to include in this tract its moſt diſtant poſſeſſions?" poſſeſſions with which it had *the ſlighteſt* connection? "I hope not, I think not. I form great hope from this, that I think *England* did *not* form an *integral part of the Roman empire.* It was ſubdued, it is true, by the Roman legions (under Julius Ceſar), ſome of whom had their ſtation here for four or five hundred years, but then were recalled; and when recalled (about the year 440), I truſt we ceaſed to be in *any* meaſure a part of the Roman empire." And we may obſerve farther, that though the empire was *divided* into *two* parts, the Eaſtern and the Weſtern, by the immediate ſucceſſors of Conſtantine, in conſequence of his removing the ſeat of empire from Rome to Byzantium (Conſtantinople); yet the *Weſtern* diviſion, the *firſt* that fell, is never conſidered as *having fallen* till Odoacer's conqueſt in 476, when he took the title of *King of Italy.* Now as the empires are expreſſly deſcribed in *chronological order*, by the form of the image (beginning with the *head* as the Babylonian or Aſſyrian), it ſeems clear that we ought not to look for the ten kingdoms till *after this period* at the *ſooneſt.* Indeed, I conceive they are not to be found till *after* the *two feet*, or Eaſtern and Weſtern parts of the Roman empire, *ceaſed to be ſovereign Roman powers.* And this opinion *hiſtory* confirms with a preciſion for which we ſeek in vain at an earlier period. "In like manner as the Roman legions were ſtationed in Britain, we have troops in the Eaſt Indies. But do the native inhabitants of the Cape, or of thoſe parts of India where our troops are ſtationed, *form an integral part of the* Britiſh empire, ſo that they can be called Britons? If we were to withdraw our troops from any place, as we have lately done from Corſica for inſtance, is it ſtill to be called a part of the Britiſh empire? Were there not Roman legions in like manner ſtationed in Judea? and were they not ſtationed there for as long a time, if not longer, than they were ſtationed in Britain? And yet Judea is not, by any of theſe commentators, conſidered as one of theſe kingdoms. Britain, at the time it was under the Roman power, was not a place of much conſequence; it was retained more for the glory of having diſtant poſſeſſions than from any advantage derived

derived from it, except, perhaps, recruiting the Roman armies. Were there not other iſlands belonging to Rome, eſpecially in the Mediterranean, which were, *as parts of the Roman empire*, of much greater conſequence than Britain? Were not Cyprus, Rhodes, Sicily, *Sardinia, and Corſica*, for inſtance, under the Roman power? Now, how is it that *theſe*, or *ſome* of theſe, are not conſidered as ſome of theſe kingdoms? Is there any reaſon to be given why *we*, to the *excluſion* of theſe, are to be enumerated?" While commentators *confined themſelves* to the *Weſtern* diviſion of the Roman empire, *Judea*, Cyprus, &c. as parts of the *Eaſtern*, were *neceſſarily excluded* from their enumeration. But *Sicily* and *Sardinia* muſt ſurely have been admitted, if they had not confined themſelves in point of *time* as well as *ſpace*, in a manner for which, I confeſs, I cannot find any *authority* in the *prophetic writings*, or any juſtification in *hiſtory*; but which appears to have reſulted, not *neceſſarily* either, from the *confined ſyſtem* they adopted reſpecting the Papal Antichriſt; a ſyſtem impregnable in itſelf, but not ſufficiently extended to be completely ſatisfactory. "Mr. Witherby "reſts his chief hope upon the mercy of God towards us, which *has been peculiar and diſtinguiſhing*," as a confirmation of his opinion, and concludes with ardently wiſhing that "our thankfulneſs may be conſpicuous likewiſe!" But I ſhall add, from another writer, the following pathetic warning, and guarded encouragement to this nation. "The proſpect (of *general* wars, irreligion, and diſorder,) to us and to our children, is indeed truly awful. But, by the bleſſing of God, *it depends upon ourſelves*, whether, by a *timely attention* to the warning voice which "the judgements of God" ſo loudly direct to the inhabitants of the earth, we ſhake off the fetters of vice and diſſipation, and, *armed with the panoply of Heaven*, (Epheſ. vi. 13.) repel the darts of our adverſary; or, whether, after having withdrawn ourſelves from the dominion of the *firſt beaſt* (at the reformation), and after having been ſo long diſtinguiſhed by the protection of the Almighty, we yield to the inſidious arts of the *ſecond* (Infidelity), receive the mark of his image, and forfeit the only hope of ſafety—*our ſtedfaſt adherence to the religion of Chriſt*. We yet, bleſſed be God! have abundant cauſe to hope we may eſcape the torrent of deſtruction. *We* have not felt the general *panic* which has unnerved the nations of the Weſt; but our courage has riſen with our danger. *We* have but ſlightly drunk of that intoxicating cup which prepared thoſe nations for their fate, and already we ſeem to be recovering from its infatuating effects. Surely we muſt acknowledge theſe to be *ſignals of favour*, as well as *means of preſervation!* for, let us remember, it is *to the pure eſtabliſhment of the Goſpel* in theſe lands, that we owe both our wiſdom and our ſtrength. We have been "holpen with the promiſed help," (ſee Daniel ch. 11, and Int. Ch. vol. I.) while ſome of our Proteſtant brethren have fallen the victims of *deluſion*. They may have "fallen to try them and to make them white," and they may riſe again; while we, if we "neglect thoſe *means* of ſalvation" which God has vouchſafed to grant us, ſhall inevitably "heap to ourſelves wrath againſt the day of wrath." *We have every thing to hope from the word of God: we have nothing to fear but from ourſelves.* We *know* that "the gates of Hell ſhall not prevail againſt the church of Chriſt;" *but it depends upon ourſelves* whether we be thought worthy *to retain* ſo great a bleſſing. We *know* that "in every temptation God maketh a way to eſcape," and that "he that is for us, is greater than he that is againſt us." But *if we mean to preſerve our* nation, we muſt "trim the lights yet burning" in our *citadel*, and *patiently endure, or vigorouſly act, according to the varied duties of our ſituation.* I call upon *my country* to "conſider theſe things" with the attention due to their importance. I call upon *each* of my readers to reflect upon the ſolemn declaration of our Lord, "Whoſoever ſhall be aſhamed of me and my words in this adulterous and ſinful generation, of him alſo ſhall the ſon of man be aſhamed, when he cometh in his own glory and in the glory of the father, with the holy Angels." But "whoſoever ſhall confeſs me before men, him will I confeſs alſo before my Father which is in Heaven." And I fervently implore the *Omnipotent Ruler* of the univerſe, that we may be permitted to *keep* that *ineſtimable treaſure* which has been graciouſly committed to our charge—that we may *profit* by the

"*chaſtiſement*

"*chastisement* allotted to every son whom he receiveth"—and "*become wise unto the salvation*" *of our country*, and of our immortal souls!" Hist. Int. of Prophecy, vol. II. p. 368.

A real Friend to his Country.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOU inserted, vol. LXX. p. 1255, my little note, explanatory of the old English word "CENTIONER." The following passage will, probably, render the meaning of this obsolete term more apparent to your readers.

"CENTENARIUS Gothorum propriè et Germanorum est, qui comitum territoria per *centenas* sive *centurias* (Tacito *pagos*) dividebant, singulum singulæ præficientes, CENTENARIUM inde et CENTURIONEM apellatum, Francis CENTONEM." *Spelman's Gloss. p.* 151.

"So that it seems, Mr. Urban, these "*centioners*," to whom the instructions were sent, were nothing else than *domini hundredi*—Angl. *hundredors*—as it is expressed afterwards, p. 155. "Nostrum autem CENTENARIUM, quem hodiè *Dominum hundredi* vocant, è legibus aspice Edouardi Confess. cap. 32." W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT was the observation of an intelligent lawyer, forty years ago, that "the influx of money and the weight of taxes are irremediable causes of scarcity. The East and West fortune-makers have money at command for any price. A seller can clear but 8s. out of 20s. the rest going in taxes; which, if taken off, would cheat the public creditors. No sumptuary law will do, because the gratifications of luxury maintain the labourer and the artificer. As there are five sorts of butcher's meat, if calves are not allowed to be killed for a year, you take away one-fifth part of food, and raise the value of the rest; and, if you fix the price of provision to one common standard, as Julian did at Antioch, you make a famine, because the sellers cannot afford it so." See Libanius, Orat. IV. p. 152; Ammian. Marcellin. p. 233; Univ. Hist. XVI. p. 254.

Can any of your correspondents tell what borough in Wiltshire Mr. George Boddington sat for during three weeks, or three months, and was expelled, without a petition, by the ministry, whose measures he opposed, because he had not taken the Sacrament in the church within the last year? B. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Thornhaugh-street, Feb.* 12.

AS I wish to see your valuable Miscellany as correct as possible, permit me to point out a gross topographical error in your last, (p. 17) which places a Staffordshire parish in the county of Salop. I cannot suppose the author of that article really ignorant of the true situation of Forton, because he appears from the date of his letter to reside in its vicinity; but, had he not possessed that local advantage, still any proper Index Villaris, or good map of the county, would have been an indisputable guide. Yet, notwithstanding such substantial directors, we daily find errors of the grossest nature creep into the collections and writings of our ablest antiquaries; for instance, yesterday I had the honour and satisfaction of correcting the like absurdity, throughout the several excellent volumes of Le Neve's MS collections of monumental inscriptions from divers churches, in the Harleian MSS. Brit. Museum, particularly respecting that most beautiful of all Gothic country churches, Tonge, in Shropshire, which he has there uniformly placed in Staffordshire, though it is beyond all doubt in the former county, much, upon inspection, to my regret; and, were I in want of materials half so much as the power of compressing what I have long possessed for my laborious and expensive undertaking, it would be a high gratification to me to introduce, not only the divers beautiful monuments with their curious inscriptions, &c. therein, well preserved, for the antient families of Vernon, Stanley, &c. already noticed in my first volume (p. 396, 400, &c.) but likewise two very correct drawings of that unique pile of antient architecture, with another of the magnificent Gothic mansion adjacent, taken from the church-yard.

But to return to the more immediate subject of this critique, *viz.* "Forton church, near Newport, Shropshire," the error of which, I will most favourably conclude, rests with the expression, in not distinguishing between the adjacent market town of Newport, in Shropshire, and the more obscure village of Forton in Staffordshire. However, as I do not set myself up for one of those hyper-criticks, who, finding a single error to vent their spleen and poison upon, endeavour to blast all the

future

future hopes and proſpects of a laudable and modeſt amateur in topographical illuſtrations; pray inform Mr. Snape that I thank him for the above article, and ſhall peruſe with pleaſure the continuation you have there mentioned, and ſhall, likewiſe, in future be gratified by any of his ſimilar communications, either privately to myſelf, or through the channel of your moſt uſeful Miſcellany, which I could now much enrich with a more full account of the church and pariſh of Forton, both from Loxdale's curious MSS. and my own obſervations; but ſhall briefly notice, that though it is now only a retired village in the North-weſt borders of the county and hundred of Cuddleſton, yet, as its name imports, as well as ſeveral other adjoining places and beautiful features, was once of greater note, even in the time of the Romans; Forton and Warton near it undoubtedly ſignifying places of defence and battle, beſides the corroboration of thoſe antient military roads paſſing near them, as already deſcribed in the General Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 34, and, ſince that publication, more minutely inveſtigated in company with my ingenious friend Richard Whitworth, of Batchacre park, eſq. who has this month found ſeveral Roman ſpears and pieces of ſwords, celts, &c. of which ſee more in my next volume. His generoſity has been lately conſpicuous in the public prints, by his charitable donations to the poor, of veniſon, ſoup, bread and cheeſe, and money. Such a humane and liberal diſpoſition highly merits the reward which, I underſtand, is likely to happen from a new ray of Fortune ſhedding her golden influence over the horizon of that worthy veteran's latter days, to diſſipate thoſe clouds which ſucceeded his long and zealous parliamentary ſervices.

Forton was, at the Conqueſt, included in the manor of Mere or Mereton, which derives its name from the neighbouring large pool or lake that, according to Plot, p. 48, &c. covers 250 acres or more, and, according to ſtill later meaſurement, is 1848 yards in length by 672 yards in breadth (ſee Gen. Hiſt. of Staff. ut ſup. p. 90), and was denominated by the Romans *Aqua lata*, now Aqualate; on the Weſt banks of which, commanding a rich and pictureſque ſcene well wooded to the South, &c. ſtands the preſent ſeat of the lord of the manor, firſt erected by Sir Tho. Skrymſher, knt. whoſe monument is in part deſcribed by your above correſpondent (p. 17. col. 2.) who has omitted to blazon the arms of him and his wife Ann, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Bradwell and Keel, eſq. (ſee your laſt, pp. 28, 112, alſo Topog. vol. I. p. 64,) *viz.* Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a lion rampant Or, in a border vairy Arg. and Az. 2 and 3 Az. a chevron between 3 butterflies or bees, impaling, *Sneyd*, Argent, a ſcythe in pale, and fleur de lis, Sable."

Gerrard, their ſon and heir, had by his firſt wife, Catharine daughter of Sir Edward Sandys, one ſon, named Edwyn; who having no iſſue by either of his wives, the eſtate came to his two ſiſters. The elder was married, firſt to —— Acton, by whom ſhe had one daughter; and, after, to Sir Tim. Baldwyn, who in her right had the manor of Mere; after whoſe death it came to Charles Baldwyn, eſq.; and his ſon, Charles Baldwyn, eſq. enjoyed it at the time Mr. Loxdale wrote the very excellent accounts of this and many other pariſhes in the hundreds of Cuddleſton, Pirehill, and Totmanſlow, now in my poſſeſſion.

Aqualate hall, which was afterwards the much-improved ſeat of the Baldwyns (of which family is my learned and worthy friend Charles Baldwyn, eſq. of King's-ſtreet, Mancheſter,) was lately ſold, as Mr. Snape there obſerves (p. 127), to the preſent owner, Sir Tho. Fletcher, bart. of Newcaſtle-under-Line, who, I truſt, will ere long follow the very general, and I may without vanity ſay the unparalleled, example of the numerous contributors of plates, in adding this very pictureſque ſubject, of which I have a large and faithful drawing comprehending both the houſe and water, to farther enrich my ſecond volume. I could not only have much enlarged upon the antient hiſtory and owners of this manor and Forton church, but alſo Norbury manor, &c. in the ſame pariſh, but ſhall reſerve myſelf for the latter part of the above volume; only now adding the following ſhort obſervations upon, and anſwers to, the queries in your correſpondent's laſt letter, p. 127, who ſeems to poſſeſs a ſpirit of enquiry about, and a talent for, compoſing monumental inſcriptions, &c. beyond the common candidates for fame in your pages. I wiſh, therefore, he would employ ſome of his obituary reveries, in giving us a ſuitable

memorial

memorial for one of the antient lords of this manor, &c. *viz.* Thomas Botetourt (by marriage with Joan, ſiſter and co-heir of John Somery, 16 E. II.) This gentleman was a great benefactor to the pariſh church of Forton; for, the roof being then old and ruinous, or (if tradition may be depended on) beat down by the fall of a very lofty ſpire, he covered it anew; placing between the rafters or blades ſeveral very large pieces of timber, cut in the form of his arms, "a ſaltire engrailed," which was of no uſe to the building, but purely ornamental, and have ſerved to preſerve the memory of a generous action; and it was a pity, methinks, (ſays Loxdale) they were ſpoiled at a ſecond reparation of the ſame church by the *pariſh*, about 1738. There were alſo, in one of the chancel windows, the arms of both the families, Demi-Botetourt and Somery, *per pale*; which, being very ſmall, eſcaped the zeal of two Oliverian officers, who, on a Sunday evening after ſervice, came (as they termed it) to reform the church, by deſtroying all the coats of arms and images of ſaints, of which the windows were then full; (from the relation of Sir Timothy Baldwyn's lady, who was preſent and ſaw it.) Dr. Plot, in his Natural Hiſtory, &c. of the county, p. 395, ſays, that Aqualate, being a Roman name, ſhews that their armies lay ſome time thereabout, which is much confirmed from certain hills on the N. N. E. banks called Anc-hills, from ſome Roman captain, named Ancus, that lay upon them.

With reſpect to Mr. Snape's next query about the Guild of Monk's farm; it was a ſmall eſtate formerly given to the abbot of the Benedictine monaſtery at Shrewſbury, who had his occaſional reſidence there, as appears by the following words in the Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 583: *Ricardus Dapifer Ceſtriæ* dedit abbate Benedictinorum de Salop. *habitationem hermeticam in Sylvâ de Suttonâ.*

In which place of *Sutton*, or Southtown, in this pariſh, though in the county of Salop, Mr. Loxdale ſays, there is a freehold eſtate, which Robert de Broughton granted to William de Scavington in frank marriage with Ellen his daughter. Hugh de Scavington gave it with Ellen his daughter to Ralph de Layton, 1314. John Symonds and Ann his wife were poſſeſſed of it in 1406, and in 1442 paſſed it to their ſon John Symonds.

In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth it was purchaſed by John Bettenſon, whoſe daughter and heir, Margaret, carried it in marriage to Zachary, youngeſt ſon of Roger Benbow, rector of Bolas, in which family it continued to —— Benbow of Sutton, with the deeds from whence the above information was taken about 1740. The Bettenſons were an antient and numerous family in this pariſh; for, beſides the above freehold, there were four more, each of them poſſeſſed of a copyhold eſtate 1611. Richard B. a younger ſon of one, then removed into Eſſex; and from him deſcended Sir Edw. B. of Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, bart, who dying ſ. p. 1723, was ſucceeded by a near relation of his name, Edw. Bettenſon, eſq. Having thus far epitomiſed the hiſtory of the pariſh, and ſeveral families, &c. I ſhall, in return, be obliged to Mr. Snape or any other of your correſpondents for farther information, and conclude this unintended long letter with the following brief anſwer to his other query about Norbury, *i. e.* North-bury, which ſignifies a caſtle, &c. ſituated North of ſome other place, probably Forton. Omitting, at preſent, any diſcuſſion about its erroneous appellation, or elſe omiſſion in Domeſday book, I ſhall only ſtate from Erdeſwick, &c. that this *goodly manor* formerly belonged to Hugh de Kilpeck the king's champion at the coronation; and that Joan, his daughter, t. H. III. brought it to Sir Philip Marmion, who died 1291, leaving ſeveral daughters his heirs, of which Maud, the third, married to Ralph Butler, who made this his ſeat, and built the manor-houſe or caſtle, at the head of the Wild moors (ſo called in an old deed there), moating it round. Theſe Wildmoors were a royal waſte, that began at the high grounds about Knightly, Gnoſall, &c. in Staffordſhire, running down by Newport to the rivers Terne and Severn, in Shropſhire; of which there is a full account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions by the ingenious and learned Mr. Plaxton, whoſe other MSS. &c. I have before mentioned in my preface to vol. I. of Staffordſhire.

Norbury afterwards paſſed through the ſame hands as Mere, till John Skrymſher ſettled it on his ſecond ſon, James, from whom it deſcended to the

the late Sir Charles Skrymsher, knt. whose eldest daughter married to Thomas Boothby, of Tooley, in Leicestershire, esq.; whose son, Thomas B. Skrymsher, esq. was Lord of Norbury and the adjoining manor of High Offley, in Loxdale's time. The former has since passed, by sale, into the opulent family of the Ansons of Shugborough. That of Offley is now the property of my friend the Rev. Josiah Hinckes. In Plot's Natural History is a curious plate of the above antient moated mansion, with the famous *Pewit* (or Shebben) pool, in the manor of High Offley; and a long account of those sagacious birds which afterwards deserted it for the neighbouring large pools at Batchacre, where Mr. Whitworth for many years kept a regular and most entertaining journal of all their singular proceedings, and till their gradual departure a few years since, and settlement at the neighbouring pool on Woods-eaves common, as will appear at length in my second volume, with a full history and pedigree of the Skrymshers, &c.

Yours, &c. S. Shaw.

P. S. *March* 20. It was my original design to have added a few remarks upon R. G's. doubts respecting Cowdry Priory (p. 25); but, having already taken up more of your time as well as my own, than is perhaps convenient to our more laborious avocations, I shall defer that till another opportunity; when I think I can very satisfactorily prove, both on the authority of the new edition of Camden, the Topographer, and my own inspections of Cowdry, that it was once the site of the priory alluded to on the seal engraved opposite the above page.

As I very frequently enliven these drier studies with the delights of music, vocal and instrumental, I was highly gratified by the excellent defence of Miss Seward (p. 113, &c.) against the attack upon our pulpit oratory and musical compositions; and, having lately discovered an uncommon genius in the composition of music after the antient manner, &c. whose talents have long been lost for want of proper patronage, though well known as an antiquary, I shall ere long, perhaps, trouble you with a few lines on that subject; also respecting a young genius, *mon petit protégée*, accidentally picked up in Staffordshire; who, notwithstanding he has had till lately no advantage of culture beyond his native soil, last night had the honour of highly gratifying, by an extensive compass of voice and sweetness of tone rarely met with, a numerous and brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen at the annual concert given by the society of Harmonists, of which I have several years had the pleasure of being a member*. And I have now the farther satisfaction to think, with the friendly assistance he occasionally receives from Mr. Stevens, (who, I am happy to add, was elected last Tuesday to the Gresham professorship) and also under the finishing hand of the celebrated Master Elliot (whose own voice seems now gradually sinking, and happy will it be, both for himself and publick, if it so settles, into a fine counter-tenor), that I have been the means of rescuing from obscurity an unpolished diamond, which will soon probably shine amongst the brightest gems of the present musical cluster. S. S.

Mr. Urban, *March* 14.

In the Monthly Review for February we are told, that Mr. Belsham, in his History of Great Britain from the Revolution, has "an ingenious essay on the character of the first Earl of Shaftsbury, in which he endeavours, with some success, to rescue this nobleman from the obloquy which has been thrown on him in the representations of Bp. Burnet, and afterwards of Mr. Hume, who in this instance relied on the authority of the bishop, though on most other occasions he deemed it undeserving of his confidence. Some of the particulars of this dissertation, which are of a curious nature, are extracted from original materials not yet made public, but which will probably appear at no distant interval."

Is this the Life which, it appears by the account of this earl in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, was put into the hands of Dr. Kippis to compile, and left in progress at his death? D. H.

Anecdotes of John Wilford, *Printer*, at the Three Fleurs-de-lis, Old Bailey, Editor of "Memorials of worthy Persons, 1741," folio; and Samuel Keble, *Bookseller*, at the Turk's Head, Fleet-str. 1705, will be acceptable to A Correspondent.

* See an account of our late worthy and most able assistant Mr. Carter, vol. LXX. p. 1210.

PROCEED-

H. OF LORDS.

December 2.

The Duke of *Bedford* ſuggeſted, that, as from the reſearches already made it was probable there would not be a ſufficient quantity of wheat to furniſh the people with their ordinary food, without recourſe to other grain, as recommended by the Committees of both Houſes, the moſt effectual way to reconcile œconomy to the people would be for the higher orders to ſet the example, and that ſome regulations ſhould be made in the aſſeſſment of the poor-rates, in order to leſſen their burthen upon the poorer claſs of houſekeepers, by making it fall upon thoſe of more opulent circumſtances; and for theſe purpoſes moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee to take into conſideration that part of the report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons relating to the manner of affording parochial aſſiſtance.

The Earl of *Warwick* maintained his former opinion of the harveſt having been ſufficiently abundant, but would not oppoſe the preſent motion.

Lord *Grenville* ſuggeſted the propriety of ſuſpending the preſent motion, until a bill on the ſubject, which was expected, ſhould paſs the other Houſe.

The Duke of *Bedford* ſaid, that, after what had fallen from Lord Grenville, he could have no heſitation in withdrawing his motion.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 4.

Mr. *Ryder* brought in a bill for making more effectual Proviſion for the poor, by authoriſing magiſtrates to adminiſter parochial relief, partly in money, and partly in proper ſubſtitutes for grain; which after ſome obſervations by Meſſrs. *Jolliffe*, *Shaw Lefevre*, and *Pitt*, was ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Houſe then went into a committee on the Bill to encourage the importation of corn; when Mr. Ryder moved the following reſolutions, which were ſeverally agreed to.

"That there be granted on every quarter of peas, imported into this country before the firſt of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the average price, publiſhed in the London Gazette, on the third week after importation, ſhould fall ſhort of 75s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of beans, imported within the above term, a bounty equal to the difference between the average price and 50s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of oats, a bounty equal to the deficiency between the average price and 40s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of barley, a bounty equal to the deficiency between the average price and 50s. per quarter."

Mr. *Jones* ſubmitted his ſentiments on the conduct of Adminiſtration. It was apparent from the ſentiments from the Throne on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, that they were determined to proſecute the war in ſpite of every remonſtrance.—Mr. Jones then entered into a minute recital of the calamities of war, its deſtructive influence from the accumulation of taxes, the avidity of jobbers of every deſcription, and the inevitable ruin of the honeſt and induſtrious tradeſman. He deſcribed the utmoſt exertions of the labouring poor as unable to cope with the high price of proviſions, and ſaid that the labourer was ſtarved into the ranks of the ſoldier. The Income Tax, he ſaid, had broken the backs and necks of Engliſhmen, and was in itſelf an Inquiſition. He then touched upon the failure of the late negociation, for which the nation would ſoon call on miniſters with one accord; and examined a number of treaties, to ſhow that a negociation for a ſeparate peace was the intereſt of the empire. He then moved "An addreſs, earneſtly imploring his Majeſty that he would take into his Royal conſideration the ſufferings of his people; that he would liſten to no councils of his preſent miniſters, who by their profuſion and extravagance have brought the country to the brink of ruin, and by their incapacity have ſhown themſelves unequal to the conduct of the war, and inefficient for negociation."

Mr. *Nicholls* ſupported the motion, neceſſary to the end of procuring peace.

Mr. *Robſon* ſaid, when ſuch a queſtion as the preſent was before the Houſe, it was more than human nature could bear to *hear* nothing but *ſilence* from the Treaſury bench. *(A loud laugh.)* He then adverted to Egypt and to Ruſſia, condemning the conduct of miniſters reſpecting both theſe countries, and contending that this country had been really at war with Ruſſia ever ſince the expedition to Holland. He lamented the abſence of a Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Fox), who abſented himſelf from the Houſe on account of his abilities. *(A loud laugh.)* He ſaid Gentlemen might laugh; but he thought it was not a ſubject of mirth, when talents were ſo much wanted in that Houſe. *(Another laugh).*—He then adverted to a variety of topics which had before been amply diſcuſſed, and concluded by warmly ſupporting the motion of his Hon. Friend.

The Houſe then divided—for the motion, 13;—againſt it, 66.

H. OF LORDS.

December 5.

After ſome obſervations, the Earl of *Warwick* moved, "That it is the opinion of this

this Houſe, that from the 10th of December, 1800, to June 10, 1801, the juſtices of every county in England ſhall have a diſcretionary power, according to the beſt evidence they can procure, to regulate the price of corn, and alſo to regulate the price of agricultural labour;" which being objected to by Lord *Grenville*, was negatived.

The Earl of *Suffolk* recommended what he had done before, that the cavalry now in England be employed in bringing fiſh from the different parts of the kingdom to the metropolis.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Nicholls*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, moved for a Committee to enquire into the ſtate of the gold coinage; which was oppoſed by Lord *Hawkeſbury*; and, after ſome obſervations by Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Yorke*, Mr. *Thornton*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, was negatived: for the motion 16, againſt it 32.

H. OF LORDS.
December 8.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, &c.; the Penſion Duty Bill; the Sugar Exciſe Bill; and the Hop Importation Duty Bill.

On the ſame day the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of ſupply, voted the ſum of three millions, to be raiſed by Exchequer Bills; as likewiſe the further ſum of 151,643l. 16s. 8d. towards making good the like ſum already paid on Exchequer Bills for the ſervice of the year 1799.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 9.

Mr. *Wilberforce* preſented a petition from the borough of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, ſtating that the inhabitants were in a deplorable ſituation from the high price of proviſions; which was referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Ryder* moved the order of the day, for a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the bill for bettering the condition of the poor.

He propoſed two clauſes: the firſt, that pariſh officers ſhould have the option to employ part of the money raiſed for the ſupport of the poor in purchaſing articles of food, and retailing them at low prices; and the ſecond, that a ſum of money ſhould be raiſed by pariſh rates, and employed in purchaſing proviſions to be retailed out at a low price, in the following proportion; viz. any perſon who receives 6s. per week from the pariſh ſhould, if the overſeers and veſtry think fit, receive only 4s. in money, and the other 2s. in proviſions.

Mr. *Weſtern* oppoſed the bill, as taking away the diſcretional uſe of their money that the poor were entitled to.

Mr. *Pitt* could not agree with Mr. Weſtern: as the money was to be raiſed from the country, the public benevolence ought to be applied in the manner moſt likely to procure relief.

Mr. *Sheridan* was afraid the bill would offend the feelings of the poor, who had conceived it to be their right to receive money, which this bill would deprive them of.

Mr. *Tierney* recommended that the ſecond part of the plan ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. *Ryder* thought that, while the evil was increaſing, every day that a remedy was poſtponed might be productive of harm.

The clauſes were then agreed to in the Committee; the report received, and ordered to be taken into conſideration.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 10.

In a Committee of ways and means, Mr. *Long* moved, that the ſum of 3,500,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, to be raiſed by way of loan on Exchequer bills; which was agreed to; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Parliament Houſes accommodation bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 11.

The Houſe in a Committee reſolved, that Swediſh herrings ſhould be imported duty-free; and agreed to grant a certain quantity of ſalt, duty-free, for the curing of herrings; to protect from being preſſed the perſons employed in the fiſhery; and to grant a bounty on pilchards.

The *Attorney General* moved for the prolongation of the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Act; after ſome debate between Meſſrs. *Martin*, *Sheridan*, *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Baker*, Sir *F. B. Jones*, and Mr. *N. Vanſittart*, the numbers were—for it, 51; againſt it 13.

December 12.

The bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act was read the firſt, and, after an animated debate, a ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 12.

Mr. *Nicholls* made his motion reſpecting the interference of Peers in the election of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons, which he ſtated to be a high crime and miſdemeanor. He entered into a comprehenſive view of the fundamental principles of the Conſtitution, from which he paſſed to an hiſtorical retroſpect of the origin of Parliaments; and contended, that the Houſe of Commons was originally inſtituted by the Monarch, as a means of ſecurity againſt the overbearing power of his great Barons. After a variety of obſervations of this nature,

ture, he concluded by moving, "That it be declared a high crime and miſdemeanor for any Peer, or Lord Lieutenant of any county, to interfere in the Election of any perſon to the Commons Houſe of Parliament." He ſaid, that he meant to follow up this declaration, if adopted, with a motion for a Committee, to deviſe the moſt effectual means of preventing ſuch interference in future—The queſtion being put,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the orders of the day.

The Houſe, in a Committee, reſolved to grant to his Majeſty a ſum not exceeding 50,000l. for the purpoſe of forming depots of Herrings, at Hull, Liverpool, Briſtol, &c.

H. OF LORDS.

December 15.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the herring importation bill, the Corn importation bill, to two road bills, and one naturalization bill.

December 16.

The bill for prohibiting bread to be ſold until it has been baked 24 hours, under ſevere penalties, was read the firſt and ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 18.

On the motion of Mr. *Ryder*, the Fourth Report of the Committee on the Dearneſs of Proviſions was taken in conſideration, (ſee vol. LXX. p. 1276); and a bill was ordered in thereupon.

H. OF LORDS.

December 19.

The Earl of *Darnley* moved, "That it be an inſtruction to the Lords Committees, to take into their immediate conſideration the neceſſity of preventing oats from being given as food to horſes kept for pleaſure; and of limiting the uſe of bread in families, where one or more male ſervants were kept, to one quartern loaf per week for each perſon; and to report to the Houſe their opinion thereon, as well as the beſt means of carrying the ſame into effect by law"; which after a debate was negatived; 15 againſt 5.

The bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act was read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, a conſiderable oppoſition was given to a motion made by Mr. *Ryder*, founded on the Fifth Report of the Proviſion Committee, for advancing money from the civil liſt, to relieve poor pariſhes, which money is to be repaid by a rate on the pariſhes relieved and the diſtricts adjacent thereto. The reſolution however, was carried in a Committee.

H. OF LORDS.

December 20.

The motion for the third reading of the poor relief bill was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Duke of *Bedford*, upon this principle, amongſt others, that, inaſmuch as it diminiſhed the price of wheat, it would add to that of its propoſed ſubſtitutes. *Earl Camden* replied to the arguments of his Grace; after which the Houſe divided, for the third reading 13, againſt it 2.

December 22.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the poor relief bill, the Edinburgh poor bill, and to the bill for appointing Commiſſioners to purchaſe houſes, &c. for the accommodation of Parliament.

In the Commons the ſame day, the quarantine bill, the coarſe bread bill, the ſtale loaf bill, the Britiſh population bill, the coaſt fiſhery bill, the Weſt Indies expenditure bill, and the expiring laws bill, were ſeverally read the third time and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

December 23.

In a Committee on the Alien Bill, Lord *Holland* oppoſed the bill, conceiving the power veſted by it in the Secretary of State to be too great, and that it might be made an engine for political purpoſes; and conſidering it as a great hardſhip upon aliens, ſome of whom, upon being ſent out of the kingdom, muſt neceſſarily be ſent to death, to impriſonment, and to experience the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery.

Lord *Grenville* contended, there could not be the leaſt doubt of the neceſſity of the bill; and that the evil effects which muſt reſult from an influx of foreigners into the country, hoſtile to its Conſtitution and Government, had hitherto only been prevented by its operation.

Lord *Holland* made his promiſed motion on the ſubject of the Egyptian Papers. It was not, he profeſſed, his wiſh, in this late period of the Seſſion, to call upon their Lordſhips to come to any reſolution, or to ſtate any deciſive opinion on the violation of that convention by which the French army had agreed to evacuate the poſſeſſion of Egypt. The ſubject of this violation was, however, a matter of ſuch vaſt importance, the violation had been productive of ſuch diſaſtrous conſequence to our allies, and might eventually be attended with ſuch fatal effects to our Eaſtern poſſeſſions and power, that, even in this ſtage of the ſeſſion, he conceived it to be his duty to move for the production of certain papers, which might ſerve as the ground of a future enquiry into the circumſtances which gave riſe to an event ſo much to be deplored. His Lordſhip contended, that ſuch an enquiry was due to the reputation of that gallant officer by whom the treaty of El-Ariſch was ſanctioned; due to the honour of the Britiſh name; due to the intereſts of our Ally, moſt materially intereſted in the tranſ-

tranſaction; and due to our country, on whoſe good faith the violation of the treaty tended to caſt a ſtain His Lordſhip concluded by moving for ſeveral papers.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, that Sir Sidney Smith merely acted as mediator between the Sublime Porte and the French General (who had been ſince aſſaſſinated), with a view to facilitate the negociation, in which Sir Sidney Smith had effectually ſucceeded. It was to the French themſelves in attacking the Turks, and to their refuſal afterwards to evacuate, after a freſh offer for that purpoſe, made by Baudot, Kleber's aid-du-camp, that the charge of bad faith applied.—Equally untrue was it, that his Majeſty's Miniſters were, through their violation of the Convention of El-Ariſch, the cauſe of the non-evacuation, and that to that circumſtance was to be aſcribed the failure of the late negociation for peace. The late negociation proved, that it was to the enemy, and not to Miniſters, that the want of peace was to be aſcribed, as Miniſters had made every proper ſacrifice for ſucceſs. The French, it was clear, did not expect that we ſhould have acceded to their propoſal of a naval armiſtice; and therefore were put to the finding out ſome other propoſition, which they could convince themſelves was ſo objectionable that his Majeſty's Miniſters could not accede to, or, if they were weak and fooliſh enough to do ſo, that they would not dare afterwards to face the Parliament, or bear the reproaches of their country. Hence the condition, which they inſiſted on, the being allowed to victual Malta, and reinforce their army in Egypt. His Lordſhip juſtified Lord Keith's letter, part of which Lord Holland had read.

Lord *Clifton* (Earl *Darnley*) ſupported the motion.

Lord *Hobart* deſired noble Lords to call to their recollection, what was the ſituation of the French armies at the time that the evacuation of Egypt was in agitation—they had recently been greatly ſucceſsful in Italy, and what would Miniſters not have deſerved to have ſaid of them, if, at ſuch a moment, they had permitted an army, of from 15 to 20,000 ſeaſoned troops, flushed with their victories in Egypt, to have landed in France, or Italy, ready to reinforce and co-operate with the armies already in the field in either of thoſe countries?

Lord *Holland* roſe to reply; when the *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, if the Houſe meant that each Noble Lord ſhould ſpeak as often as he thought proper, they had better make a reſolution to that effect; at preſent it was contrary to all order.

Lord *Holland* confeſſed it was contrary to order; but he pleaded the uſual indulgence given to every noble Lord who made a motion.

Earl *Spencer* ſupported the conduct of Miniſters in reſpect to the order ſent out to Lord Keith.

Lord *Clifton* ſaid a few words in reply; and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided—contents 2—non contents 12.

When the queſtion was put for going into a Committee on the land and ſea force ſeduction bill; Lord *Holland* reprobated the bill, as vague, indefinite, and inexpedient.

Lord *Grenville*, admitting this general poſition of Lord *Holland*, ſaid, he ſupported the preſent bill as a bill grounded upon ſtrong neceſſity.

The queſtion was carried for going into the Committee; and the bill having been gone through, Lord *Walſingham* (the chairman) reported it without amendment.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 28.

Mr. *Long* brought up the report of the Committee of ſupply for allowing a bounty on the importation of foreign flour.

Mr *Nicholls* begged to call the attention of the Houſe to the enormous ſum which would be thrown away on bounties, in the event of a peace between this country and France

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply obſerved, that the event of a peace between Great Britain and France was very precarious. It became the Legiſlature to provide for actual neceſſities, towards the relief of which importation was eſſentially neceſſary. Should it, however, ſo happen, that a peace took place between this country and France, a ſtipulation might eaſily be introduced into the treaty, abrogating the unneceſſary bounty.

Mr. *Nicholls* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſeverally explained; after which, another reſolution was read, and agreed to, for granting a bounty equal to the current market, of 20s. on every barrel of ſuperfine flour, weighing 126lbs. imported from America, within the 1ſt of January and the 15th of March, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

December 31.

His Majeſty came this day in the uſual ſtate, and prorogued the laſt Seſſion of the Britiſh Parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

In the Houſe of Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Nicholls* made his promiſed motion, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching his Majeſty to take the earlieſt opportunity for entering on a negociation for peace. The Houſe divided, for the motion, 1; againſt it, 42.

Mr. *Windham* preſented an account of the men raiſed, wounded, and killed, during the preſent war.

The Seſſion was then cloſed by the Royal Speech: See LXX. 1277.

73. *An Enquiry into the Neceſſity, Juſtice, and Policy, of a Commutation of Tithes. By* Morgan Cove, *LL.B. Prebendary of* Hereford, *and Rector of* Eaton Biſhop, Herefordſhire.

THE abſurdity, injuſtice, and cruelty, of the meaſure is here expoſed, in a fair and complete manner, by the calculations of this able inveſtigator. This enquiry may be conſidered as a kind of ſupplement to "An Eſſay on the Revenues of the Church of England." If any variation of ſtatements ſhould be remarked in the two publications, the author requeſts that his ſecond thoughts may be regarded as the reſult of more extenſive reſearch and minute inveſtigation.

"The *neceſſity* of a commutation of tithes is founded principally on the influence which the payment of tithes in kind is alledged to have on our agricultural ſyſtem; *i. e.* the payment of tithes operates as a check, if not as an abſolute impediment, to all agricultural ſpeculative improvement and exertions; ſo that, on account of its exiſtence, our waſte lands have remained unimproved, and our corn tillage has ſo greatly diminiſhed, that we have not only loſt our former valuable and lucrative corn export trade, but have been compelled to import corn, at an immenſe expence, to ſatisfy our home conſumption." (p. 10.)

"In the "Report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the Waſte, Unincloſed, and Unproductive Lands of the Kingdom, 1795," theſe lands are ſtated at 8,000,000 of acres in England, and 14,000,000 of acres in Scotland; and that the whole may be divided, according to the various qualities of ſoil and ſurface, in the following manner:

	Acres.
1. Land incapable of all improvement . . .	1,000,000
2. Land fit to be planted .	3,000,000
3. Land fit for inland paſture	14,000,000
4. Land fit for tillage . .	3,000,000
5. Land fit for meadow and water-meadow	1,000,000
	22,000,000

And hence, in the proportion of 8 to 14, the quantity of each ſpecies in England will ſtand thus.

	Acres.
1. Land incapable of all improvement . . .	363,636
2. Land fit to be planted .	1,090,909
3. Land fit for inland paſture	5,090,909
4. Land fit for tillage . .	1,090,909
5. Land fit for meadow and water-meadow	363,636
	7,999,999

"In the increaſing ſtate of our population and conſumption the improvement of our waſte lands is generally eſteemed an object of great conſequence. But when it appears that about 1,000,000 of acres only of theſe lands are capable of being added to our preſent tillage-lands, that object loſes much of its magnitude and importance, and ſurely cannot be pleaded in juſtification of the neceſſity of a *general commutation of tithes*, becauſe the tithes of that comparatively ſmall quantity of land may be eaſily arranged under the requiſite ſpecific bills of incloſure. It is fair to infer that, as the payment of tithes in kind did not operate againſt the improvement of 30,000,000 of acres of waſte, &c. lands within the laſt century (a proportion ſuperior to the quantity of waſte, &c. land improved in any other ſimilar period), the operation of the payment of tithes in kind will not impede the *future* improvement of any other waſte, &c. land." (pp. 12, 13.)

From comparative ſtatements, too long for us to copy, it ſeems that, in little more than 30 years (1765—1797), our wheat, rye, and peaſe tillage had decreaſed 192,000 acres; oat and bean tillage 93,000 acres; barley tillage 66,000; in all, 351,000. But the juſtneſs of this ſtatement our author queſtions, and ſhews that the increaſe of the importation of wheat and barley ariſes from increaſed population and conſumption of bread and beer, and that of oats from the prevailing and daily increaſing though impolitic uſe of an enormous multitude of horſes. Yet this aſtoniſhing increaſe materially proves that a very large portion of the lands formerly appropriated to the culture of oats muſt have been ſo progreſſively improved as to be now capable of being converted to the produce of more valuable ſorts of grain; or otherwiſe our importation of corn for human food muſt have been ſtill more largely increaſed. (pp. 16, 17.)

"To theſe cauſes for the loſs of our corn export, and for the ſubſequent riſe and growth of our corn import trade, may be added the cuſtom, adopted of late years by the lower claſs of people, of eating wheaten bread only inſtead of mixed bread, as formerly; the immenſe conſumption of grain in our breweries, diſtilleries, and ſtarch-manufactories; the increaſed luxury of the times; the great attention paid, of late

late years, to the improvement of farm-ſtock; the demand for hogs, ſheep, and oxen, and the practice of *fatting them* with *corn*, to ſupply the demand for the market; the conſtant demand for milk and butter; and the enlarged cultivation of vegetables and artificial graſſes, as the reſpective food of men and animals. The loſs of our corn export, and neceſſity of having recourſe to a corn import trade, to ſupply our home conſumption, are ſo little applicable as a criterion to judge of a decreaſed tillage, or as a foundation for aſcribing the ſuppoſed decreaſe to the operation of the payment of tithes in kind, that, upon cloſer enquiry, they lead to the oppoſite concluſion. For, allowing an increaſe of our population, to the amount of 1,000,000 of ſouls, within the 30 years preceding 1797, it is clear, from the foregoing eſtimated allowance of one quarter of bread corn to each individual, we ſhould have been compelled to have imported corn to the annual amount of 1,200,000 quarters inſtead of 600,000, if our tillage of corn had not increaſed with our population." (p. 17.)

Tithes are not *generally* collected in kind, or compounded for. They are almoſt univerſally let for longer or ſhorter terms of years; and, were the contrary true, they would not be found to be collected in more than one-tenth of the kingdom, if ſo much; nor does the *voice of the Nation*, as is pretended, call for their abolition. Mr. C. ſuſpects the Board of Agriculture is miſled by artful ſurveyors, who, in the reviſed and improved edition of their Surveys, have been compelled to inſert a chapter of obſervations on tithes, which yet are more or leſs favourable in different reports*. The commutation of tithes is a favourite project with ſeveral individuals of the board, and has therefore been more or leſs diſcuſſed in theſe reports. The great part of the clergy are repreſented as inclined and even well-wiſhers to it, and that ſuch a meaſure would not be oppoſed by the *whole* bench of biſhops. We cannot conceive any ſincere well-wiſher to the cauſe of Religion, even independent of the Eſtabliſhment, can favour a meaſure which muſt ultimately tend to impoveriſh its miniſters.

The lately-meditated plan for the ſale of the impropriators' tithes, and for the exchange of the clergy's tithes to an income in money, was particularly well developed in the *Annals of Agriculture*, though whether it were enlarged, or in any other publication, is unknown to the preſent enquirer. But it muſt not paſs unnoticed, that the plan was firſt given to the publick, in ſome definite form, in that work, which, though not confeſſedly under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture, is under the editorial direction of the Board's chief ſecretary, and who, from his appointment to that office, ſeems to have conſtantly acted as the organ of the Board of Agriculture, through the medium of that publication. It is to be found in vol. XXXII. accompanied by twelve queries for the communications of the author's correſpondents on the ſubject; which communications alſo are to be found in ſubſequent parts of the ſame and following volume. Now, whether the plan was firſt given to the publick either with or without the permiſſion or command of the Board of Agriculture, it doubtleſs was extremely improper and indecorous to beat up, as it were, for volunteer opinions and ſuffrages upon it before the plan had been regularly ſubmitted to Parliament. There did not exiſt any neceſſity for ſuch a precipitate mode of proceeding. The diſcuſſion of a queſtion of ſuch infinite preſent and future importance could not have been hurried over, or ſo ſoon diſpatched, or any final ſettlement of it have taken place, without having afforded ſufficient time for collecting information and opinions concerning it, if ſuch had been deemed neceſſary; and even then it would not have been leſs improper and indecorous, as being inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and dignity of Parliament, to have had theſe opinions ſolicited through the medium of a periodical publication. The anſwers of the editor's correſpondents are very vague if not contradictory, and tend more to confuſe than elucidate the plan. In one (N° XIII.) is a paſſage too deſerving of reproof to paſs without cenſure. It is ſaid, that "Satan himſelf could not have deviſed a greater ſource of

* The new Surveys of Middleſex and Lincolnſhire are particularly cenſured in this reſpect; while that of Somerſet is more favourable. (p. 31—34.) How ſuperficial Mr. Y. is, and how unreaſonably ſevere on the clergy, may be judged from what is ſaid of his egregious blunder on a ſingular tenure in this county, obviated in our vol. LXX. p. 766; and ſee vol. LXIX. p. 322. EDIT.

of miſchief in the Chriſtian world than the payment of tithes;"—which yet are the expreſs appointment of God under the Jewiſh law. Again, without meaning to enquire minutely into more traits of its dubious and unwary conduct, it will likewiſe well become the Board of Agriculture to conſider whether it has not unguardedly given occaſion to ſuſpect that *very material alterations, in reſpect to divers other ſpecies of landed property, are in the eventual contemplation of the Board.* (p. 36—38.)

Mr. C. propoſes (p. 41) an act of parliament to enable all titheholders to leaſe their tithes for any term commenſurate with the leaſe of an eſtate, not exceeding 21 years certain, at a fixed annual rent, payable quarterly, clear of every preſent and future outgoing or expence, parliamentary or parochial; the leaſe, during its continuance, to be the property of the occupier of the farm or tenement for the time being to which it relates; the rent, in order to prevent any improper or injurious conduct in reſpect to the patron and future incumbents, to be ſettled with the joint conſent of the patron, ordinary, and incumbent, of each living; and, in caſe of difference in opinion concerning the amount, &c. of it, the quantum, &c. to be determined by two diſintereſted perſons, one nominated by the patron, ordinary, and incumbent, and the other by the land-occupier, with the conſent of the land-owner; diſtraint to be allowed to the titheholder in default of payment, and a priority of claim, as far as ſhall extend to one year's rent, whenever diſtraint ſhall be made by any other perſon. In impropriate pariſhes impropriators and their repreſentatives to be under the ſame or ſimilar regulations, and to enjoy the ſame methods of recovery as the parochial clergy; and all difference between them and the land-owners to be ſettled by two diſintereſted perſons, one to be choſen by the impropriator or his repreſentative, and the other by the land-occupier and land-owner. The ſaid act to extend to enable the parochial clergy to grant leaſes, for 21 years certainty, of all thoſe parts of their glebes and augmentation lands which, by reaſon of diſtance or other cauſes, are incapable of being occupied by the reſident incumbents of the livings to which they belong, the patron and ordinary conſenting; and ſimilar proviſions to be made for the payment of the rent as before-mentioned in reſpect to tithes, or any other which might be thought more proper. Mr. C. is, however, of opinion, that the neceſſaries of life would not find any material reduction in price until the more real and more alarming evils conſequent on the ſhameful monopoly and conſolidation of farms, and the converſion of arable into graſs lands, ſo intimately connected therewith, ſhall have been repreſſed. The meaſure of incloſing and improving our corn fields and waſte lands ſhould be proceeded on with prudent caution and deliberation; and it ſhould be a principal endeavour to prevent them from being formed into farms of too great magnitude, and converted into graſs lands, by having it expreſſly provided that a certain proportion of them ſhould at all times be continued in the tillage of corn, with covenants in leaſes to compel tenants to have always a certain proportion of land, according to the nature and ſize of the farm, in the tillage of corn, and to bring the produce to market, inſtead of ſelling it at home, or by the abominable cuſtom of ſample.

Our author proceeds next to diſcuſs the *juſtice* of the abolition or commutation of tithes. It is notorious that the incomes of four-fifths of the parochial clergy, in their preſent improved ſtate, are generally inſufficient for their proper ſupport and appearance in ſociety; and the preſent poſſeſſors of the lay impropriations muſt have paid a valuable conſideration for them, as few inſtances can be cited, throughout the kingdom, of an impropriation being now continued in the family who became poſſeſſed of it at the Reformation. If the incomes of the clergy are to be fixed ſo as never to exceed the comparative value they now, or ſhall hereafter, bear to a certain determined proportion of the neceſſaries of life, it is plain that four-fifths of the parochial clergy muſt be for ever condemned to labour for an income incompetent to their maintenance; and though the lay-impropriators ſhould receive landed property in exchange for their tithes, as ſuch landed property would never exceed the comparative value it now, or ſhall hereafter, bear to a certain determined proportion of the neceſſaries of life, equal to the preſent value of their tithes, any compulſion to effect

ſuch

ſuch exchange of their property would be too nearly allied to oppreſſion and injuſtice." (p. 48.) Very few inſtances, in compariſon of the large number of freeholders, can be produced of any rigorous exaction of their juſt and legal dues; and it can be eaſily ſhewn that the titheholders do not receive any equitable compenſation for the property belonging to them; that the real value of tithes is not yet aſcertained by the proprietors, and, for obvious reaſons, moſt certainly not received by the clergy, will appear by comparing the landed produce of the kingdom, ſubject to tithes, with the income moſt probably received from it by the titheholders; one-fifth of the agricultural produce of the kingdom may be diſcharged from payment of tithes; the titheable agricultural produce muſt be ſtated at only 80,000,000l. per annum, and the real value of tithes, if actually paid, at 8,000,000l. per annum. The whole number of impropriations, whether lay or eccleſiaſtical, is about 3840; of rectories and vicarages formerly and at preſent in charge in the King's books, about 8650; and of rectories, vicarages, donatives, and independent curacies and chapelries, never in charge, about 1550. To give the utmoſt latitude to the charge of tithes, the preſent average value of each impropriation ſhall be taken at 200l. per annum, which is a very high value, becauſe many impropriations have vicarages. But, reckoning them all unreſtored at 200l. per annum, their tithes will be

	£.
	768,000
8650 rectories, vicarages, &c. at 16 times their value in the King's books, 1,740,752l. but deducting 50l. from each, on the average, for glebe, augmentation-lands, fees, &c.	1,308,302
1550 rectories, vicarages, &c. never in charge, at 50l. each	77,500
	£. 2,153,802

Thus do the titheholders receive for their tithes little more than one-fourth of their real value. (p. 53.)

"The actual charge of tithes, on the average in the pound or by the year, may be calculated from *Mr. Becke's Obſervations*. According to his apparently well-formed computation, the quantity of land in England ſhould be ſtated at 38,500,000 acres only, of which the cultivated lands are 33,000,000, and the waſte 550,000 acres. The annual rent of the cultivated lands, eſtimated by him at 14s. per annum, amounts to 23,100,000l.; from which one-ſeventh muſt be deducted for the tithe-free lands, thereby reducing it to 19,800,000l. of rental, ſubject to tithes; and from the cultivated lands one-ſeventh muſt be deducted for the tithe-free lands, thereby reducing them to 22,285,715 acres ſubject to tithes. The total amount of tithes, ſtated by him at 2,850,000l. per annum, when proportioned to 19,800,000l. of rental, and 28,285,715 acres, will give for the actual average charge of tithes about 2s. 10d.½ on the pound, or about 2s. per acre; and if the uſually received compoſition of the acres contained in England be adopted, with the ſame deduction on account of the tithe-free lands, theſe charges will be ſtill much reduced. Nor, upon enquiry into the proprietors intereſt in the church eſtates veſted in the eccleſiaſtical corporations and their leſſees, would the eccleſiaſtical corporations appear to receive a more adequate compenſation on granting away farther portions of their intereſts in them from time to time, notwithſtanding the complaints of enormous fines being exacted on renewals. Their reſerved rents do not exceed, on the average, the fortieth part of the annual value of the church eſtates; and notwithſtanding ſome of theſe corporations have wiſely preferred a permanent augmentation of their annual incomes to the temporary and caſual receipt of much larger fines, and have therefore taken no fines on ſome renewals, but made proportionate additions to the antient reſerved rents; yet, nevertheleſs, the leſſees of the church eſtates, after making all deductions for reſerved rents and renewals, are at all times poſſeſſed of three-fifths of the groſs value of the church eſtates. (p. 58.)

Mr. C. thinks the aggregate revenue from tithes has been ſtated too high, in various gradations, up to 5,000,000l. per annum. Out of 10,000 pariſhes, 500 are, in great towns, unincumbered with tithes. Dividing among the remaining 9500 pariſhes, including impropriations of vicarages, the groſs revenue drawn from tithes will make the annual tithe income of each, making no allowance for tithe-free lands, 526l. on the average; which the hardieſt or

beſt-informed

beſt-informed opponent of the preſent tithe ſyſtem will ſcarcely venture to aſſert. (p. 59.)

"Tithes are ſurely neither tranſferable nor convertible without the conſent of the preſent proprietors; and the Clergy, who are moſt numerous proprietors of them, and only uſufructory proprietors of them, can neither honeſtly nor honourably give them up." (p. 62.)

"As it was doubted by a law lord in the higheſt official ſituation, whether it was poſſible to frame a general incloſure bill, ſo it may be equally doubted whether human wiſdom could, in the variety of complicated intereſts and conſequences, frame a bill for one general commutation of tithes." (p. 65.)

The equivalents moſt uſually propoſed are, a corn-rent, an equivalent income in money, or an equivalent in land. Corn-rents, however advantageous to colleges, are objectionable from the very nature of tithes themſelves; from the variety of rights to tithes in different or the ſame pariſhes; from the extent of tithes in different parts of the ſame pariſh; from the unſettled claim to tithes in many pariſhes; from the different quality of ſoil and produce; from the variation in the value of tithes from the ſame lands in different years and under different cultivation; from the difficulty of fairly aſcertaining the preſent or future actual value of tithes; from the difficulty of providing for the increaſe of tithes on the improvement of land, whether incloſed, waſte, or common; from the variation in impropriate pariſhes on the value of rectorial or vicarial tithes, on the converſion of arable lands to paſture, or *vice verſâ*; from the difficulty of apportioning a corn-rent liable to ſuch a variation in the right to tithes; from the great fluctuation in the prices of corn; from the great reduction in the price of corn promiſed in a commutation of tithes; from the poſſibility of introducing a different ſpecies of bread-corn, or a ſubſtitute for bread, which may render wheat of little comparative value; from the difficulty of aſcertaining the juſt and true price of corn, for ſettling the quantity of the commutation corn to iſſue out of each farm; from the unavoidable and infinite diviſibility of ſuch quantity on the ſubdiviſion of farms; from the trouble of collecting, and the hazard of not receiving ſuch corn-rents; and from the knavery, artifice, and colluſion, which would be practiſed to enhance the price of corn previous to every ſettlement of the converſion price of that corn-rent. The prices of corn, publiſhed by the inſpector of corn-rents in the London Gazette, afford no criterion to determine the *real* prices of corn. Mr. Y. obſerves, "they are in every degree to aſcertain the prices of corn. Blanks, by reaſon of no returns, are numerous; from ſome places the ſame prices have been generally tranſmitted, from others groſſly miſrepreſented." (Queſtion of Scarcity.)

The benefit of monied augmentation would be only temporary, unleſs ſome proviſion be made for the progreſſively increaſing continuation of it. Suppoſing the preſent income of the exiſting clergy to be 100l. per annum, and on a commutation of tithes to receive an immediate monied augmentation of 50l. per cent. yet, in the courſe of half a century, the advantages of ſuch augmentation would become virtually annihilated by the increaſed price of the neceſſaries of life, which, from the experience of paſt years, may probably be ſtated at the increaſe of 50l. per cent. in every 50 years. It is true, the clergy at the end of every 50 years would have an income of 150l. inſtead of 100l.; nevertheleſs, that 150l. would not then purchaſe a larger quantity of the neceſſaries of life than 100l. would have done 50 years before; ſo that, at the end of 50 years, the clergy would be exactly in the ſame ſituation, in reſpect to the comparative amount of their income, as they were at the period of receiving ſuch augmentation. If then the benefit accruing from ſo large an augmentation as 50l. per cent. would diſappear ſo early, ſurely the poſſibility of any inferior augmentation of 5l. 10l. 15l. or 20l. per cent. ought not to have any influence on men who recollect that they are to act as not living for themſelves only, but for all thoſe likewiſe who, in ſucceſſion may enjoy their preferment. If the income in money be equal only to their preſent income from tithes, the great and progreſſive increaſe of their income from tithes in kind, which is obvious from the comparative value of livings in the King's books with their actual value in the preſent days, undeniably proves that no determinate compenſation in money

money can be permanently equal to their increaſe from tithes in kind, becauſe, whilſt money muſt neceſſarily decreaſe in value, tithes in kind muſt as neceſſarily increaſe in value. (p. 72—74.) If the monied augmentation to be given be fixed on ſome baſis by which it might be periodically or progreſſively advanced, yet ſtill a commutation of tithes, founded on the principle of an increaſe in money, would be inequitable *in limine*, and therefore incapable of ſolid defence: it would be a compulſatory exchange, without the conſent of the proprietors, of a landed property, at all times immoveable and permanent during the natural exiſtence of the kingdom, for a property always leſſening in value, uncertain in its duration, and abſolutely depending on the proſperity and political exiſtence of the kingdom. (p. 76.)

In "Obſervations on an Enquiry into the Advantages and Diſadvantages ariſing from Bills of Incloſure, with Calculations ſhewing the Loſs inevitably ſuſtained by the Laity wherever Lands are given in lieu of Tithes, 1781," it was ſucceſsfully demonſtrated, that, conſidering the different nature and fertility, cultivation and produce, of ſoils, it is impoſſible to fix any general proportion of land as an equivalent for tithes, without its being highly injurious on one ſide or the other, and, with few exceptions, moſt commonly on that of the landholder; and, if a landed commutation would be attended with ſuch injurious conſequences on the part of the landholder, it is not difficult to ſhew that it would be attended by others infinitely more injurious on the part of the Clergy. See alſo "A Letter to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Sarum, by Biſhop Barrington, 1790," commended in vol. IV. of the "Paper of the Bath Agriculture Society." See alſo p. 10 of "A Plan for a general Commutation of Tithes, 1795." "If any commutation of tithes, on cool and candid inveſtigation, ſhould be deemed neceſſary, and, on mature deliberation, eventually take place, whatever might be the appointed ſource of the clergy's ſubſtituted future income, the amount of it ought certainly, on every principle of juſtice, to bear reference as near as poſſible to the gradually increaſing price of the neceſſaries of life, and to the ratio of that increaſe of income which the clergy have experienced from tithes in kind during the laſt 260 years, that is, from the date of the valuations of livings in the King's Books, which have increaſed on the average in the proportion of 15 to 1; and hence ariſe very ſufficient *data* to ſtate, that all rectories and vicarages in general, throughout the kingdom, have increaſed in the ſame proportion; ſo that a living of the annual value of 10l. in the time of Henry VIII. may be now eſtimated at an average of 150l. per annum. In the county of Lincoln the livings are miſerably poor*. There are about 660 pieces of preferment, including perpetual curacies and donatives, which are on an average about 70l." (Agricultural Report for Lincolnſhire, p. 54 and 437). And hence occaſion is taken to enlarge on the fatal conſequences of the omiſſion of the Sabbath-day's inſtruction, from the incompetency of the livings in general to provide for an officiating miniſter more than once in a fortnight, three weeks, or a month. (p. 87.)

"To aſſert that the burthen of tithes, which landed property has borne through ſo long a period, is unjuſtly attached to land and its produce, for the excluſive ſupport of the national religious eſtabliſhment, is unfounded, becauſe all landed property has been knowingly acquired by its preſent poſſeſſor with that condition annexed to it, and, on that account, at an inferior price. So, to ſuggeſt that manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all other profits and incomes, ſhould be charged to the ſupport of the national religion, in aid and relief of tithes out of landed property, is no leſs indefenſible, becauſe all landed property having been acquired by its preſent poſſeſſors ſubject to tithes for that particular purpoſe, therefore manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all profits and incomes, have been hitherto carried on and enjoyed under the implied ſtipulation of not being liable to contribute to the ſupport of the national religion; and, ſhould any charge be now laid on them on that account, the Legiſlature might be accuſed of a breach of the public faith; and ſhould any loſs or annihilation of our manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all other profits and incomes, enſue from ſuch a meaſure, or through any ſeries of general diſtreſs, the whole ſupport of

* We add, the churches are not much better. EDIT.

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the national religion muſt again be charged on the landed property, as the only exiſting inherent and permanent foundation." (p. 93.)

Though it has been aſſerted that the land occupiers of this kingdom are the moſt valuable claſs in ſociety; and though, with their families and dependents, they ſhould amount to half of the national population, and even be the ſource of one-half of the national wealth, yet there does not appear much reaſon or equality in relieving them at the expence of the other half of our wealth and population. In fact, the occupiers of rented lands, or nearly the whole body of farmers, do not contribute towards the ſupport of the national religious eſtabliſhment by the payment of their tithes, as that deduction is indirectly allowed them in their rents: nor in fact do land proprietors, of whom a few may be land occupiers alſo, more directly contribute, either by the payment of their own tithes, or by the allowances for them in the rents of tenants; nine-tenths only of their eſtates, or the produce of them, do actually belong to the land proprietors, though they may oſtenſibly appear poſſeſſors of the whole. Of the tenth part they are fiduciary proprietors only; and as that tenth part cannot be charged beyond the actual value of its produce, ſo is the occupation of it on the average commuted at ſcarcely more than one-fourth of its apparent real value. But ſhould tithes be freely and wholly aboliſhed, without any commutation whatever, the ſupport of the national religious eſtabliſhment muſt become a general concern. Land occupiers would then ſoon find, that though indeed releaſed from the payment of tithes, they would have incurred much larger expences in the increaſe of their rents, beyond all proportion to their aſcertained outgoings for tithes, and their direct perſonal contribution alſo to the ſupport of the national religion. And then would the larger part of our population likewiſe, whether friends or enemies to the Eſtabliſhment, find themſelves called upon by an actual payment, or more indirectly, under the diſguiſe of ſome ſpecies of general taxation (chiefly affecting the neceſſaries of life, perhaps, as thoſe alone are articles of univerſal and permanent conſumption), to contribute equally to the maintenance of a religious eſtabliſhment which they did not regard, or from which they diſſented, or to whoſe ſupport they had not hitherto contributed." (p. 97.)

As to the *policy* of the meaſure, it is obſerved, p. 101, that the property of the church, either in tithes or lands, was never the property of the ſtate, nor derived from the ſtate; and though it be allowed that tithes have been ſanctioned by it, they never were conſidered as the property of the ſtate in any other ſenſe than as they lay open to the attainment of all the candidates for the eſtabliſhed church of this ſtate. If the property of the church cannot be reclaimed and reſumed on the ground of having been originally the property of the ſtate, a part of the common ſtock, or holden by a grant from the crown, on what other grounds, ſhort of an infringement of the conſtitution, can the ſtate take poſſeſſion of it, and, in ſeeming oppoſition to the generally received principles of political juſtice and integrity, make any alteration in the clergy's income ariſing from tithes in kind? In a debate in the Houſe of Commons, 1793, on a bill to compel the impropriator of Farnham to accept a determinate payment in money in lieu of the tithes on hops, the bill was oppoſed by a celebrated law character (then in the high office of attorney-general, and now of lord chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas) on the very grounds of its being "an encroachment on the law of the land, a violation of private property, and a groſs act of injuſtice."

"Stating the whole value or amount of tithes taken in kind or by compoſition as equal to 4s. in the pound of rent (which exceeds the moſt ample allowance for the average produce of tithes) the tithe proprietors would give up, and the land proprietors would acquire, their tithe in proportion to one-fifth of the rent of their eſtates. It is aſſerted for fact, that an intelligent man, poſſeſſed of conſiderable landed property, though rather eaſy in reſpect to the improvement of his rents, being aſked what advance of rent he ſhould expect on his eſtates being diſcharged from tithes, anſwered, he thought an advance of one-third only would be very reaſonable, and ought not to be objected to by any land occupier. If then one-third, or 33l. 6s. 8d. per cent. be eſteemed by moderate men a very reaſonable advance in the rent of landed property diſcharged from tithes,

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what advances may not be looked for by thoſe land proprietors, who, being ſolely intent on the improvement of their rents, may eſteem 40l. 45l. or even 50l. per cent. not unreaſonable. (pp. 105, 106.)

"It is of the utmoſt importance to all individuals and corporate bodies, poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in, landed property, attentively to conſider the immediate and future conſequences of every plan which may go to alter the clergy's legal property in tithes. Under future kings, leſs tenacious of the liberties and properties of their ſubjects than our preſent juſt and truly revered ſovereign, it may hereafter be brought forward as a foundation for ſimilar meaſures in reſpect to other landed property. Wherefore the *proprietors* of landed eſtates ſhould not permit themſelves to be ſolely intent on the intereſts of the preſent moment only; but ſhould cautiouſly and anxiouſly examine, whether the more laſting intereſts of themſelves and their poſterity to the lateſt generation would not eventually be implicated in the execution of ſuch plans. They may indeed be induced to regard them with a favourable eye, from the proſpect of immediately raiſing the rents of their eſtates 30l. 40l. or 50l. per cent. at comparatively a very moderate expence in proportion to ſuch riſe. But let them beware of being biaſſed by any ſuch temptation; and on the contrary, from prudential and permanent motives, let them regard every change or innovation in the landed property of the church with ſolicitude and jealouſy; for, if the legiſlature of the kingdom ſhall at this time think itſelf conſtitutionally empowered, or politically called upon, to reſume or exchange one ſpecies of landed property, under the idea of its having been originally the property of the ſtate, a part of the common ſtock, or holden only by a grant from the crown, or under the notion of its being injurious to the ſtate; why may not the legiſlature at another period, in times different from the preſent, under one or all of the ſame pleas, turn its attention to other landed property? As in the preſent day the advocates for a commutation ſay, that the rights of the Clergy are utterly inimical to agriculture, are the bane of land occupiers, and an uſurpation of their profits, and are exacted in return for the performance of little or no duties to the ſtate: but in future times it may then be ſaid ſaid, that the rights of the land proprietors operate againſt the improvement and the extenſion of agriculture with more unlimited force, and are a moſt oppreſſive tax on the laborious and expenſive cultivation of the ſoil; that the improved value of the ſoil, being of the improver's creation, ought to be his excluſive property; and that the rents themſelves paid for the uſe of the ſoil far exceed the ſervices of the land owners to the ſtate, which are inconſiderable in themſelves, and negligently performed. Indeed, any alteration in the Clergy's landed property muſt doubtleſs diſturb the title of all other landed property, becauſe, as the conſtitution has ſecured to the clergy the ſame ſucceſſion and eſſential right to their landed property by which ſhe guarantees the landed property of all other proprietors, therefore any compulſory change in the landed property of the church, under whatever pretence, muſt weaken the ſecurity, if not ſet afloat the ſtability, of all landed property in general." (p. 115—119.)

We have thus lingered in our review of this intereſting pamphlet, in the full perſuaſion that its arguments will not fail of weight *where* they may in due time come to be ſupported.

74 *A Second Part of the "Morſels of Criticiſm;" containing additional Diſſertations, and additional Notes, illuſtrating the original Work, and tending to ſhew the moſt perfect Conſiſtency of philoſophical Diſcoveries and hiſtorical Facts with the Holy Scriptures.*

THOUGH we reflect with regret on the affront our review of the former part of this work (LVIII. 141) gave to its author, and the cruel, but unmerited, remonſtrance it drew from him to our and his (then) printer, we cannot, on the moſt attentive peruſal of this ſecond part, ſee the leaſt reaſon to alter our opinion on the ſingular poſitions therein attempted to be confirmed, while we give him full credit for the purity and piety of his intentions. Nor has he removed the difficulties ſtarted by himſelf in what appear to us the objectionable parts. Under a diſguiſe of the *moſt fearful humility* this learned writer bewilders himſelf in a maſs of hypothetical learning, and no where, perhaps, more ſo than when he undertakes to ſhew that natural cauſes were miraculouſly exerted, as if the miracle were thereby leſſened, or ſomething was not done out of the ordinary

ordinary courſe of nature. The two firſt diſſertations are on the light of the ſun and the meaning and uſe of the word *heavens*; in the latter of which we have only to obſerve, with aſtoniſhment, that any ſenſible man, at all converſant with languages, ſhould fall into ſuch an error as to conceive that the portioning out the heavens and the hoſt of heaven to all nations, Deut. iv. 19, can mean any thing more than giving the whole earth the benefit of them, but ſuffer himſelf to be tranſported by an hypotheſis that "the moſt fair interpretation of the words ſeems to be, that they are given to be, or divided out to be, *mere habitations* to all the nations of *beings* that are in the *whole* univerſe" (p. 46); of courſe then birds, beaſts, fiſhes, and inſects, will have their ſhare *in* them. And it is rambling ſtill farther to imagine that, becauſe God is ſaid, Pſalm cxxxvi. 5, to have *made* the heavens, it means the *fixed ſtars*, and that each ſtar is *one heaven*, or *one of the heavens*. The firſt *note*, relating to the *ſtars*, aſſerts that both they and the ſun and moon were created before the fourth day, *i. e.* had an earlier exiſtence than the Moſaic Coſmogony aſſigns to them, the words of which are as explicit as any in Holy Scripture, Gen. i. 16, that on the fourth day God made the ſun, moon, and ſtars. On Pſ. lxxxix. 35, "His ſeed ſhall endure for ever, and his ſeat is like as the ſun before me," Mr. King thus comments*: "Can a proper and ſufficiently ſublime idea be annexed to theſe words if we are to conclude that the ſun and the ſtars were created only 6000 years ago, and that both *it* and *them* [they] are to be utterly deſtroyed at what we call the end of our world?" (p. 53.) To our imperfect underſtandings the paſſage appears to have nothing to do with the *eternity* of the *ſun*, but ſimply means a compariſon of Meſſiah's throne with the *brightneſs* of the ſun, as frequently in Revelations.

The ſecond note is on the elementary fluid of heat or fire.

N° V. is a diſſertation on the word Αιων; on which, as was before obſerved, we cannot conceive more highly of a ſucceſſion of *aions* (generations, or ages) than of *eternity* itſelf, in one comprehenſive term.

N° VI. is a diſſertation on the creation of man; in which we notice, firſt, Mr. K's novel hypotheſis, that "the *commonly-received opinion, that all mankind are the ſons of Adam*, is ſo far from being really founded on Scripture, or neceſſarily implied from the whole tenor of the divine Moſaic writings, that it is even *directly contrary to what is contained therein*." (p. 70.) A ſort of authority for this is ſet up from the LXX verſion, Gen. i. 27, "male and female created he *them*;" αυτους, not in the dual, αυτω." We will not inſult our readers with Rabbinical nonſenſe on this ſubject; but we cannot help thinking that, brief as the relation here is, there is not the ſmalleſt foundation for the conjecture, that man and all other animals were at firſt created of one GENUS, but of *different ſpecies*. This conjecture is, however, of a piece with the hypotheſis, that other men and animals were preſerved from the univerſal deluge beſides Noah and thoſe who were with him in the ark, in poſitive contradiction to the expreſs words of Moſes, Gen. vii. 21, 22, 23: "ALL fleſh *died* that *moved* upon the earth, both of *fowl* and of *cattle*, and of *beaſt*, and of every *creeping thing* that creepeth upon the earth, and EVERY man. ALL in whoſe noſtrils was the breath of life, of ALL that was in the dry land, *died*. And EVERY living ſubſtance was *deſtroyed* which was upon the face of the ground, both men and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowls of the heavens, and they were deſtroyed from the earth, and Noah ONLY remained, and they that were with him in the ark." The Greek words ΠΑΣΑ, ΠΑΝ, and ΠΑΝΤΑ, are as expreſſive here as words can be, and bear as ſtrong ſenſe of Univerſality in the ſacred as in profane writers. For, whither were any living creatures to float or eſcape to when the waters were elevated (had riſen) over the earth, over the tops of the higheſt mountains, 150 days?" Mr. K. ſays *all* is to be underſtood with limitation in the death and murrain of the Egyptian cattle. Now, not to mention that the ſtock of cattle might be recruited from Goſhen, or other neighbourhoods, the boils were inflicted on the quadrupeds, τετραποσι, Ex. ix. 9, 10; but whence could men or animals be recruited after an univerſal deluge? We muſt not, therefore, take ſuch

* The Pſalmiſt ſpeaks of the eſtabliſhment of the *eternal kingdom of the Meſſiah*; ſpeaks of it "having nothing ſo worthy to be compared therewith as the duration of the ſun."

ſuch liberties with the Divine threatnings as to conceit that they were addreſſed to *all*, and reſtricted to *almoſt* all, or "that *ſome few other* human beings, *the deſcendants of the other claſſes or ſpecies* of the firſt created man, *might* be preſerved *here and there*, by the direction and permiſſion of the Almighty Wiſdom, and by ſuch providential means of deliverance as are in general called *fortunate accidents*" (p. 113); and among theſe, ſo *fortunately* preſerved, Mr. K. reckons *giants*. A moſt unfortunate hypotheſis!—which undoes all he is aiming to eſtabliſh, and leaves more pretence for ſcoffing and blaſphemy. Let us now ſee of what material Mr. K. ſuppoſes man to have been made—of a *moiſtened* compoſition of the ingredients of which the earth itſelf is formed. The LXX. call this material χους, a word which lexicographers uniformly, we believe, render *duſt*, from χοος, κονιορτος, *pulvis*, *humus*, and *terras egeſta*, *agger*; from it, χωμα, a bank of earth, and χοω, to heap up ſuch banks. In the following paſſages of Scripture the word which our tranſlator renders *duſt* is in the LXX. χους: Pſ. vii. 5, xviii. 42, xxii. 15, xxx. 9, xliv. 25, lxxii. 9, lxxviii. 27, cii. 14, ciii. 14, civ. 29; Eccl. iii. 20, xii. 7; Iſ. xlix. 23, lii. 2; Lam. ii. 10; Ezek. xxiv. 4; Amos ii. 7; Levit. xiv. 41; Joſh. vii. 6; 2 Sam. xvi. 13; 1 Kings xviii. 38, xx. 10; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 4; 2 Chron. i. 9; 2 Sam. xxii. 43; Zeph. i. 17; Zech. ix. 3; Job xxxix. 14; 2 Kings xiii. 7; χωμα.—We have κονιορτος in 8 places; χωμα in 6; γη in 33; αμμος in 1; ΠΗΑΟΣ in 1. This laſt word, which is the only one that conveys Mr. K's idea of *moiſtened earth*, occurs only in Job iv. 19, where our tranſlation has *duſt*, and which is not applied to the human frame; ſo that we the more admire how Mr. K. ſhould ſo wantonly depart from his favourite original. Without, therefore, preſuming to account for the varieties or numbers of the human ſpecies in the firſt age of the world, and without recurring to the ſyſtem of Mr. Dobbs, reviewed in our preſent vol. p. 46, that the Devil as well as Adam got Eve with child, and thus produced a ſecond claſs of beings, we are content to take the early hiſtory of man, as Moſes has given it—ſhort, indeed, but not the leſs authentic. But, unleſs Mr. K. can prove that there were *twelve* original great diviſions of the claſſes of the human race, by their deſcent from different firſt parents (p. 119), he ſhould not fancy an alluſion to them in the twelve tribes of Iſrael, or the twelve apoſtles, or dream of a diſtinction in the next world, of a pre-eminency of the choſen *ſons of Adam*, proceeding out of every nation, the *reſtored comforters* of their brethren, gathered together in one great, united band, to aid and bleſs the reſt. (pp. 158, 159.)—P. 150. He ſeems to diſtinguiſh the *elect* from thoſe that *believe*, οι πιστοι, more properly to be tranſlated the *faithful* perſons, who not only adopt, but retain and hold faſt, their belief.

The paſſage, Gen. iv. 26, reſpecting Enos, Mr. K. thus renders (p. 97): "*This man entertained hope in calling* upon the name of the Lord God, or that the name of the Lord God *ſhould be called* upon, which expreſſes both *his* hope in the promiſe of God concerning Meſſiah, and alſo the diſtinguiſhing character, ſomewhat renewed in Seth and Enos, of *the ſons of God*."

P. 165. It ſeems to be the idea of our author, that, though there was not in Paradiſe any help meet for man, there were, in *other parts of the earth*, other *ſpecies* of men — before Eve was created. Now it appears to us, from the ſame ſource of information, the Moſaic narrative, that the creation of Eve was the cauſe of that increaſe and multiplication of the ſpecies which was enjoined on human kind, as well as all other animals and vegetables.

In the diſſertation on the Sabbath, N° VII. we have a fund of information concerning the *Septenary* number and a *Sabbatic æra*, to "have its firſt real and great adjuſtment at the end of the year 6000, or of our year of the Chriſtian æra 2000, and its *final great adjuſtment* at the end of the year of the world 144,000." (p. 195.) We have 7 planets, 7 metals, 7 ſemi-metals, 7 primary kinds of earth, 7 primary kinds of air, 7 different ſtates of heat, 7 different kinds of liquid ſubſtances, 7 kinds of really pellucid germs, 7 kinds of ſalts, 7 kinds of attraction, 7 ſenſes, 7 vocal ſounds, 7 muſical notes, 7 colours, 7 earths, 7 ſtones, 7 different kinds of plants, 7 different kinds of animals, 7 different churches in the Revelations. We may go on to *ſeventy times ſeven*, if our readers will *forgive* us as often for treſpaſſing on their time with ſuch ſort of conjectures.

For the better obſervance of our

Sabbath

Sabbath Mr. K. (p. 226) propoſes to begin it as the Jewiſh, *at ſix o'clock the preceding evening*, before which all work ſhould be finiſhed, and the Sabbath be obſerved till ſix the following evening, and then every one might return to his labour, and family concerns would be decently ſet in order, as uſual, before the hour of ſleep. This would, it is true, gain 12 hours of the Sabbath from what Mr. K. deems profanation; but 6 of them would be ſpent in *ſleep* inſtead of devotion, and day would be turned into night — for the ſake of exemplifying that, at the Creation, the *evening* and the *morning* made up the whole day. Though the viſiting, card party, rout, or junketing, might break up at 6 on the Saturday, yet, if the ſervants roſe at 6 or 9 on the Sunday morning, the houſehold work muſt be done; they muſt dreſs themſelves and the dinner, and go to church; and if the duty of the day ended at 6 in the evening, juſt as much work would have been done. So that this propoſal requires explanation.

In N° VIII. the diſſertation on the credibility of miracles, Mr. K. makes them concur ſo exactly with what he reluctantly calls natural cauſes, that it is greatly to be feared he leſſens them too much. The *effects* produced may be the natural conſequences of the cauſes; but, if they happened without miracle, why was miracle introduced? and, though we concur with him in his explanation of Samſon's jaw-bone, we are truly ſorry to ſee Aaron's "rod that budded" paralleled with an old log of mulberry wood at Magdalen college, Oxford (p. 282), when we could produce ſo many inſtances of lime, willow, and other twigs, ſprouting when driven into the ground to ſupport other plants; for, if Aaron's rod did not ſprout more inſtantaneouſly, there would be no *miracle*. But, as it would grieve us ſtill more if Mr. K. ſhould think we were laughing at the Holy Scriptures while we cannot refrain from laughing at *him*, we forbear making any farther comment on this morſel of his criticiſm, or his mode of faſting, or recruiting after faſting. As to Balaam's aſs, he fairly gives him up. The Samiel, or hot wind, Lot's wife, the temptation of Chriſt, and ſome others, we admit; but the *cool air* of the fiery furnace we are not ſufficient adepts in chemiſtry or phlogiſton to digeſt, nor, in natural hiſtory, to credit the rapid growth of a ſhort Lapland ſummer. Our devotion is ſhocked at ſuch ſupports and ſolutions for Revelation, which *non tuli auxilio nec defenſoribus iſtis eget*. We tremble more for ſuch ſalvoes and ſolutions than for all the ſcoffs of blaſphemers.

The ſacred hiſtorian gives the introduction of murder, unnatural luſt and inceſt, in conſequence of the depravation of human nature by the fall; and Mr. K. vindicates the latter crime, by aſſigning to it laudable, however miſtaken, motives.

How Mr. K. can put ſuch a conſtruction on the ſale of his birthright by Eſau as he has done, p. 317, expreſſly againſt the conſtruction of the author of the Epiſtle to the Hebrews, we are unable to comprehend.

In N° X. "a note concerning the chronological arrangement of the emblematical ſeals, trumpets, and vials, in the book of Revelations," Mr. K. defends his former illuſtration, and gives, in illuſtration, an "apocalyptic chronological table," wherein "the characteriſtic differences of the periods of ſeals, trumpets, and vials, are thus expreſſed:

1ſt ſeal,	A. D. 96,	*Conqueſt* and *Trajan's* reign.
2d	118,	*Splendour* and *Adrian's* reign.
3d	138,	*Juſtice* and *Antonine's* reign.
4th	168,	*Famine* and *Death* and *Commodus*.
5th	244,	An age of perſecution.
6th	260,	End of the *Pagan Roman empire*.
7th	312,	1ſt trumpet, A. D. 337, irruption of Barbarians.
	2d	394, mutiny of troops, and rending of the empire.
	3d	412, *Attila*, and devaſtation.
	4th	468, ruin and end of the *Weſtern Roman empire*.
	5th	568

1ſt *woe*,

1ſt *woe*, the Saracen invaſion and conqueſts.	1ſt vial,	A. D. 713, ſore, fretting, galling *ravages*, and as ſore, fretting, new diſeaſes.
	2d	1096, bloody *cruſades* and expeditions by ſea.
	3d	1273, inteſtine rebellions, *maſſacres*, and *murders*, as in Catholic countries.
2d *woe*, Turkiſh invaſion and conqueſt.	4th	1519, *bitter perſecutions* and oppreſſions, galling dominion of *ſovereigns*.
3d *woe*, perilous times, ſcoffing atheiſm and uproar. End of Papal Rome.	5th	1713, diſſolution of *religious orders*.
	6th	1764, geographical and nautical diſcoveries.
	7th	1790, *Atheiſtical opinions*, preparations for confuſion,

"The power of *Rome is fallen, Babylon is fallen*, and become indeed *an habitation of devils, and an hold of every foul ſpirit*; and, if ſo, ſince the fall of the *prophetical Babylon* was expreſſly connected with the *ſeventh vial*, unleſs *Babylon* be reſtored, unleſs *Rome* be reſtored, and *Roman* and *pontifical greatneſs* be effectually revived, the pouring out of all the *other vials* muſt be *paſt*, and, of courſe, the pouring out of the *fourth vial* muſt have been *long ſince paſt*, however ſome of its effects may ſtill continue. Another *Pope* has indeed been elected at Venice, in this year, 1800, but without any poſſeſſion of *Rome*, or of its territories, without the eccleſiaſtical revenue, without dominion, without power; a ſhadow, and not a ſubſtance; and, with regard to any continuance of *papal dominion at Rome*, a ſlighter and more feeble continuance of the appearance of *Roman papal power* than even *Auguſtulus* was of the continuance of the power of the *Weſtern Roman emperors*. Unleſs, therefore, the *Pope* be reſtored to his territorial poſſeſſions and dominions, and reſidence *in Rome*, there is an end of *Roman pontifical greatneſs*, and the 1260 years are ended which were named in holy prophecy for the continuance of the uſurped *eccleſiaſtical empire of the city on ſeven hills*, and of the *little hair* of the furious emblematical monſter." (p 353 and note.) The three evil ſpirits, Rev. xvi. 13, are defined, p. 354, *falſe philoſophy, atheiſtical opinions*, and *a ſpirit of burleſque*, which have brought all Europe and the whole world that was once called *Chriſtian* into Armageddon, a ſtate of confuſion and ſlaughter, a very different ſtate from Mr. Dodd's *Armagh*. Mr. K. draws but too true a picture when he ſays, "Scoffing atheiſm prevails, and deriſion of the word of prophecy, and of all expectation of the Meſſiah, together with ſcornful deſpiſing and hating of ſincere and good men. Habitual inſolence is adopted, and contemptuous treatment of mankind in general, inſtead of charitable allowance for infirmities and good will; and the world is too ſadly filled with proud boaſters, heady and conceited inſatiable purſuers of diſſipation and unbridled pleaſures, even in the midſt of violence and uproar." (p. 358.) We agree with him in thinking it a miſtaken notion that there ſhould be a *total falling away* from the believing in Chriſt in every nation on earth before the *ſecond coming of the world*, and that not even one believer ſhould be found, and that therefore that *ſecond advent* muſt yet be far diſtant. (p. 364.)

We leave to the acute and powerful reaſoner who is illuſtrating the prophecy of Hoſea to explain the two days, vi. 2, which Mr. K. underſtands of the three great periods of 2000 years each (two before the giving of the law, two under the law, and two under the Meſſiah, before the completion of all things), and thence infers the near approach of the cloſing of the *third great day*, about A. D. 2079; or, as the days are, for the elect's ſake, to be ſhortened, perhaps to a ſpace between 1800 and 1900. (p. 377.)

N° XII. is a note concerning the uſe and meaning of the word Σημειον, which is explained to mean *the profeſſion of an opinion* as a *ſtandard* to reſort to; "but, if it ſhould be thought that the word can, with propriety, mean only *ſomething wrought wonderfully*, as a ſign or proof of ſuperiority, ſtill I muſt venture to add, as a circumſtance

cumſtance that deſerves to be attended to, and not to eſcape our obſervation, even when the word is confined to ſuch ſenſe alone, that the very *ſame perſons*, who have been among the chief inſtruments of promoting *atheiſtical* and dangerouſly-refined *opinions*, and ſuch as have become moſt prevalent, have been, in ſome inſtances, the *very ſame*, who have produced to the world *the moſt wonderful* diſcoveries of the power of Nature (as they are called); and the moſt wonderful philoſophical experiments that have ever been performed, even the moſt curious *phænomena of electricity*, of the effects of the *fluid of heat or fire*, and of the effects of *different kinds of fixed air*. The very firſt perſon *who brought down lightning artificially from heaven* was the very *ſame perſon* who (as I have been well informed) once wrote one of the moſt blaſphemous little fugitive pieces that ever was publiſhed, intituled, "An additional Chapter to the Book of Geneſis," now well loſt, and the very ſame perſon who, by his very curious philoſophical experiments, obtained influence in France to ſow thoſe principles which have produced ſuch tremendous effects. And in that very country too the *ſame perſons* who exhibited the moſt wonderful diſcoveries to the world concerning the *elements of fire* and the *properties of fixed air* were *thoſe* who were foremoſt in ſpreading *avowed infidelity*, one *of whom*, a moſt diſtinguiſhed man, has ſince ſuffered by the guillotine." (p. 388.)

N° XIII. is a diſſertation concerning the combined effects of gravitation, the attraction of coheſion, and the centrifugal force on our earthly globe; in which the opinion, that the exterior of the ſun may be *paradiſe*, and the interior, hell (p. 421); and that the author cannot afford to favour the publick with the reſult of 40 years "unceaſing attention" concerning the chaotic ſtate of the earth at the Creation, and the effects of the Flood afterwards.

N° XIV. is a note concerning man's conſiſting of ſoul and body and ſpirit, before treated of.

We have thus gone through this "Supplement," and truſt the candour of the author will not impute it to partiality or prejudice that we ſee no reaſon to change the opinion we entertained and expreſſed of his former labours.

75. *An Attempt to illuſtrate ſome of the Prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament.* By Thomas Zouch, *M. A.*

IN every attempt to elucidate the prophetic paſſages of Scripture, great diſcernment, cool and diſpaſſionate deliberation, are required. When, in ſeaſons of great national peril or alarm, important events engage and deeply agitate the public mind, we are too often induced to indulge ourſelves in an haſty application of Scriptural predictions. This, however, is not the caſe with the author of the tract before us. Mr. Zouch conſiders the ſyſtem of prophecy as uniform and certain, not dependent on the vague and fluctuating incidents of the day, but gradually deriving an accumulated increaſe of evidence from the pages of hiſtory. He endeavours to eſtabliſh the ſentiments of Mr. Mede, Dr. Henry More, Sir Iſaac Newton, Drs. Chandler, Warburton, Hurd, and other Proteſtant writers on this momentous ſubject. Hence he rejects the adaptation of prophecy to the regicide government of France, which, he thinks, is by no means pre-figured in any part of the writings of Daniel, St. Paul, or St. John.

In his opinion on the fall of Papal Rome, he differs from Mr. Wrangham, Dr. Valpy, and the preſent archdeacon of Northumberland.

Mr. King, in the "Morſels of Criticiſm," explains Dan. viii. 23—25, as containing a prophetic deſcription of Mahomet and his followers. This hypotheſis is fully diſcuſſed, and the inſtability of its foundation evinced, by Mr. Zouch, in a great variety of alluſions to hiſtoric teſtimony.

In ſhort, this little volume appears to be the fruit of much judicious inveſtigation, and to be written with a clear and comprehenſive knowledge of the ſubject of prophecy, with unaffected modeſty and candour, and with a ſerious and ardent zeal for the diſcovery of truth.

76 *Travels in the Interior of* Africa, *from the* Cape of Good Hope *to* Morocco, *from the Years* 1781 *to* 1797; *through* Caffraria, *the Kingdoms of* Mataman, Angola, Maſſi, Monœmugi, Moſchako, *&c.*; *likewiſe acroſs the great Deſart of* Sahara *and the Northern Parts of* Barbary. *Tranſlated from the* German *of* Chriſtian Frederick Dumbergh. *Illuſtrated with a Map and coloured Plates.* [*Two different Tranſlations.*]

SINCE the days of Munchhauſen there

there has not been a more impudent cheat put upon the inquisitive after discoveries in unknown parts of the globe than this compilation of falsehood and nonsense, patched up by foreigners from a map of Africa, describing a tract of country, which, if actually examined to the extent pretended, would have taken up more than the present 500 octavo pages. Upon first perusal it carries strong marks of romance; but as the reader proceeds he will be disgusted with narratives as indecent as untrue.

77. *Proposals for settling new Lands in* Canada, *under the Protection of the* British *Government.*

THE township of Dorset runs nine miles on the river Chaudiere, by 12 in depth, about 70 miles South from Quebec, making about 72,000 English acres, one-seventh whereof is reserved for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, another seventh for the future disposition of the crown. The other five-sevenths, except a few already disposed of, are in the hands of Mr. John Young, who addresses these proposals to Mr. John M'Nider, with a view to encourage settlers from Scotland, who will have no taxes to pay but the trifle of duties on imports at the port of Quebec, no parochial demands but their share of labour on roads, no dues but voluntary ones to any church or clergy but such as they shall chuse to give to their own minister, whom it is recommended to them by all means to bring out. The terms of renting and purchasing may be seen in the proposals: the former begin from Jan. 1 of the 4th year, at 3d. per acre, advancing three halfpence each year till they amount to 1s. for ever after, without any other burthen whatever; the lands to be secured to purchasers and their heirs for ever, on paying, in London or Quebec, 2s. 6d. per acre, on the title-deeds to the lots sold being passed, and the like sum per acre on January 1 the third year thereafter: and 5s. per acre on the same day of the fifth year after the deeds are passed, with interest on sums remaining unpaid. Even good men must not come otherwise than as servants without having a little property. The surveyor recommends the township as containing in general remarkably fine land, and very little uncultivable; the high land being fit for hemp and flax, the low for pasture and grain. The timber is maple, beech, birch, elm, iron-wood, and bass-wood, cedars, fir, and spruce, abundance of moose-wood and leather-wood, great quantities of capillaire, and slate-quarries of excellent quality. Diagrams are referred to, which do not appear in the copy delivered to us.

78. *Reflection, an Elegy; occasioned by a Visit to* Coffey: *dedicated to Sir* William Jerningham, *Bart. With* Colin, *a Dirge.*

THE poet, who disdains to "approach the altar of Taste with the incense of adulation," laments that poets (not *himself*, observe ye,) pass unrewarded in the present convulsed state of Europe, when every man is a patriot and a politician. Though he has before appeared at the tribunal of the publick, and its awful fiat has more than once gratified his most sanguine wishes, yet, in spite of the vanity and confidence which such success naturally inspires, he *now* approaches it with fear and trembling."

Take as a specimen his 7th stanza:

" Yet tho' full oft th' *impassion'd* bard ascends
Beyond the summit of the star-*clad* sky,
Anon we find to humbler scenes he bends,
And o'er *creation* flings a *phrenzied* eye."

And then he comes down on *Coffey*,

" whose *enamel'd* bosom bears
A *living transcript* of the owner's mind."

The sing-song dirge of Colin laments that

—— " Phillis was beckon'd away;"

and that a redbreast *whistled* at night previous to her death, and the doves cooed on the chimney leading to her apartment immediately after her decease.

79. *Thoughts on the Repeal of the Statute made in the 5th and 6th Years of the Reign of King* Edward VI.; *with some Observations on the Respect due to the Authority of Judges and the Verdict of a Jury. By a Country Magistrate.*

IF this country magistrate understands his own meaning it is more than we pretend to do.

80. *Resolutions, earnestly submitted to the Attention of the several Associations which may be entered into throughout the Kingdom in Furtherance of his Majesty's most gracious Proclamation recommending Frugality and Oeconomy in the Consumption of every Species of Grain; with cursory Remarks. By the Author of "An Appeal to the good Sense of the higher and wealthy Orders of the People."*

RECOMMENDS to the rich and their

their families a *total abſtinence* from *bread* for twelve months.

81. *Idyls: in Two Parts.*
By Edward Atkyns Bray.

"THE following poems, principally ſuggeſted by a peruſal of *Geſner's* inimitable *Idyls*, are divided into two parts. The firſt, now preſented to the public, deſcriptive of ſcenery and manners that may be deemed Arcadian, has occaſional alluſions to the mythology of claſſical antiquity. The ſecond, which will be committed to the preſs under the title of "*Britiſh Idyls*," is deſigned as a picture of rural life in this kingdom, the author thinking it improper to beſtow Grecian or Roman names on the ſwains of modern days, or to blend the cuſtoms of one with thoſe of another country." (Advertiſement, dated Taviſtock, May 30, 1800.) They are inſcribed to Francis Duke of Bedford, who, by his patronage of agriculture, promotes the welfare and happineſs of a country life.

82. *Gleanings in* England; *deſcriptive of the Mind, Countenance, and Character, of the Country.* *By Mr.* Pratt. *Vol. II.*

IT is with ſenſations of renewed pleaſure we open every freſh publication from the pen of this amiable and impreſſive writer. The works of few perſons who are candidates for public favour have met with more extenſive celebrity, or have better deſerved it; and, after an impartial review of the various and intereſting ſubjects diſcuſſed in this volume, we allow the author as much credit for literary merit as for genuine patriotiſm and philanthropy.

Always writing from the heart, and preſenting objects to our contemplation which are familiar to every diſcerning eye, his compoſitions derive a charm from his manner of ſelecting and grouping, which irreſiſtibly wins the affections.

We have heard Mr. Pratt characterized as an imitator of Sterne; but, in our opinion, the compariſon does not hold good. Sterne gave up the reins to his imagination, and tranſported us through *ideal* ſcenes, frequently delightful indeed, but often deformed by groſſneſs and buffoonery. His beauties are the offspring of genius; but they are not a little heightened by juxta-poſition and contraſt with faults. Mr. Pratt, on the other hand, with an eye to penetrate into nature, a heart to feel, and a pen to deſcribe, ſeizes on *real* circumſtances in life and manners, and works them up into the moſt commanding attitudes and bewitching forms. We ſee, we hear, we feel, the force of his deſcriptions, and wonder why we ſhould hitherto have overlooked what carries an appeal for its truth to every heart of ſenſibility. In ſhort, Mr. Pratt is as much an original writer as the author of Shandy; and we leave to poſterity to decide to whom the preference is due.

The volume before us is a charming aſſemblage of delicate irony, pathetic narrative, and acute obſervation, not only on permanent but alſo temporary ſubjects.

The letters on quackery, which is a diſgrace to the police of the country, are replete with true Cervantic humour, and would do honour to any writer of antient or modern times. *The good old Caſtle on the Rock*, and the *Tars of old England*, claim more than praiſe from every lover of his country. The ſtory of *Tom Cox* is exquiſite; and the *Gleanings* from Lord Duncan's chaplain are truly characteriſtic of perſons and events.

The deſcription of the two univerſities, and a letter in defence of our academic inſtitutions, are chiefly contributed by a friend.

Some elegant poetry interſperſed is likewiſe partly furniſhed by a female pen, which will be read with real pleaſure by every perſon of taſte.

Among the ſubjects which will derive attention from preſent circumſtances, though of perpetual importance, are ſome diſcuſſions on the ſcarcity or dearth of corn, its cauſes, and the means of removing them.

So multifarious, however, are the objects which are brought on the canvas, and coloured with the hand of a maſter, that we muſt refer to the work itſelf. To give a characteriſtic extract would be impoſſible from a volume where ſo much ſolicits regard, and the ſtyle and manner neceſſarily ſhift ſo often with the ſubject. Mr. Pratt, however, is not new to the publick; and we ſincerely hope it will be long, very long, before he takes his leave of it. We have the pleaſure to ſay, that he announces a third and laſt volume of his Gleanings in England, including a Picture of London, probably ſomething on the plan of *Mercier's Tableau de Paris*. A new and corrected edition

of the first volume has, some time ago, made its appearance. The entire work, we prophecy, will be a lasting favourite: it is as honourable to the talents of the writer as to the character of the country and people it describes.

83. *The History of the Politicks of* Great Britain *and* France *vindicated from a late Attack of Mr.* William Belsham. *By* Herbert Marsh, *B. D. F. R. S. and Fellow of St.* John's *College*, Cambridge.

MR. M.'s able work was amply detailed in our last volume, p. 243. The present insidious and jesuitical attack on the Constitution of his country, by one who has already levelled his aim at her religious principles, has here met with the answer it was entitled to. Mr. M. first gives a brief statement of the principal facts which were proved by authentic documents in the 16 chapters of his work, and then reviews the objections of his assailant to several of them; for to many of them Mr. B. has no objection to make, and such as he has canvassed he has only misrepresented by incorrect quotations and inconsistent inferences, too weak to bear him out in his vindication of France against Great Britain. "When Mr. B. talks of incalculable mischiefs which might have been avoided if the answer of the British Cabinet (to the French king's letter to our king, 1792), an answer which exists only in his own imagination, had not been unfriendly; and when he adds sentimentally, that 'the idea is too painful to dwell upon,' it is all empty declamation, or rather worse than empty declamation, as its tendency is mischievous." (p. 36.)

"Mr. B. represents as highly meritorious the conduct of the new French government in permitting M. Chauvelin to remain in London after Lord Gower was recalled from Paris. But M. Chauvelin actually *was* recalled; his letters of recall were brought over to him by M. Noel, afterwards ambassador at the Hague; and M. Chauvelin procured a revocation of the order by using the following argument: 'that, though he was not well with the English minister, he was perfectly so with Mr. Fox and some other members of opposition; and that it would not be prudent in France *to lose the fruit of his labours with those gentlemen, and their subsequent services, for a vain form of diplomatic etiquette.*' Of this fact, which is very well authenticated, Mr. B. could not have been ignorant, because I have quoted it twice in my history; and therefore, if he had been wise, he would have said nothing about the *merit* of the French government on this occasion." (p. 46.)

Mr. B. again quotes with a sneer, and apparently with great triumph, on Mr. M.'s quoting *authentic* particulars from the *nameless author of a nameless tract*, when Mr. M. expressly declares it *not* an authentic document. (p. 53.) These are sufficient specimens of the gloss which Mr. B. throws over French duplicity, and to shew how ridiculous it is to found an argument on the supposition that the French rulers would not have chosen to *degrade* themselves; for, as French philosophy and French republicanism triumphed over honour and religion, they did not consider themselves as degraded by falsehood and lying.

"To make Lord Grenville ridiculous, Mr. B. p. 52, has taken the liberty to alter his lordship's words, and to make him declare, 'that England must consider the *disavowal* of the French government as a fresh *avowal* of those dispositions which she sees with so just an uneasiness and jealousy.' This pretty antithesis is entirely the work of Mr. B. for the words used by Lord Grenville were, 'England cannot consider such an *explanation* as satisfactory, but must look upon it as a fresh *avowal* of those dispositions which,' &c. And that the *explanation*, or rather pretended explanation, offered by the executive council, really did contain a fresh *avowal* of a disposition on the part of the French rulers to encourage disorder and revolt in every country, Lord G. had shewn immediately before the passage which Mr. B. has so inaccurately reported." (p. 92.) "The renunciation of conquest and aggrandizement had been most solemnly professed in manifestos, decrees, and every kind of document; and the executive council itself, in the note of Jan. 7, 1792, again declared, that '*France has renounced, and still renounces, all conquest.*' In fact, therefore, the 'extravagant proposition,' as Mr. B. calls it, contained nothing more than that France should remain true to its own principles." (p. 94.)

Mr. M. has proved, on the authority of Kersaint, Carra, Brissot, and Dumouriez, that it was not the intention

of

of the British cabinet to go to war; and that the French rulers, if they had chosen it, might have avoided a war with Great Britain. The conduct of the executive council, therefore, cannot be explained on the preceding hypothesis, and, consequently, the inference which he drew in regard to their duplicity rests unimpeached. When Mr. B. then accused him, in respect to this information, of suffering his prejudices to carry him such lengths of party zeal, he would have done well to have considered, whether his zeal for his *own party* was not carried to an injudicious excess; and when Mr. B. added, "it is necessary to read with extreme caution whatever he may write, and credit rather what he shall prove than what he shall say," my gentle adversary should have recollected, that, in my history, I have proved *every* thing, whereas Mr. B. in his own history, has proved *nothing*. I have made it a rule to support every fact by *authority* which cannot be called in question, but Mr. B. has given only his *bare word*; which, if I may be permitted to use the same expressions toward him as he has used toward me, the numerous examples of his incorrectness alledged in this pamphlet must induce even his admirers to admit in future with "*extreme caution*." (p. 109.)

Mr. B. having retorted the charge of disturbing the peace of Europe from republicks to monarchies, particularly the French monarchy, Mr. M. thus rejoins: "I cannot pretend to say what idea Mr. B. affixes to the terms *repose* and *disturbance*, but, according to their common acceptation, I think it must be allowed, that the French republick has so effectually disturbed the repose of her neighbours, as to have produced among them more political revolutions than the French monarchy did during the whole period of its existence." (p 118).

Other instances are given of Mr. B.'s unwarranted manner of quoting passages, and gross misrepresentation of the application of inferences, without disproving facts or documents, though his one voice has been heard against the host in the course of three years. In a letter of Dumouriez the name of Mr. Fox is studiously omitted by Mr. B. besides shamefully garbling remarks; thus forfeiting the confidence of his readers, who, if they cannot trust his *documents*, can hardly trust his *bare word*. Mr. M. closes his Vindication with a P. S. containing a remarkable fact, for which he is indebted to a gentleman well known both in England and America as a distinguished political writer. In the spring of 1793, after the war broke out between Great Britain and France, and when a minister-plenipotentiary from the French Republick to the United States of America was understood to be on his passage, the president, Washington, April 18, addressed to three secretaries and the attorney-general, who on all important occasions formed his council, four queries: whether such minister should be received; whether the treaties with France should be kept renounced, or suspended; whether the guarantee in the treaty of alliance was applicable to a defensive war only; which were all answered in the affirmative, the second judging it best to apply to the present situation of the parties; and to the fourth, whether the war in which France was then engaged was offensive or defensive on her part, or of a mixed and equivocal character, the answer was, that it was *entirely and unequivocally* OFFENSIVE on her part. In consequence of these answers a proclamation was immediately issued, declaring that the United States would remain neutral toward all the powers at war. Here then we have the judgement of a foreign government sitting in judgement on the question, who were the aggressors in the present war. It is, moreover, the verdict of a government which cannot be suspected of a bias in favour of Great Britain *. It is, lastly, the verdict of a government to which those very gentlemen, who are the most unwilling to acquit the British cabinet, pay in general the greatest deference; and *this* government pronounced the following sentence: "the war is *entirely and unequivocally* OFFENSIVE on the part of France." The warmest advocate, therefore, of that country must abandon all hopes of ever obtaining from an *impartial* jury a verdict in his favour. (p. 132—136.)

"This Vindication (Mr. M. hopes) will convince Mr. B. that he *can* vindicate himself when it is necessary; but for this purpose it is by no means ne-

* Mr. Jefferson in particular, who was one of the council who delivered this verdict, is well known for his partiality to France.

cessary

ceſſary to have in all caſes the laſt word." (p. 133, n.)

84. *An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants in* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By Sir* Frederick Morton Eden, *Bart.*

DR. BEEKE has recently ſhewn, from the actual ſtate of the hundred of Deſborough, Bucks, and from other circumſtances, that the population connected with huſbandry in England and Wales, excluding towns containing 1500 ſouls and upwards, cannot be leſs than 7,000,000*. This agricultural population, at five perſons to a houſe, will require 1,400,000 houſes: the population of the towns, taken at 3,710,000, at 6¼ to a houſe, will require 593,600 houſes. It may therefore be concluded, that, as the number of charged and chargeable houſes is 713,803, the number of cottages muſt at leaſt be 1,200,000; and the aggregate number of houſes in England and Wales, including its appendages, Jerſey, Guernſey, and Alderney, muſt exceed 2,000,000. (p. 33.)

The ſtatiſtical accounts of Scotland have, in the moſt authentic manner, determined the exact amount of its population. From them it appears that the

Number of inhabitants,	
1798, was	1,526,492
Between 1743 and 1755	1,265,380
Increaſe within 50 years†	201,112

Dr. Price, 1777, ſuppoſed the number of inhabitants in the South part of the kingdom did not exceed 5,000,000. His opponents contended eight or ten millions. The propoſed enumeration of the people will ſuperſede the increaſe of ingenious gueſſes and plauſible ſpeculations; and I truſt, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that, among the diſtreſſes of the times, we have not to deplore a decreaſing population. (pp. 2, 3.)

Number of inhabitants of Ireland, after all loſs from civil war and emigration, in round numbers, 3,800,000. (p. 41.)

The biographer of Burns, the poet, eſtimates the number of abſentees from Scotland at 150,000; which would make the total of North Britain 1,600,000 or 1,700,000. (p. 36.

Neckar, up to the end of 1780, allowed to France 24,800,000 inhabitants. There can be little doubt that, ſince 1790, ſhe has not loſt leſs than 3,000,000 by premature deaths and emigrations, and that of the remaining population of France alone not 1-4th is capable of bearing arms. (p. 88.)

At the cloſe of the laſt century Davenant made the following remark on our population, taking it at 5,500,000, according to Gregory King's eſtimate, which is confeſſedly too low, and eſtimating the quantity of land in England and Wales at 29,000,000 of acres, which is probably near the truth, he ſays, "We ſeem now to have about 7¼ acres per head; but there are many reaſons to think that England is capable of nouriſhing double its preſent number of people; which, ſuppoſing them now to be 5,500,000, would be 11,000,000; and even then there will be as many acres per head as they have in Holland. And when we have attained this complement of men, either in the natural courſe of time, or ſooner by the help of good conduct, we ſhall be in a ſtate of power to deal with any ſtrength in Europe.*." That we have attained this "complement of men" cannot admit of much doubt; that we are "in a ſtate of power to deal with any ſtrength in Europe" has been proved by our exertions in the preſent awful conteſt; and, I truſt, we ſhall long continue what we now are,

"A land that diſtant tyrants hate in vain."

(p. 92.)

85. *Letter to the Rev.* Thomas Coke, *LL D. Mr.* Henry Moore, *&c. (Continued from vol. LXII p.* 183. *By a Correſpondent.)*

THOUGH no impartial perſon who is acquainted with the labours, induſtry, and integrity, of the Rev. Dr. Coke, could doubt of the veracity of the aſſurance which he gave in vol. LXII. p. 196, of his conviction that the letter aſcribed to the Rev. John Weſley was a groſs forgery; yet, as that aſſurance reſted ſolely on the confidence which he had in Mr. W.'s uprightneſs and honeſty, formed from the cloſeſt intimacy for ſeveral years, it might, and moſt probably did, leave a ſuſpicion on the minds of many of Mr. Urban's readers. But that ſenſe of deliberate guilt, and of the blackeſt ingratitude, which, ſooner or later, will ever burden the conſciences of

* Letter to a County Member, p. 72.

† Statiſtical Account of Scotland, XX. 621; and Appendix, LXXXVII.

* Whitworth's Davenant, II. 221.

thoſe

those who yield to such infamous practices, has, now, to the exculpation of the character of that good man, and to the honour of truth, extorted a confession of that iniquitous deed, and vindicated the venerable name of Wesley from the foulest calumny which the contaminated breast of slander ever breathed upon it. The two following letters will place this important matter in the clearest light. Z. COZENS.

1. "To the Editor of the Sun.

"Sir, in 1791, soon after the death of the late venerable Mr. John Wesley, the writer of the following letter published a short history of that great man, in which he represented him in colours most unfavourable and most false. However, the author has lately felt that compunction of mind for his conduct, and that candid acknowledgement of his guilt, which make some amends to the publick for his past conduct, and have induced him to address me the under-written entirely unsought for.

"I should not, Sir, have published his letter at all, if two letters, given to the public in his History, and declared by him to be written originally by Mr Wesley, had not been re-published in several of the London and provincial papers, and also in many periodical publications; which two letters are referred to in his Postscript, and exceedingly reflected on the life and character of my late most esteemed and venerable friend. I am, Sir, your humble servant, T. COKE.

New Chapel, City-road, Jan. 30, 1801."

2. "To the Rev. Dr. COKE.

"Rev. Sir, *Saturday morning, Jan.* 24, 1801.

"As the author of a silly pamphlet, published some years ago, intituled, 'An Impartial Review of the Life and Writings of the Rev John Wesley,' I have taken the liberty of addressing you on that subject, for the purpose of disburthening my mind, in some degree, of that intolerable weight with which it has been oppressed, in consequence of the folly and wicked tendency of such publication: and I now candidly declare to you and to the world, that most of the pretended facts therein mentioned are groundless; the charge sometimes false, and the characters, as delineated therein, both of the Rev. Mr. Wesley and others, are generally unjust, and *unsanctioned even by my own opinion.* At the same time, I flatter myself you will have the candour to believe, that my motives in the publication were influenced rather by folly and wantonness than deliberate wickedness; more especially if it be taken into consideration, that at that time I entertained sentiments somewhat different to what I do at present*.

"I expect, from your known liberality, that no undue advantage will be taken of the candid declaration now made (though you are at liberty, if you think proper, to make it public). Wishing you, in the mean time, all imaginable prosperity in the great work in which you are so usefully and zealously engaged, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Reverend Sir, your most obedient humble servant, J. COLLET.

"*No.* 9, *Church-row, Pancras, Middlesex.*

"P. S. I forgot to say, that the two infamous letters in the pamphlet, attributed to Mr. Wesley, are fictitious, being the invention of my own disordered imagination. J. C."

86. *Juvenile Biography; or, Lives of celebrated Children; inculcating Virtue by eminent Examples from real Life. To which are added, Reflections, addressed to the Youth of both Sexes. By Mr.* Joile, *Professor of the* Spanish *and* French *Languages. Translated by Mrs.* Cummyng, *Translatress of* Estelle. *Two Volumes.* 12mo.

THESE volumes have at least the merit of a new idea; no similar work occurring to our recollection. The "British Plutarch," and "British Nepos," are both on a plan for readers of a maturer age. They contain XXIX articles of biography during the three last centuries; and are calculated for the improvement of the heart, as well as the mind, of the juvenile student.

87. *The* British *Tourist; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion, through* England, Wales, Scotland, *and* Ireland; *comprehending the most celebrated Towns in the* British *Isles. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. Vol. VI.*

FROM the rapid sale of Five former volumes of this entertaining little work, which are now become "the favourite companion of the traveller, and the frequent resort of the student desirous of information respecting the British Isles;" it has been suggested, "that a Tour of the Metropolis, of the Universities, and of the most fashionable Sea-bathing and Watering-places, which are only casually, or not at all noticed in the former volumes, would be a valuable addition;" a design here accomplished in a manner that renders it extremely proper for its intended purpose.

* "It may be necessary to apprize the reader, that Mr. Collet has not the slightest connexion with the late Mr. Wesley's society." T. C.

LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Wakefield has given up his intention of publishing a Greek and English Lexicon; and requests his subscribers to call or send for their subscriptions to Mr. Rutt, in Thames-street, or to Mr. Philips, in St. Paul's church-yard.

M. Millin, keeper of medals and other antiques in the national library, has given an explanation of the shield of Scipio in that collection, which is of pure silver, 25 inches diameter, weight 42 marcs, fished out of the Rhone by some fishermen, who broke off the edges to see if it was silver, and then sold it for a trifle to a silversmith at Avignon, who, after taking a drawing of it, sent it to a jeweller at Lyons, who sold it M. Mey, an eminent Antiquary, who repaired it, and left it to his heir, a rich merchant, whom the reverses of trade led to sell it for the king's library. Spon explained the figure on it as representing Scipio's continence; Winkelman as the restoration of Briseis to Achilles; and his opinion is followed by Millin.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Freeman of Leicester, on perusing the extract, p. 111, exclaims, *Audi alteram partem.* We would insert his letter at length, had we room. He observes, however, "that, from the epithet *dire* affixed to the late contest, the reader would be led to suppose that outrages, similar to those which have heretofore been committed at a Leicester election, were then committed. Far otherwise, however, was the fact. Never in this borough, and, I think, I may safely assert, not in any other, were so many votes polled, or so long a contest sustained, with so little interruption of peace and order. That many of the leaders of Mr. B.'s party, and perhaps this Constitutionalist amongst them, who were conscious of having exercised the most flagrant oppression towards the *poor* voters, were for many days in what may be termed a *dire* state of trepidation, lest retribution for their tyrannical conduct should be returned upon them, is a thing not very improbable. But to whom ought this uneasy state to be ascribed? To themselves certainly. For you must be informed, Mr. Urban, that, although Mr. B.'s friends compliment themselves with being engaged in the cause of public virtue, and of the rights of Englishmen, yet the superiority of their public virtue can be proved by no other means than by the supposition of its being in the inverse proportion of their electioneering bounty: and their respect to the rights of Englishmen was most forcibly illustrated by threatening the discharge of their tenants, the arrest of their debtors, and the dismissal of their manufacturers, if they would not shout, "B—n for ever!" Can it then be a subject of wonder that, when of the two species of influence, beneficence and oppression, Mr. B.'s friends made so great a use of the latter and so little of the former, the *poor* electors compelled into the odious service of Mr. B. and deprived in these distressful times of the cheering bounties of his liberal opponent, should be highly incensed against the wealthy inhabitants, and that their gratitude for a peck of potatoes or a hundred of coals, received a year before, should be swallowed up in indignation at the loss then sustained of a much greater benefit?"—Our readers, having now both sides of the question, will judge for themselves.

A Subscriber asks, Is a competent knowledge of Botany to be attained by books? and, if so, what books are necessary to study in order to gain that knowledge? and in what order should they be read?—also, what is the best method of preparing milk, to make it keep during a long voyage?

F. W. observes, that Dr. Adam Littleton, author of the well known Latin Dictionary, speaks in the Preface of "the duty he owes to his worthy progenitor who wrote the *Tenures*;" and would be glad to be referred to any pedigree which would trace the consanguinity.

A Correspondent enquires after the History of *Howden*, long since promised to the publick; and, while he condemns such delays, enters his protest with B. M. LXIX. 388, against *altering* an author's works, as was the treatment Bp. Hall received from Mr. Glasse.

If the subject of Non-residence were not nearly exhausted, we could fill a volume with well-written arguments on both sides of the question; but we believe our readers are now fully masters of the subject; and we wish to avoid the necessity of introducing any side-winded attacks on the Establishment either in Church or State.—On the same ground we decline inserting some *palpable hits* against those "wolves in sheeps cloathing, who, on the impudent assumption of being the only *Gospel Preachers*, travel about *seeking whom they may devour.*"

The silly Incendiary at *Leeds* may save himself the trouble of making up his spiteful packets. The Post-office, on such occasions, always RETURNS the charge.—This hint will apply to the unfortunate Maniac (whom we really pity) at *Richmond.*

For more reasons than one (our Correspondent will understand this) we regret the want of room this month for T.'s projected Tax.—We are also sorry to postpone our friend W. R.'s List of the Seaton Poems; which with the Retrospect of the XVIIIth Century; L. E.; &c. &c. shall be given in our next.

VERSES

VERSES

To the Memory of CAPT. RIVINGTON, *who commanded the* Kent, *belonging to the* East India *Company, who fell gloriously on the 7th of October*, 1800, *in an Action with* La Confiance, *a* French *Frigate, in the Bay of* Bengal. *(See this Month's* East India *News* and the *Obituary.)*

IF active spirit tempt thee e'er to roam,
And quit thy native for a foreign home,
Remember well that, distant though you move,
No space from Friendship shall divide, or Love.
Lo! ROBERT, nurtur'd from his early youth
To glow with virtue, and to feel with truth,
In rip'ning age matur'd his just disdain
Of all that cringing Flatt'ry taught to feign.
His manly virtues mark'd their genuine source,
And naval toil confirm'd their native force.
In Fortune's adverse trial undismay'd,
A Seaman's zeal and courage he display'd;
For Honour firmly stood, at Honour's post,
And gain'd new glory when his life he lost.

H. G.

ON THE DEATH OF CAPT. HOOD,
LATE COMMANDER OF THE MARS.

To Mr. ———.

FAR from the scenes where rural pleasures reign,
Where peace and plenty bless the happy swain,
My Muse advent'rous tries a higher flight,
And tunes her numbers to the glorious fight.
Fain would I now exalt my humble lay,
And for my land one grateful tribute pay;
But War's fierce tumults and the martial song
To patriot bosoms and to thee belong.
Yet when my country in her Hero bleeds,
And boasting France the hope delusive feeds,
Unusual fire each kindred passion warms,
And sylvan beauties lose their wonted charms.
Again Britannia ranks a sailor's name
High in the annals of recording Fame;
And gallant HOOD, preferr'd to just command,
With dauntless courage meets the hostile band.
Firm to his post, he heard the cannons roar,
Nor cast one wish towards his native shore;
Calm in the fight, where thick'ning dangers grow,
He saw each weakness of his daring foe;
And aim'd his bellowing thunder at his side,
Whilst heaps of Frenchmen load the foaming tide.
But Death, too mindful of his fate severe,
Arrests the progress of his fair career;
And Gallia's demon sees the torrent fly,
Which burst the fatal vessels of his thigh.
Sunk by the wound, and from the battle borne,
Whilst friends surround him, and their danger mourn,
Britannia, mindful of her sea-girt shore,
Forbids the Gallic thunders more to roar.
The hostile flag no longer streams in air;
But, struck to HOOD, dispels the rising fear.
What bliss ecstatic fill'd his glowing breast,
When, ere he clos'd his languid eyes to rest,
With ambient wings bright Vict'ry sooth'd his pain,
And charm'd his dying ear with Conquest's strain!
But as my Muse his martial actions sings,
And feels her loss, her Country's, and her King's,
With sympathetic tears she sees the grief,
Which soars superior to her poor relief:
The wife—the children—and the friends sincere,
In bitter anguish shed the silent tear!
What healing balm shall ease the cruel heart?
Which rends the partner of this Hero's smart,
Ah! ever lovely! may I dare to tell
That in his Country's cause thy consort fell?
Will not one smile, with soft attentive grace,
Shine with mild lustre on thy weeping face,
When thankful Britons with one sad consent
The short-liv'd valour of thy HOOD lament?
Ah, no! thy woe no lenient influence knows,
But from the heart in streams increasing flows.
Aw'd by the solemn scene, my trembling Muse
The theme, no longer in her verse pursues.
Oh, look to Heaven! depending on its care,
And peace you'll find, for all have found it there.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

THE following translation is from the same hand as some similar pieces which have already appeared in your Magazine*. By inserting it you will oblige

Yours, &c. W. LANGTON.

ANACREON, Ode XXIV.

Ἐπειδὴ βροτὸς ἐτέχθην.

SINCE I'm born a mortal man,
Since Life's race is but a span,
Since I know the space that's past,
Not how long the course may last,
Anxious cares from me depart,
You've no claim upon my heart;
Ere in sight the goal appear,
Frolic mirth my *soul* shall chear;
Blithe with Bacchus I'll advance,
Laughing in the tipsy dance.

SONNET, TO ———.

HOW oft, when Ev'ning's orient beams array'd
Majestic Burghley's lofty spires with gold,

* See p. 213.

Beneath her high o'er-arching elms I've
strayd, [told
'Till the slow-swinging, distant curfew
Th' approaching hour of rest. But thee
away— [mind;
No more these pensive scenes delight my
In thy sequester'd groves no more I find
My wonted peace. My pleasures now de-
cay;
And frowning Fate shuts Disappointment's
door [day,
Upon my fairest hopes. For many a
And many a solitary ev'ning hour,
By thy society beguil'd, I pay
Grateful remembrance. Mary! still I pour
To thee the tribute of my votive lay.

O. G.

NAVAL POETRY, N° I.

"Nor let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of valour
rise;
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus' song the Spartan train.

Pye's Naucr.

O D E,

Written on board his Majesty's Ship the Canterbury, *after she had lost all her Masts in a Storm.*

Written during the last War.

WITH flowing pomp, and beauteous
pride
The floating pile in harbour rode,
Proud of her freight; the swelling tide
Reluctant left the vessel's side,
And kiss'd it as she flow'd.

The waves with Eastern breezes curl'd,
And silver'd half the liquid plain;
Her anchors weigh'd; her sails unfurl'd;
Serenely mov'd the wooden world,
And stretch'd along the main.

The native wonders of the deep
Press t'admire the vast machine,
In sportive gambols round it leap,
Or else at awful distance keep,
In homage to their Queen.

Thus while we ride in gentle gale,
Dissembled Friendship waits on pow'r;
But early quits the borrow'd veil,
When sad Misfortune shifts the scale,
And waits but to devour.

In vain we fly approaching ill;
Danger can multiply its form;
Expos'd we fly like *Jonah* still,
And Heaven, when it is Heaven's will,
O'ertakes us in a storm.

The distant surge, all foamy white,
Foretells the future furious blast;
Dreadful, though distant, was the sight,
Confed'rate winds and waves unite,
And menace ev'ry mast.

Winds whistling through the shrouds pro-
claim
A fatal harvest on the deck;
Quick in pursuit, as active flame,
Too soon the rolling ruin came,
And ratified the wreck.

Thus Adam smil'd with new-born grace,
Inform'd by an almighty breath;
Thus the same breath sweeps off his race,
Disorders Nature's beauteous face,
And teems with instant death.

Shorn of her pride the vessel rolls;
And (as by sympathy she knew
The secret anguish of our souls,)
With inward, deeper groans condoles
The danger of her crew.

Now what avail'd it to be brave
On liquid precipices hung?
Suspended on a breaking wave,
Beneath us yawn'd a sea-green grave,
Which silenc'd ev'ry tongue.

The faithless flood forsook the keel, [hull;
And downward launch'd the lab'ring
Stunn'd, she forgot awhile to reel,
And felt (or almost seem'd to feel)
A momentary lull.

Thus in the jaws of death we lay,
Nor light nor comfort found us there;
Lost in the gulph and floods of spray,
No sun to cheer us, nor a ray
Of hope — but in despair.

The seas encourage this despair,
While certain ruin waits on land;
Should we direct our wishes there,
Soon we recant the fatal pray'r,
And wish to shun the strand.

At length the Being, whose behest
Reduc'd a chaos into form,
His goodness and his pow'r confess'd;
He spoke — and instant are suppress'd
Our troubles and the storm.

Nauticus.

On the Completion of LLANDRINIO BRIDGE*.

THE toil is o'er, the noble work com-
plete, [feat;
And spreads a lustre on thy neighb'ring
Each Vale with joy proclaims the open'd
way,
And shall the Muse not join a grateful lay?
A thousand torrents swell Sabrina's tide,
And through the spacious arch with ease
they glide,
Which o'er the rising waves does firmly
stand, [hand;
As when first lay'd by Nature's plastic
And, to complete each great, each useful end,
O'er marshy vales now solid roads extend.
By works like these have monarchs gain'd
renown,
For such did Rome confer the civic crown.
So grateful praise and blessings without end
Shall crown the Cambrian and the trav'ler's
friend,

* See p. 181.

Whom

Whom now the ſolid arch bears ſwiftly o'er,
Who ling'ring row'd the dangerous paſs before.
Hadſt thou poſſeſs'd the wealth that Nabobs boaſt,
Or gain'd by conqueſt on the Indian coaſt;
Then had the coſtly work no ſharer known:
The coſt, as well as care, had been thy own.
What Fate too oft to ſouls like thine denies,
Still thy perſuaſive eloquence ſupplies.
With gen'rous emulation fir'd the reſt,
And rais'd munificence in ev'ry breaſt:
Who, to their country's good unmov'd could be?
Who could refuſe, ſolicited by thee?
More laſting praiſe ſome laurel'd bard ſhall give,
And bid thy name in deathleſs volumes live;
In verſe ſublime that ſhall no period know,
Till this* to ſtand, and Severn ceaſe to flow.

S. E. *Withington.*

A TOUR TO SCOTLAND.

IF you're a father, who retains
A larger ſtore of wealth than brains;
A jewel hold, which you prize moſt,
Are anxious leſt it ſhould be loſt;—
Read but the lines that are behind,
The way to ſave it you may find;
You 'll clearly ſee, with half an eye,
How matters tend when you're not by.

If you're a fortune-hunter made,
Read, and you 'll quickly learn your trade:
Nor think Fate can play you a prank;
She holds a prize, without a blank.

If you 're a daughter, I 'll engage,
Though only fifteen years of age,
Quite charming! you 'll become a wife,
And not repent, except—for life.

No antique tale ſhall now be told;
My ſtory is but one week old;
Tea-table treaſure of the day,
Freſh from the mint it ſhines away.
A guinea, ſoon as dropt, is found;
A ball, caught at its firſt rebound.

We 'll Waddle and his daughter bring
Upon the ſtage; they 'll make a ſing.

The man, 'tis ſaid, who trade commands,
Profit and loſs well underſtands;
But this, for we mean no diſgrace,
Was only half our hero's caſe:
And yet, it ſtrictly may be ſaid,
He perfect maſter was of trade.
For this he could whole years purſue;
Yet trading loſſes never knew;
Was well appriz'd, from day to day,
Where, to a dight, his profit lay.

With one ſuperfluous grain, at leaſt,
Would never let the ſcale be preſs'd;
And every ſcruple he rejects,
More than juſt what the "law directs:"
Becauſe 't would tend, without a doubt,
To preſs the meaſure's bottom out.

The man who tries to get and ſave
May, in the end, two thouſand have;
This bank will make a pretty ſtore,
Yet not deſtroy the wiſh for more:
That ſum, however, being ſent,
"He 'd trade decline, and live a gent."

His duſty bags and bins kick'd o'er,
He 'll open ſhop and ſhut no more;
But, with a beauty all admire,
Scarcely fifteen, he will retire.

"Now, ſince his houſe was large and fair,
And had a room or two to ſpare,
They might be to an inmate let;
For they 'd a little profit get."
And who but miſers can tell what
A pleaſure 's from a penny got!

Olindus, with a longing view,
Survey'd the girl—and fortune too—
"Wanted apartments—ſaw the place—
Agreed: they ſuited to an ace."
Thus Waddle, by his ſaving crown,
Prepar'd a ſtep to throw her down:
Then how, to her, can blame be let-in,
When he was aiding and abetting?

Some ſaid Olindus was two ſcore;
Others preſum'd a little more;
But this is darker than a riddle,
With which the Muſe ſhall never meddle.

Whether his capital was aught
Above, or was beneath a groat,
We 'll not determine, nor aver,
But gueſs the laſt, though we ſhould err.

Now things went well 'twixt him and child;
They whiſper'd, glanc'd, and ſqueez'd, and ſmil'd;
The little Cupids, and the Graces,
Were there, but durſt not ſhew their faces;
Darts, flames, and tales, her paſſions move;
At length comes "everlaſting love."
The new-made dough is pliant ſtill,
For you may mould it to your will:
He eas'ly may his point attain,
Who leads a harmleſs girl in train.

Waddle began to ſmell a rat;
Yes, when the thief his meal had got;
Then told Olindus, with grave face,
"He muſt provide another place;"
Receiv'd this anſwer on the nail:
"I 'll quit to-morrow, without fail."
The night creeps on, Sol 's done his beſt,
The Muſe and Waddle go to reſt.

THE SECOND PART.

Weak talents lead into a ſnare,
But never aid us to get clear.

WADD was amaz'd, when morn came on,
To find his little daughter gone;
And now black ſtorms and tears were ſeen:
O dear, they 're gone to Gretna-green!
But I 'll prevent them, in the end;
So took a chaiſe, and took a friend.

Now two poſt-chaiſe ran on a pace
As if they meant to run a race;
Our pair kept foremoſt all the while
Till they were ſet down in Carliſle;

But,

---

* The Bridge.

But, shall I tell the tidings sad,
Not one post-chaise could there be had.
Venus, the Graces, Cupid too,
Was not this vile neglect in you?
Like Will-o'-th'-wisp, lure to the snare,
Then leave unwary lovers there.
If they retreat, they meet the foe;
Debarr'd, they could not onward go,
Commanding neither chaise nor coach:
Condemn'd to wait the storm's approach,
Dame Fortune prov'd an arrant jilt;
Destroy'd the fabric, nearly built.
"O la! we're ruin'd! lost, undone!
My father's frowns how shall I shun!"
Not Tommy, when he climb'd up high,
Was caught in gutting a mince pye;
No priest, who found himself set fast,
Nor got relief while—hem! could last;
Nor Chloe, when blew up her gown,
Shew'd half a leg, with stocking down;
Nor even Madam, when her charms
Were found within the footman's arms,
Was quite so shock'd, as were our pair
When Waddle and his friend came there.
Our groom withdrew, his suit was cross'd,
The case was broke, the jewel lost,
The child restor'd, the swain bereft,
Like father Adam, turn'd adrift;
Nay, worse than Adam, we believe,
Because he went without his Eve.
He saw the Chambermaid come down,
And gently twich'd her by the gown:
"Will you, dear Molly, by me stand?"
Then slipt two guineas in her hand;
Which Molly thought the highest bliss;
She dropt a curtsy,—he a kiss:
For guineas are, which Fortune brings
The most persuasive earthly things.
Waddle, and friend, and daughter, sat
Sometimes in silence; sometimes chat:
He held harangue, and held his tea;
Blam'd naughty girls who disobey:
Whether his views and her's were one,
We'll wave at present, and go on.
The Chambermaid, with modest air,
And three-inch curtsy, enter'd there:
"Madam, a bed's made up for you;
Be pleas'd to rise, and take a view;
For, if you any error find,
It shall be alter'd to your mind."
'Twixt Wadd and friend the glasses run;
A current custom when we've won:
That management they amply bless,
Which had been crown'd with such success.
A moment's praise they both enjoy;
Wadd' rang the bell—his pipe laid by;
Molly appear'd with features mild.
"Where, Mrs. Molly, is the child?"
"They're gone, Sir, in your chaise!"
"Oh! oh!
Why then the devil with them go:
They may be hang'd, for what I heed;
Another step I'll not proceed:
No fool but I, it's my belief,
Opens his door t' admit a thief!
Myself I've gull'd, in all that's done;
Nay, brought a chaise to help them on!"
As fresh as mackrel, might be seen
Our pair set down at Gretna-green.
They made inquiries, without lack,
"Where was the gentleman in black?
Can you unite us two with ease?"
"I can—ten guineas, if you please."
The swain, 'tis said, look'd rather queer,
But found himself not master there.
"Sir, not a soul beneath the sky
Can tie a faster knot than I."
The blacksmith sought his tools amain,
And quickly forg'd a marriage chain;
Then link'd together, at one stroke,
The rose-bud and the bulky oak.
My tale is done—fair truth you'll find;
But one remark is left behind:
It teaches when, if you're not poor,
To open, when to shut your door.

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

ELEGY,

Written during a Burial in a Country Church-yard.

"Ipse jubet mortis te meminisse Deus."

WHAT sound, wide trembling on the passing gale,
Arrests the startled soul with sudden dread?
The knell of fate! and, lo! a victim pale
Borne to the silent mansions of the dead.

'Tis he, whose bark, late driving in the breeze,
Rode proudly buoyant on life's swelling wave;
Which, while it gaily shone and mock'd the seas,
Sunk in the treacherous whirlpool of the grave.

See, round the corse the list'ning rustics stand,
In thought mysterious wrapt and holy dread;
While fear on every face, with livid hand,
Pourtrays a short resemblance with the dead.

Lost for a while is all their former mirth,
And every ray that brighten'd life is gone;
The scenes of Nature fade, while, far from earth,
They wander, trembling on a world unknown.

Oh! hear that warning voice, and dare to trust
In those celestial words in mercy given;
Which, while they humble man to kindred dust,
On Hope's strong pinions lift his soul to Heav'n.

But fly, ye sons of Dissipation, fly
Th' awakening sounds, and shun intrusive care;
Repress the tear of grace;—the struggling sigh;
Nor rouse the slumbering conscience to despair.

Fly — lest contrition from your breasts should pour
This prayer (which soon may flow for you—and me):
Lord, suffer not, in this our mortal hour,
For any pangs of death to fall from thee.

N. BULL.

A SONG

A SONG,

On the Concluſion of the Eighteenth, and Commencement of the Nineteenth Century: ſung by the Author in the Royal Hoſpital Coffee-Room, Chelſea.

To the Tune of "*On the white Cliffs of Albion, &c*"

COME, come, my blithe fellows! aſſiſt me to ſing [ring:
In chorus, and make our ſnug *Corner** roof
Since the old Century leaves us all hearty good friends, [ful amends.
We'll give him three cheers, lads, in grate-
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza†.
Chorus, Since the old, &c.

While we ſit round the table, like brother and brother, [each other;
Be the height of our pleaſures the pleaſing
To be merry, let's drink; but beware of exceſs, [diſtreſs.
Leſt we bring on diſorder, diſgrace, and
Chorus, To be merry, &c.

Let nothing amongſt us unpleaſant be ſpoke;
As free as we give, let us take a dry joke;
And be cautious in joking we be not too tart, [friend's heart.
Leſt, by raiſing a laugh, we may wring a
Chorus, And be cautious, &c.

Let no claſhing opinions our friendſhip deſtroy,
Nor politicks trouble our current of joy;
But go on as we've done; and as oft drink and ſing [King."
"Succeſs to our Country, and GOD ſave the
Chorus, But go on, &c.

Let us paſs o'er in ſilence the ſlips of a friend,
And learn, by his errors, our own to amend:
That no ſlander, no ſcandal, no envy, nor pride, [aſide.
From mirth and good fellowſhip turn us
Chorus, That no ſlander, &c.

O may we enjoy the dear bleſſing of health,
And be proſperous—but never be proud of our wealth!
Let misfortune among us ne'er cauſe a defect, [ſpect.
But ev'ry good fellow let's treat with re-
Chorus, Let misfortune, &c.

Then charge; and we'll hail the NEW CENTURY with three, [ſhall ſee;
In hope that theſe times are the worſt we
Wiſhing health, peace, and plenty, the univerſe o'er, [more.
And that Friendſhip unite us till time be no
Chorus, Wiſhing health, &c.
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza.

* The room ſo called by the company.

† Three cheers to the firſt and laſt ſtanza only.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

THE following peculiarly expreſſive lines, from an Elegy on the late lamented Dr. Warton, by a youth who was his pupil, will be acceptable to many of your readers, who know well the traits here noticed, and are a ſtriking part of his character. H. ATKINS.

LOW lies that head with various learning fraught, [thought.
With force of genius, and with depth of
Cold is that heart which glow'd with pureſt fire, [lyre.
Cold is the hand which wak'd the living
Loſt is that *ſmile* where fond approving rays
With mildeſt influence cheer'd our April days;
That *ſmile* of gay good humour, rarely ſeen
To grace ſuperior wiſdom's haughty mien;
That *ſmile* of love, for with a ſafe controul
He check'd the wand'rings of the youthful ſoul;
With kind perſuaſion nurs'd its op'ning pow'rs,
And the rough path of ſcience ſtrew'd with flow'rs.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

HAVING ſeen ſome pretty lines "to the death of Miſs Mary Franklin," (ſee our vol. LXX. p. 875), I have tranſlated them. If you think them worthy of a place, you will inſert them. Z.

IN MORTEM MARIÆ FRANKLIN.

ECCE! perit pulchras inter pulcherrima Nymphas,
Horrificâ mortis victa Maria manu.
Maxima nec virtus, nec forma, movere ſororum [bonos.
Corda valent triplicum, nec probitatis
Pulchra Maria perit! (caput hinc, multiſque doloris
Fons erit!) et Fatis præda ſubacta cadit!
O! quamvis ſplendes modò felix incola cœli,
(Cara mihi quondam,) nunc quoque cara Deo; [dor,
Ipſe tamen vultûs formam, riſuſque recor-
Occurritque animo dulcis imago tui!
Cur ita deploro? potiùs mihi maxima cauſa eſt
Lætitiæ; æternum cum decus inde fluit.
Cœlicolûm ad ſedes fauſtas volat, ecce! Maria,
Ardua quæ cœli nunc premit aſtra pede;
Scilicet hinc, linquens curas hominumque dolores,
Hæc ſolet aſſiduâ tollere laude Deum.
Sit mihi, cum mœſta aſpicio monumenta Mariæ, [jacent,
Quà modò (pulchra olim) membra ſepulta
Funere lacrymulam, (mihi ſi lacrymâſſe licebit)
Quæ fidi verum pignus amoris erit.

PROCEED-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT; *continued from p.* 170.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 5.

Mr. *Yorke* moved for leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend part of a bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting the dreſſing of flour. The Committee appointed to conſider of the high price of proviſions had recommended that bill, in conformity with the evidence which had been given before them; but, ſince that period, experience had proved, that the directions contained therein, as far as they related to barley and oats, by no means anſwered the intentions and expectations of the Committee; he had, therefore, been directed to move to ſuſpend ſo much of that act as related to barley and oats, which motion he then made; and as the Houſe muſt be aware, from the nature of the ſubject, that expedition would be deſirable, he hoped it might be permitted to paſs through its ſeveral ſtages with as little delay as poſſible.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill, which was read the firſt and ſecond time.

February 6.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the bill to prevent the mixture of barley and oats in the manufacture of flour. The report was received, and agreed to; and the bill read the third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Lords.

On the debate relative to the ſtanding order for preventing Peers of Parliament, or Lords Lieutenants of counties, from interfering in elections;

Sir *Charles Morgan* moved two amendments;—the firſt, to leave out Ireland; and the other, relative to Lords Lieutenants, to the following effect—that it ſhould be an high breach of the privileges of the Houſe, for any Lord Lieutenant to avail himſelf of any authority he might poſſeſs by virtue of his commiſſion to influence any election for a Member to ſerve in Parliament in the Commons of Great Britain. After a few words from Mr. Yorke and another member, both the amendments were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 9.

The bill for ſuſpending ſo much of the late bread bill as related to the mixture of oats, barley, &c. with wheaten flour, was brought up from the Commons, read three times, and received the Royal Aſſent.

The Duke of *Bedford* introduced a bill for exempting a certain deſcription of poor houſekeepers from the payment of poor-rates.

In the Commons the ſame day, Sir *F. B. Jones* ſtated a recent act of violence committed by the keeper of Cold Bath priſon, and recommended the ſubject to the early attention of the Houſe.

Mr. *Abbot* and Mr. *Jolliffe* ſeverally moved for papers reſpecting the dock-yard and army expenditure within given periods.

Col. *Gaſcoigne* obſerved, that, of 655 members, only 410 had taken their ſeats; and, conceiving that at the preſent momentous criſis the Country ſhould have the full benefit of the Parliamentary ſervice of all its repreſentatives, moved, that the Houſe be called over this day three weeks, and that ſuch members as did not attend ſhould be taken into cuſtody by the Serjeant at Arms. Ordered.—Mr. *Wyndham* and Mr. *Serjeant* preſented army and ordnance accounts; the former, on the motion of Mr. *Tierney*, were ordered to be printed.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 10.

The order for going into a diſcuſſion of Earl *Darnley's* motion for an inquiry into the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and for their diſmiſſal, being read;

The Earl of *Carliſle* wiſhed the ſubject to be poſtponed. The general ſituation of the Country was, he obſerved, at the preſent moment, critical and alarming almoſt beyond any former example, and involving conſiderations which ſhould repreſs preſent diſcuſſion; he thought, too, that, in the embarraſſed and unſettled ſituation of miniſters, it would be ungenerous and unmanly to urge the matter further.

Earl *Darnley* felt ſtrong coviction of the neceſſity of the inquiry, but ſhould be governed by the ſenſe of the Houſe as to the time of bringing it forward.

The Earl of *Radnor* concurred as to the neceſſity of inveſtigating the cauſes which had induced the almoſt unprecedented calamities under which the Country laboured; but he thought the preſent moment unſuited to the inquiry. His Lordſhip lamented that, in proportion as our reſources were waſted and diminiſhed, in the ſame ratio was the nation deprived of what talent and ability might have been exerted to extricate it from further misfortune.

Lord *Fife* ſtrongly advocated the motion. In ſpeaking of the change in adminiſtration, he obſerved, that, "if it is a trick, nothing could have been ſo wickedly adviſed; and, if it is real, nothing more ludicrous."

The Earl of *Carliſle* wiſhed it to be underſtood that, in recommending the poſtponement of the queſtion, he was not influenced by any conſideration in favour of the new adminiſtration; on the contrary, he thought it weak, miſerable, and rickety, and incompetent to the arduous taſk it was attempting to undertake. The national honour was pledged to the Iriſh Catholics for their emancipation; and he apprehended much miſchief from reſiſting their expectations.

Lord *Grenville*, after deprecating a premature or haſty diſcuſſion of a topick which deſerved the moſt prudent and temperate conſideration,

conſideration, continued thus: "A painful duty yet remains for me to fulfil—to ſpeak of myſelf. From this I will not ſhrink, as a due regard to my own character, as well as becoming reſpect to your Lordſhips, call upon me to proceed. Some time ago, my Lords, the noble Lord who ſits near me (Lord *Spencer*), another noble Lord who is not now preſent, but whoſe abſence is only occaſioned by ſevere indiſpoſition, (Earl of *Chatham*), together with myſelf, and ſeveral of his Majeſty's ſervants in the Houſe of Commons, thought it expedient that the benefits of the Union ſhould be rendered as great and as extenſive as poſſible, by certain diſabilities being removed, under which a great portion of the inhabitants of Ireland now labour. Imagining that this meaſure could alone be effectual if coming from the Executive Government, we felt it our duty to propoſe it to thoſe who direct his Majeſty's Councils. It was not deemed eligible, and we were unable to prevail. Our opinion of its policy remaining unaltered, ſtill thinking that that, and that alone, could eſtabliſh the tranquillity and proſperity of the Empire on a permanent baſis, we conſidered ourſelves as bound to retire. Accordingly we tendered to his Majeſty the reſignation of our ſeveral employments; and he has been graciouſly pleaſed to diſpenſe with our ſervices. Thus, my Lords, we only hold our offices till our ſucceſſors are appointed." His Lordſhip expreſſed, in the moſt animated terms, his gratitude and attachment to his Majeſty; and obligation to their Lordſhips, for their confidence and approbation. He congratulated the Houſe, that the ſame line of policy which he and his coadjutors had maintained would be obſerved by the new adminiſtration. "Though we have retired from office, no change of meaſures will take place; but the ſyſtem which has already proved ſo ſalutary will continue to be acted upon by our ſucceſſors. Though we differ on ſome points, yet there is no eſſential difference between us; and while they act with energy and deciſion they ſhall have our ſupport."

The Earl of *Moira* wiſhed the motion to be poſtponed; and he truſted that the ſtrong ſenſe, which ſo large a portion of the Houſe ſeemed to feel of the abſolute neceſſity of an inquiry into the cauſes of the increaſed and increaſing dangers of the country, would make a ſerious impreſſion on the mind of his Majeſty and of the Country at large.

Earl *Spencer* aſſured their Lordſhips, that he cordially acquieſced in the obſervations of Lord Grenville, who had ſo fully explained the reaſons of his retirement as to make it unneceſſary for him to trouble the Houſe any further on the ſubject.

Earl *Darnley*, in compliance with the general wiſh of the Houſe, deferred his motion till the 18th inſt.; and, on the ſuggeſtion of Lord Grenville, it was further poſtponed till the 29th, when their Lordſhips were ordered to be ſummoned.

The Earl of *Radnor*, with a view to enſure a full attendance on a ſubject of ſuch awful magnitude, moved a call of the Houſe on the 20th. This induced a long and deſultory converſation. It was loſt on a diviſion; the numbers being contents 23, non contents 54.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. Ley, the Clerk, read to the Houſe the following letter from the Speaker.

"Sir, *Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, Feb.* 10.

"His Majeſty having been pleaſed to expreſs his intention, at this conjuncture, of appointing me to a public ſituation, incompatible with the one I have the honour to hold in the Houſe of Commons, I am obliged to requeſt you will tender to the Houſe my reſignation of an office moſt honourably and repeatedly conferred upon me, and recently continued in a manner moſt gratifying to my feelings. In quitting a ſituation, the duties of which I have conſtantly endeavoured to diſcharge to the beſt of my ability, I am unable to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of reſpect, gratitude, and regret, with which I neceſſarily muſt feel inſpired. I am ſuſtained, however, by the conſideration that, on this occaſion, I am actuated by the ſame principle of public duty which has ever influenced my conduct, and from which, I truſt, I ſhall never deviate. H. ADDINGTON."

As ſoon as the letter was read, Mr. *Pitt* and Sir *William Pulteney* roſe at the ſame time; and, after a general call for Sir William to proceed, Mr. Pitt at laſt obtained leave to ſay,

"I have his Majeſty's commands to acquaint the Houſe, that, in conſequence of the reſignation of Mr. Addington, it is his Majeſty's wiſh that the Houſe ſhould proceed to the election of a Speaker as ſoon as poſſible."

Sir *William Pulteney* ſaid, he could not reſiſt an inclination to ſay a few words. He was not accuſtomed to the language of panegyric; but, he muſt ſay, the Houſe had ſuſtained a great loſs by the reſignation of Mr. Speaker; he had held the ſituation with great honour to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to the Houſe. In the change of arrangements which had taken place, his Majeſty's counſels had certainly been deprived of much ability; he (Sir William) had been a long time a member of that Houſe, and ſeen many changes, but he had never ſeen a change for the good of the people; he hoped every member would aſſiſt in bringing the veſſel of the State ſafe into port, ſo as, after the change was over, they might return to the diſcuſſion of thoſe queſtions which occupied their attention.

H. OF COMMONS.
February 11.

Lord *Hawkeſbury*, in an ſpeech of appropriate commendation, propoſed that Sir John Mitford ſhould be elected Speaker; which was ſeconded by Mr. *Browne*.

Sir *J. Mitford* obſerved, that he would not, as was uſual, make profeſſion of his unworthineſs and incapacity to the office; he truſted, on the contrary, that he ſhould not be found altogether unqualified for its duties. He obſerved, that, in accepting the honour tendered to him, he ſhould make conſiderable ſacrifices of his individual intereſt; but an independent competence was all he had in view: that this might be earned in the way moſt conducive to his Country's benefit, was his earneſt deſire.

Mr. *Sheridan* objected to this choice, principally on the ground of its having been pre-determined in a manner inconſiſtent with the independence and dignity of the Houſe.

Mr. *Pitt* replied; and, after ſome further converſation, in which Mr. *Sheridan* and Lord *G. Cavendiſh* complimented the talents of Mr. *C. Dundas*, whom they wiſhed to ſee in the chair, Sir J. Mitford was choſen to it without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.
February 12.

A Commiſſion gave his Majeſty's concurrence to the election of Sir J. Mitford to the chair of the Houſe of Commons.

The *Lord Chancellor* gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Monday, a bill for amending the laws between Debtors and Creditors.

The Proviſion Committee was re-appointed; and ſome propoſitions, made by the Duke of *Bedford* relative to a general incloſure, were referred to it.

In the Commons the ſame day, ſeveral accounts, preparatory to the budget, were ordered; as alſo printed copies of the Iriſh records; and new writs for the boroughs of Carlow and Portarlington.

A deſultory converſation aroſe, on a motion made by Col. *Elford* for calling the gaoler of Cold-Bath-Priſon to the bar, to anſwer for his conduct in regard to Hudſon: it was ſupported by Meſſrs. *Hobhouſe*, *Martin*, *Howard*, *Pierrepont*, and Sir *F. B. Jones*; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. *Ryder*, *W. Dundas*, *Perceval*, and Sir. *W. Elford*; and loſt on a diviſion, the numbers being Ayes 21; Noes 40.

Mr. *Ryder* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to conſider of the high price of proviſions, and read a reſolution for repealing part of the act which prohibited the making of bread from fine flour; the conſideration of which was fixed for Monday.

H. OF LORDS.
February 16.

The thanks of the Houſe, on the motion of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, were voted to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for his ſermon before their Lordſhips on the faſt-day.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in his promiſed bill for the amendment of the Debtors Laws; and obſerved that, as the Law now ſtood, if a debtor was taken in execution, and ſent to priſon, he might, at his option, refuſe to compound with his creditors, and continue to live in confinement, and, if he died there, the debt was held to be paid, and no action could be brought againſt his aſſignees and executors for the amount of the debt, let his effects and perſonal eſtate be ever ſo valuable. By this bill, if a creditor choſe to liberate his debtor from confinement, he would have the power to ſet him free, and ſtill have a claim on his effects, though, after ſuch liberation, the perſon of the debtor would be protected as far as regarded the debt for which he had been taken in execution. His Lordſhip ſaid, he meant to follow up this meaſure with two others—the one, to make all property, real and perſonal, freeholds and copyholds, reſponſible to legal claims of creditors, even in caſes of the death of the debtor; the other, to facilitate the operation of the exiſting laws reſpecting proceſſes for the recovery of debts, ſuch proceſſes in various points being liable to be rendered exceedingly tedious, vexatious, and irkſome. It was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Pitt* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, announcing that he had granted a penſion of 1000l. a year to Sir S. Smith, for his glorious defence of Acre; and recommending to the Houſe to make the neceſſary proviſion for the payment of this annuity.

On the motion of Col. *Fullerton*, the Houſe voted an Addreſs of Thanks to the late Speaker, for his able conduct while in the chair.

On the motion for the Houſe going into a Committee on the army and navy eſtimates, Mr. *Harriſon*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable ability, oppoſed the Speaker leaving the chair.

Mr. *Pitt* obſerved, that a confederacy unprecedented in our hiſtory had been formed againſt our exiſtence as a nation, that the country is placed in a perilous and alarming ſtate, and that every exertion is neceſſary to meet the danger. Under ſuch circumſtances it became peculiarly neceſſary that every department of the public ſervice ſhould be accellerated to the greateſt poſſible degree, inſtead of ſuſpending the machine of Government by delaying the ſupplies. It was impoſſible to carry into effect thoſe meaſures which former votes

had

had ſanctioned until theſe ſupplies were granted: neither till then could he retire from office. On the ground of reſponſibility, Mr. Pitt obſerved, that, although not in office, he ſhould never be wanting in attendance in that Houſe, when his perſonal conduct became the ſubject of conſideration; and that the new miniſters would unqueſtionably be anſwerable for the money expended under their adminiſtration.

Mr. *Weſtern* made ſome obſervations on the new Miniſtry.

Mr. *Whitbread* was for delaying the ſupplies; from which circumſtance no poſſible inconvenience could ariſe; the ſupplies, by previous grants, being actually voted up to April 5.

Mr. *Buxton* and Mr. *Hely Addington* were of opinion that the former conduct of the new miniſter entitled him to the confidence of the Houſe.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* conſidered Mr. Pitt's ſpeech merely as a ſtudied panegyric on his own adminiſtration.

Mr. *Dundas* obſerved, that the laſt ſpeaker had aſcribed to miniſters individually meaſures which the wiſdom of that Houſe adopted as neceſſary to the general well-being of the country. He and his colleagues took credit to themſelves for the part they had ſupported on the occaſion, and were prepared to meet any inveſtigation.

Mr. *Nicholls* declared his willingneſs to coincide in the new Miniſtry until their conduct warranted his deeming them unworthy of it; but thought the Houſe bound to inquire into the intention which were to direct Miniſters, before it voted the ſupplies; and exhorted the Houſe to withhold the ſupplies until Miniſters declared the objects for the attainment of which they were to be appropriated.

Mr. *Pitt* denied that he had in any manner pledged the new Miniſters to proſecute the old ſyſtem, or that the reſtoration of the old Government of France had formed any part of it.

Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, that, in the preſent awful ſtate of the country, it was peculiarly the duty of miniſters, by a candid declaration of their intentions, to conciliate the confidence of the country; inſtead of which, they only endeavoured to add juggle, and to refine upon ingenuity of prevarication. He alluded to the motives aſſigned by Mr. Pitt for retiring on the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, and contended that his explanation more than inſinuated an odious charge againſt his Majeſty.

Mr. *Pitt* denied, in decided terms, having inſinuated any thing prejudicial to his Sovereign's fame. He had, through a long courſe of political life, experienced his gracious regard and indulgence; for which he felt bound to him by every tie of duty, gratitude, and affection. The ſucceſs of the Catholic queſtion he conſidered eſſential to the ſtrength and happineſs of the empire. When it was oppoſed, he felt himſelf bound in conſcience and in honour to retire from a ſituation which it was the ambition of his life and the paſſion of his heart to fill, as long as his exertions could contribute to the welfare of his Country.

The queſtion for the Speaker leaving the Chair being carried without a diviſion, the Houſe, in a Committee, voted 135,000 Seamen, including 30,000 Marines, for the ſervice of the preſent year; the ſum of 2,477,630l. for wages, &c. to theſe men, at 1l. 17s. per month; a further ſum of 2,565,000l. for victualling them at 1l. 18s. each per month, with ſundry ſums for ordnance, wear and tare, &c.

The *Secretary at War* moved the Army Eſtimates. The total number of men to be employed in England and Ireland for internal defence amounted to 32,642; for whoſe pay, &c. 12,940,369l. were required, including ſome allowances to the troops in Ireland for beer-money, &c. in addition to about 4d. per foot ſoldier, and 3d. for each Dragoon, in lieu of the allowances received from the inn-keepers in this Country when on a march. About 10,000 men were to be raiſed, by adding 200 men to each battallion at home.

Mr. *Grey* thought the militia the moſt conſtitutional force for interior defence; but Mr. *Dundas* and Mr. *Wyndham* contended that the regulars were beſt, not only as a diſpoſable force, but in being ſooner raiſed, and at leſs expence. After ſome general obſervations from Mr. *Pitt*, Gen. *Walpole*, and Col. *Gaſcoigne*, the ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS. *February* 17.

Earl *Spencer* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſimilar to that preſented to the Commons, for granting a penſion of 1000l. a year to Sir Sidney Smith, for his gallant, wiſe, and meritorious ſervices on the coaſt of Aſia and Egypt. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the conduct of this officer was too well known, and too highly eſtimated, to need his eulogy; but he rejoiced that the laſt act of his official duty was ſo conſonant with his wiſhes.

Lord *Auckland* paid a finiſhed compliment to Sir Sidney; after which, the Houſe voted the Addreſs, *nem. con.*

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. A letter from Capt. Hills, of the Orpheus, dated La Copong, the Streights of Banca, Oct. 25, 1799, announces his having captured, after an action of a quarter of an hour, the Zeevraght and the Zeelaſt, two veſſels belonging to the

the Dutch East India Company, each mounting 22 guns, of different calibres, from Mecasses for Ternate, with provisions and stores.—The Orpheus had one seaman killed; and the First Lieutenant, Hodgkins, of whom Capt. Hills speaks in terms of high commendation, and four seamen, wounded; the Zeelast had one man killed; the Zeevraght, six killed, and her Captain, and six wounded.

Capt. G. Asle, of La Virginie, in a letter dated Amboyna, May 29, announces the capture of a Dutch prow of 4 swivels and 16 men; another of 2 swivels and 15 men; and a third of 14 men; a ship of eight 6-pounders, and 4 swivels and 40 men; another twelve 6-pounders and 20 men; and a brig of ten 4-pounders, and 12 men. The three latter vessels, laden with the annual supplies for the garrison on the island of Ternate, had on board, exclusive of their cargoes, specie to the amount of 17,913 Spanish dollars.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. E. O. Osborne, of H. M. S. Arrogant, to Vice-Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief, &c. dated on board H. M. S. Arrogant, at Sea, June 26.

The difficulty of getting water at Anjer Point induced me to proceed to Mew Bay, where I arrived with the Orpheus, May 5. We captured a small ship, from the Isle of France, in ballast, which was burnt.—May 16, sailed with the Arrogant and Orpheus, from Mew Bay, and sailing to the Northward of the Islands off Batavia, made the land of Java, May 16 near Point Indramago, and having Bumpkin Island in sight at the same time to the Eastward of Batavia; the same day discovered a large ship and a brig at anchor, to whom we gave chase; and who, after having made some signals to each other, made all sail from us in for the land. It was late in the evening before we got near them; when I discovered the ship to be a vessel of force, and having several guns on her lower deck, and the brig also mounting 14 guns: finding they could not escape us, they both ran on shore, at some miles distant from each other, to the Westward of Point Indramago. We were soon within random shot of the ship, and anchored as near her as the depth of water would admit, when she began firing at us, which was returned by several guns from each deck. About this time two boats were observed going from her full of men; and as it grew dark shortly after, some of our boats were sent to prevent the crew of the ship from landing, and to summons her to surrender, which they could not do till the morning; this, I conclude, was with the design of destroying her, if they could have accomplished landing the crew in the night; but the vigilance of our boats prevented this taking place, as her boats were taken, full of men, the first time the attempt was made. At day-break she surrendered, and was taken possession of, when we found her to be the Hertzoy de Brunswick (armed ship), belonging to the Dutch East India Company, Jan Cornelius Panne, Commander, mounting 20 guns on the upper decks, and eight guns on the lower deck, and manned with 320 men, part of whom had made their escape on shore. At the time the boats were sent to prevent the men from landing from the ship, boats were sent, under the direction of Lieut. Blayney, to board the brig, which was some miles distant from us. This service he accomplished without loss, and soon after brought her near us; when we found her to be the Dolphin armed brig, commanded by Jan Vauntyes, belonging to the Dutch East India Company, mounting 14 guns, and having on-board 65 men.—May 24, at day-break in the morning, we captured, close under the land, a small armed brig, of 6 carriage guns, and some swivels, on a cruize from Sumarang, which place she left the preceding day. On the evening of the 25th, we got sight of Japura, and the ship at anchor there; but it fell little wind, and we were obliged to anchor at the distance of 10 or 11 miles from it. As they had observed us from the shore, I thought there was no time to be lost; and therefore, at eight P. M. sent all the boats, well manned and armed, with Lieutenant Blayney Rice, who got to the ship about midnight; and, though she had been hauled close to the shore (on seeing us in the evening), under a small battery, yet the surprize was complete, and she was boarded without any loss, many of the crew jumping overboard at the time. The battery fired on them so soon as they discovered her to be in our possession; but, though some of the boats' oars were broken by the shot, no other accident happened; and they effected getting her out before day-light, when she joined us, and we found her to be the Dutch East India Company's ship Underneming, mounting six carriage guns, and having 80 men on-board. After putting the prize in order, May 28, joined the Orpheus off Cheribon, and found, that in our absence she had captured a Dutch brig, a sloop, and two prows: the three latter were destroyed. Same day ran into the anchorage to the Westward of Point Indramago, where we landed most of the prisoners; some of them being very sickly. The Dolphin brig is a new vessel, well coppered and equipped, and well adapted for service (particularly in shoal-water). She mounts 14 guns, and has good room and security at quarters.

I am, &c. J. Hoseason, Pro. Sec.

Captain Osborne, in a letter, dated Arrogant, Madras Road, August 11, 1800, mentions his having captured, Aug. 4, after a long chace, L'Uni French privateer, of

32 guns, 16 and 9-pounders, all of which, except six, were thrown overboard during the chace; had on-board 216 men: also recaptured the Friendship, from Bengal for Madras. The brig Bee, from Madras to Masulipatam, captured by L'Uni, escaped. L'Uni sailed from the Mauritius the 4th of May, and had captured the Harriot, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Helen, belonging to Bombay.

Sir, *Bombay, September* 3, 1800.

I beg leave to inform you of my arrival here on the 30th of August, after a passage of 11 days from Mocha. About 50 leagues to the Eastward of Aden, I fell-in with and took the Clarissa French privateer, from the Mauritius, who threw over her guns, and cut away her anchors, with a view to escape. We found 148 men on-board her. She is only between two or three years old; built at Nantz.

Vice-Adm. Rainier, &c. J. Blankett.

Lieut. Mein, of the Netley schooner, announces his having, Jan. 31, off Oporto, fallen in with 4 privateers, one of which, the Santa Victoria, of 6 guns, and 26 men, he captured: the rest escaped, the Netley being obliged to rejoin the convoy, some of the ships having made signal for an enemy to windward.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Lloyd, commanding the Nimble Cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 24.

Sir, I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at the back of the Isle of Wight, yesterday at 2 P. M. having the trade from Dartmouth under my convoy for the Downs, I fell-in with, and, after a chace of six hours, engaged and captured the Bonaparte cutter privateer, of Cherbourg, of 14 brass guns, of 4 and 6-pounders, and 44 men, two days out of port; she had captured a light collier from Plymouth. I am happy to say, the Nimble had no men killed or wounded; and that Mr. Watts, the master, and all the petty officers and seamen behaved like British seamen. The privateer had two men killed, and the first Lieutenant dangerously wounded.

Admiralty-office, March 3. Extract of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of the Excellent, in Quiberon Bay, to Earl St. Vincent, Feb. 23.

My Lord, On the night of the 20th inst. I sent the boats of the Excellent to endeavour to bring off a cutter and a sloop, which were at anchor near the Point of Quiberon. Unfortunately, that same evening, after dark, a large chasse marée, with troops on-board, going to the island of Belleisle, had taken her station close to the above vessels; the resistance which the boats met with was consequently much greater than there was at first reason to expect. This circumstance did not, however, prevent Lieut. Church (having the command of the boats) from making the attack upon the chasse marée, in which he gallantly persevered, till, being badly wounded himself, and two men killed in his boat, he was obliged to retire. The other boats, under the command of Messrs. Crawford and Manning (midshipmen), resolutely boarded and succeeded in bringing off the cutter called L'Arc, an armed vessel, in the service of the Republic, commanded by an Enfign de Vaisseau, and employed as convoy to and from Belleisle: this vessel had also on-board a detachment of troops, who were made prisoners, and who made the vessel's force much superior to that of the assailants. R. Stopford.

[This Gazette also states the capture of a French brig privateer, of 16 guns, and 130 men, by the Revolutionnaire, Capt. Twysden; and of the Espoir lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 75 men, by the Lord Nelson private ship of war, Mr. H. Gibson, master.]

Admiralty-office, March 7. Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of the Melpomene, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Goree, Jan. 8.

Sir, Being off the bar of Senegal, on the 3d instant, the weather moderate, and the surf low, with the concurrence of Colonel Frazier, I conceived it possible, if we could surprize a brig corvette and an armed schooner, anchored within the bar, to possess ourselves of the battery commanding the entrance, and, by the means of their own vessels, as I had none under my command fit for the purpose, to have finally reduced Senegal. I therefore detached Lieut. Dick, with 96 officers and men from the Melpomene, and African corps, in five boats, who left the ship at 9 P. M. and were fortunate enough to pass the heavy surf on the bar with the flood tide without accident, unobserved by the Point battery; but, on their approaching within hail of the brig, the alarm was given, and the two bow-guns discharged, by which Lieut. Palmer, with 7 seamen, were killed, and two boats sunk. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, the brig was carried after an obstinate defence of 20 minutes, but which gave the schooner time to cut her cable. Lieut. Dick, finding that the loss of his two best boats, and many of his best men, added to a constant fire from the schooner and two batteries, must have rendered any farther attempt abortive, judged it right to make every attempt to get her over the bar, but, the ebb-tide having made, and being totally unacquainted with the navigation of the river, she got a-ground; and, seeing it impossible ever to get her off, and being hulled by every shot from the Point battery, he found it absolutely necessary to retreat: and, under the many obstacles

ſtacles he had to ſurmount acroſs a tremendous ſurf, under a heavy fire of grape and muſketry, excites my admiration even more, if poſſible, than the gallant manner in which the brig was carried. I therefore feel it my duty to recommend Lieut. Dick to their Lordſhips' notice, who ſpeaks highly of the officers and men employed under him, both from this ſhip and the African corps; and we had the ſatisfaction, at day-light, to perceive the brig had ſunk up to her gunwales in a quick-ſand. It appears ſhe was called the Senegal; had been fitted out there at the expence of the Republic, and was commanded by Citizen Renou, who was on board at the time, and of whoſe fate we are uncertain. She mounted 18 guns, 12 and 9-pounders, and had nearly 60 men on-board, ſome of which eſcaped in a boat; the reſt were killed in boarding, except 5 whites and 13 blacks, who are now on-board this ſhip. It was chiefly owing to the alacrity and courage of the latter that we met ſuch reſiſtance.

I am, &c. C. HAMILTON.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Lieut. William Palmer; Lieut. Vyvian, firſt Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. Robert Main, Midſhipman; 6 ſeamen, 1 marine, and 1 Corporal of African corps.

Wounded.—Mr. John Hendrie, Maſter's Mate; Mr. Rob. Darling, Surgeon's Mate; 10 ſeamen, 1 Corporal of marines, 4 private marines, and Lieut. Chriſtie, African corps. C. HAMILTON.

Col. Frazer, in a letter to Mr. Dundas, dated Goree, Jan. 5, communicates the above, but is leſs circumſtantial in the detail.

[This Gazette contains likewiſe an account of the capture of the French lugger privateer the Bienvenue, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to Calais, by the Coßourg, Lieut. Wright, Commander; and of the capture alſo of Le Vengeur French privateer, mounting 2 large ſwivels, carrying a number of ſmall arms, and manned with 17 men, by the Swan cutter, Acting Lieut. John Luckraft, Commander.]

Admiralty-office, March 14. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of La Juſte French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by the Amelia, Hon. Captain Herbert.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, March, 1801.

THE Peace between the Empire of

GERMANY

and the French Republic, of which we laſt month laid before our readers the Preliminary Articles, has been accepted by the Diet of Ratiſbon, under ſome conditions on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty as one of the States of the Empire, who reſerves the right of co-operating in the reſult of the Peace with regard to the Conſtitution and internal regulations of the Empire, as well as in all ulterior conventions and arrangements. The Elector of Bavaria, and ſeveral other Princes, alſo adhere to this reſervation. The ratifications of the Treaty were mutually exchanged at Paris on the 15th inſtant; and the Legiſlature decreed on the 20th, that the Treaty of Luneville ſhould be promulgated throughout the territories of the Republic as a law of

FRANCE.

On the 22d Te Deum was ſung in the churches of Paris; and the public rejoicings have been general and enthuſiaſtic both in the capital and in the different departments. The grand National Feſtival, however, in honour of the concluſion of Peace on the Continent, is not to be celebrated till the 14th of July; by which time, it ſeems thought, a Peace with the Britiſh Empire may give additional luſtre to their fête, while it re-animates the induſtry and confirms the happineſs of the French nation.

NAPLES,

through the mediation of Ruſſia, was admitted to conclude on the 18th ult. an Armiſtice with France; by the terms of which the former binds itſelf to cauſe all Britiſh and Turkiſh veſſels to depart from her ſeveral ports within 24 hours after it is notified to them; and entirely to exclude them until the concluſion of a definitive Treaty of Peace ſhall take place with thoſe Powers. The exportation of grain, proviſions, and ſtores, for the Engliſh and Turks, and particularly for the Iſland of Malta, is alſo prohibited till a general Peace. French ſhips of war and trade are to enjoy, in the ports of Naples and Sicily, all the privileges of the moſt favoured nations; and an Amneſty has been publiſhed by his Neapolitan Majeſty, which ſets at liberty all perſons confined for offences againſt the State; while ſuch as have left their country on the ſame account are permitted to return. The Armiſtice is for 30 days, with a previous notice of 10; and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the two contracting Powers are immediately to be appointed for concluding the definitive Treaty of Peace.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who, when the laſt accounts left Conſtantinople on the 15th ult. was ſtill with his army at Macri, is ſaid to have offered the Republican Gen. Menou an honourable capitulation if he would evacuate

EGYPT,

and return to France with his troops; but had received an anſwer containing a poſitive refuſal. Sir Ralph has with him a force amounting, as we underſtand, to 16,000 men, and expects the co operation of 6000 from the Eaſt Indies, who will give employment to the French on the Eaſtern

Eastern side of Egypt, while Sir Ralph attacks the Northern and Western sides from the Mediterranean. Admiral Blanket is said to have arrived at Suez, and given notice that the Bombay army would be ready to act by the 5th ult. The French squadron from Brest, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, it is now pretty well ascertained, is destined to Egypt; having, by the last accounts from it, made some captures between Minorca and Malta. But in the vicinity of Egypt and Syria he will find a very powerful naval force under Lord Keith and Sir Richard Bickerton; and Sir John Borlase Warren, with four sail of the line, passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 11th inst. in pursuit of him.

Declarations of war have been reciprocated between the Courts of

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

That of the former is dated at Aranjuez, the 27th February, and has evidently been extorted from his Catholic Majesty by the French Government. It enumerates a variety of alledged offences on the part of Portugal, in furnishing sailors and provisions to the British fleets, and giving them protection and succour in her ports, to maintain their hostility against France and Spain. It also expatiates on the many good offices that his Catholic Majesty has performed for the Queen of Portugal, and represents war as the only course which a due regard to his security and dignity allows him to adopt. It appears, by the Paris papers, that France had demanded of Portugal, as the price of Peace, 20,000,000 of livres, a part of the Brazils, the entire exclusion of British shipping from the Portuguese harbours, and the cession to Spain of all the strong holds on the frontiers of the kingdom. Goaded by these inordinate terms, and roused by the Spanish proclamation, the Court of Lisbon, we are told, issued on the 5th inst a declaration of war against Spain. We admire the spirit that has thus animated our faithful and esteemed ally; but fear the result of such an unequal contest. The troops in Gallicia amount to 15,000; and it has already been officially announced, that 29 battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry are on their march against Portugal, expecting to be reinforced by a French army.

We had entertained hopes, that, before the close of this month, we might have said something decisive and satisfactory concerning the result of our remonstrances with the Courts of

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

It appears, that immense preparations were making by the three Powers of the Baltic to get out a large confederate fleet of Danish, Swedish, and Russian ships of war, which was to enter the North Sea on the 20th of May, and to form a junction with the fleets of the Batavian Republic, which, when combined, were to act hostilely against Great Britain. But, with unexampled energy and activity, our Admiralty has fitted out an armament of wonderful force in a very short time, which sailed from Yarmouth under Admirals Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, and arrived off the Scaw on the 15th inst. all well; and would probably be before Copenhagen by the 18th. That actual hostilities, however, will then take place, is by no means certain, as we understand that Mr. Vansittart has arrived there as a Negociator on the part of this Country; and we still entertain hopes, that the matter in dispute respecting neutral navigation may be amicably adjusted.

The Emperor of

RUSSIA

has made indications of marching a military force against European Turkey; and, by other threats, has so overawed the Ottoman Court, that it is very doubtful whether the Turkish army in Egypt will dare either to entertain their British auxiliaries, or even themselves lift a hand against their Gallic invaders. The inveteracy of Paul against this Country has again shewn itself in a way which evinces that, in order to distress the British trade, he would not hesitate even to injure the commercial interests of Prussia, with whom he is on terms of amity: for he has lately issued an Order, forbidding all exportations to Prussia, unless the magistracy shall, in all cases, be sufficiently assured that the exports shall not, through that channel, find their way to England.

The Court of

BERLIN,

we learn, has invited the Batavian Republic to send an Agent thither, to regulate, with a Commissary of the Prince of Orange, under the inspection of the Prussian ministry, the indemnifications proper to be made for the domains held by that Prince in Holland before the Revolution, and since sequestrated and forfeited; after which business, if executed to the satisfaction of his Prussian Majesty, the latter will, it is said, acknowledge such Agent as Minister at his Court from the Batavian Republic.

Some kind of change seems at the same time meditating in the Government of

HOLLAND;

the Directory of which, on the 4th inst. sent a message to the Legislative Body, recommending them to revise certain parts of the Constitution; and to lay the same, when amended, before the people for acceptance. Whether this may end in changing the Directorial for a Consular form of Government, as some think, a little time must shew. The Legislative Body was to make its report on the 16th inst. Meantime one pleasing symptom of returning moderation has appeared, in *an amnesty for all political opinions*, which has been proposed to the Legislative Body for consideration.

HA-

HANOVER AND HAMBURGH have lately suffered much in apprehension from the menacing aspect of Prussia against them: and so contradictory are the reports (for we have little other ground of judgement before us), that it is impossible to know at present what the real disposition of his Prussian Majesty is. We are led, however, to believe, that that Monarch has offered his mediation between us and the Northern Confederacy under certain conditions; and that the late unhappy indisposition of our beloved Sovereign, and the recent changes in the Administration, have hitherto delayed the answer of our Court to the proposition of that of Berlin.

The Treaty sometime since concluded at Paris between the Ministers of

FRANCE AND AMERICA

has been sanctioned by the latter Government, with some exceptions, tending chiefly to avoid contravening any part of their last Treaty with Great Britain, and to limit the duration of the present Convention to eight years. Whether France will accede to these modifications, or not, remains to be seen. The election of a President for the United States has at length been determined in favour of Mr. Jefferson, whose political opinions have heretofore been strongly partial to the French interests; but, having now assumed the Government of America, we will not be uncandid enough to suppose him capable of sacrificing, on any occasion, the interests of his own country to personal or political prejudices in favour of another.

The accounts from

INDIA

have of late been highly flattering to our Government; for (by the exertions of Col. Wellesley) an arch-rebel, Doondiah Wang, who had collected a large army on the Mysorean frontiers, has been totally defeated by a very inferior British force, himself slain, and all his baggage and artillery captured. This news was speedily followed by the pleasing account of the Subadar of the Decan having, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the English Company, ceded to them in perpetual sovereignty all the territories acquired by his Highness, under the Treaties of Seringapatam in 1792, and of Mysore in 1799, with some trivial exceptions; which, however, still leave, it seems, an addition of 62,74,262 rupees to the Company's revenue.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Bengal, Oct. 8. With great concern we announce the capture of the Kent East Indiaman yesterday, in the Bay of Bengal, off the Sand Head, by the Confiance French privateer, of 26 guns and 250 men, after an obstinate engagement of near one hour and 45 minutes, in which Captain Rivington, of the Kent, was unfortunately killed, bravely defending the Company's property till the last moment of his existence, when he exclaimed, "Do not give up the ship."—Mr. Cator, a Free Merchant, also fell, covered with wounds.—The Kent was in 25 fathom water, and took the Confiance for a pilot sloop. The crew of the Confiance were all armed with sabres and pistols, and had been thrice encouraged with liquor, previously to their boarding; after which the fight continued desperate for 20 minutes. Gen. St. John and his family were on-board the Kent, and appear to have been particularly unfortunate. All his jewels, plate, and baggage, had been burnt on-board the Queen, and he was now almost destined to behold his lovely wife, daughter to the Margravine of Anspach, and his three charming daughters, victims to the lawless excesses of a savage banditti. The gallant Captain Pilkington, the General's aid-de-camp, was severely wounded in defending the General's family. The French behaved with a cruelty almost unexampled in sea-fights, giving no quarter, and stabbing with their sabres even the sick in their hammocks. Previous to their boarding, the Kent had evidently the advantage; and, had the crew been equally armed with offensive weapons, or had more musketry, the Confiance would, in all probability, have paid dearly for the rashness of her attempt. This is the same ship which was beat off formerly by the Ariston. Besides the gallant Captain, the names of the persons killed are, Mr. John Fairly, Carpenter; William Bazely, Boatswain's mate. Passengers. Messrs. James Richard Barwell, writer, Bengal; John Andrew, assistant surgeon, Madras; Anthony Blagrave, writer, Bengal; William Franks, free mariner, ditto; J. William Puller, writer, ditto, killed; also Robert Moore, cadet, Madras, passenger from the Queen.—Total killed 11—wounded 44.—Total 55.—The fate of some of the passengers in the Kent was singularly distressing. They had taken their departure from Europe in the Queen East Indiaman, which was unfortunately burnt at St. Salvador. The Kent happening to be there, Captain Rivington very humanely offered them every accommodation his ship could afford, even to the inconvenience of himself in the ship. They fondly flattered themselves they had reached their destination, and their sufferings were at an end; being off the mouth of Bengal river, when they were taken, as has been already stated. In violation of the rights of humanity, as those of war, the Commander of the banditti who took them pillaged them of every article of wearing apparel, and, after having done so, put them, including six ladies, in an open Arab boat, with no other sustenance than

than a little bad water, and ſome dates: in this dreadful ſtate they continued four days, till they reached Calcutta.

Country News.

Bath, March 4. A tradeſman of this city, having ſome time ſince removed with his wife and family to reſide in London, a ſhort time after his arrival there his child was unfortunately burnt to death. The father procured a packing caſe, and ſent the remains to his brother in this city. About a fortnight ſince his wife died likewiſe; when he procured the ſhell of an harpſichord, packed her up in it, and forwarded her alſo to Bath, by the ſame carrier, directed, as before, to his brother, a poor fellow, in circumſtances not ſituated to pay the expences of ſuch preſents.

March 12. This day the body of a woman was found hanging on a tree in *Wigton wood*, near Leeds; and at the foot of the tree the remains of an infant were alſo diſcovered, but ſo diſguiſed by the fowls of the air as to leave no traces of its recent ſituation! The woman, it is ſuppoſed, had come from ſome diſtance, as no neighbouring inhabitant could recognize her.

March 15. This day, the temporary bridge, erected acroſs the Avon, between the old and new town of *Bath*, was opened. Its ſpan is 146 feet, and it was finiſhed in three months.

March 16. In conſequence of the heavy fall of ſnow and rain on Saturday laſt, the waters roſe ſo rapidly in the evening, and the morning following, that Mr. Robert Draper, farmer, of *Loughborough*, had about 25 ſheep drowned in the meadow grounds near that place, before aſſiſtance could be given. The Rev. Mr. Eddowes, of *Caſtle Donington*, had alſo ſix ſheep drowned. The river *Welland* was ſuddenly flooded, and has done much injury. Mr. Mann, of *Bainton*, loſt ſix ſheep; and ſeveral pigs, and other ſtock, belonging to perſons at *Stanpool*, were drowned. Many ſheep are alſo loſt in the North Fen; and with difficulty the banks have been enabled to reſiſt the abundant quantity of water.

At *Swallwell*, near Newcaſtle, a poor man, named Helſcott, who had been long in a deranged ſtate, and had frequently made attempts upon his life, which had always been defeated by the attention of his friends, ſucceeded, at length, by a contrivance as extraordinary as it was fatal. Placing his neck on the ground directly before the wheel of a cart that was ſtanding in the ſtreet, he urged the horſe forward: the wheel paſſed over his neck, and killed him on the ſpot.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

A fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Elmer, the celebrated painter of dead game, and animals, in Gerard-ſtreet, Soho, which entirely deſtroyed it, and his valuable collection of pictures; and the Diſpenſary adjoining was with difficulty preſerved.

Thurſday, March 3.

Lord Cloncurry, who has been two years a cloſe priſoner in the Tower, was brought up to the Duke of Portland's office this day, admitted to bail, himſelf in 5,000l. and two ſureties in 2,000l. each. Mr. Bonham was diſcharged at the ſame time.

Wedneſday, March 11.

This day the Bulletin of the King's phyſicians declared, that "His Majeſty is free from fever, and ſeems only to require the time always neceſſary after ſo ſevere an illneſs for the recovery of his uſual health and ſpirits." His Majeſty dined with his family as uſual. Two horſes, he was accuſtomed to ride at Windſor, were brought to town this day, for his taking the air.

Thurſday, March 12.

The King walked in the gardens of the Queen's Palace, and was engaged for ſome time in reading diſpatches.

It will not be thought unintereſting by the publick to be informed of the remedy to which is to be attributed, under Providence, the abatement of the King's fever. Several opiates having been tried without the deſired effect, hops were placed under his Majeſty's head, which, acting as a ſoporific, produced complete ſucceſs.

Tueſday, March 17.

A female ſwindler, of the name of Robertſon, reſided lately at Blackheath, where ſhe had the addreſs to defraud various tradeſmen of property to the amount of 20,000l. and upwards. This impoſtor had a boarding-ſchool on Croom's-hill two years, during which time ſhe repreſented herſelf as heireſs to ſeveral large eſtates. In May laſt ſhe ſent to Mr. Creaſy, of Greenwich, whom ſhe informed, that her uncle, Alexander Stuart Robertſon, of Faſcally, was dead, and begged he would accompany her to an attorney, to arrange matters preparatory to her taking poſſeſſion. A few days after, Mr. Creaſy lent her 2000l. until the ſettlement of her affairs at Faſcally. She took a houſe in the Paragon, which was in an unfiniſhed ſtate; and engaged bricklayers, carpenters, and painters, to finiſh the premiſes in the moſt expenſive ſtyle. While theſe improvements were going forward, Miſs Robertſon ſet up three carriages; and the latter end of June ſet off for Brighton, with four horſes and outriders. On her return, Miſs Robertſon went to Hatchett's, and deſired him to make her an elegant chariot, with ſilver mouldings, and raiſed coronets of the ſame, by the Queen's birth-day, as her couſin, Mr. Secretary Dundas, intended to introduce her at Court. Mr. Oakley, in Bond-ſtreet, was alſo applied to, to furniſh the houſe for 4000l. Things then went on ſwim-

ſwimmingly; the drawing rooms were painted in water colours, the walls in landſcape. The looking glaſſes came to 1100l.; the principal bed was 500l. and every other article equally magnificent. During the time the furniſhing of the houſe was going forward, Mr. Oakley requeſted, when half the order had been completed, the ſum of 1000l. Miſs Robertſon felt herſelf hurt, and ſaid, if he had any doubts of his having his money when her affairs were ſettled at Faſcally, he might apply to her ſiſter, Lady Paget, or to her couſin, the Biſhop of London; or to Sir Richard Hill. From theſe bold aſſertions, Mr. Oakley proceeded with the order; but, when nearly completed, he waited upon the Biſhop of London and Sir Richard Hill, who ſaid, they had no further knowledge of Miſs Robertſon than by a card, which a perſon of that name had been in the habit of leaving at the houſes of perſons of diſtinction. Upon this diſcovery, in February, Mr. Oakley took out a writ, and, with proper officers, his own men, and ſeveral carts, went down to Blackheath, and laid in wait till 9 o'clock (as Miſs Robertſon dined out), when the carriage came home, but no Miſs Robertſon. From this circumſtance it appeared, that ſhe had received intimation of what was going forward, and would not return. Mr. Oakley, finding he could not take the body, got into the houſe, and diſrobed the manſion of its furniture by ſix o'clock the next morning. At nine o'clock in the morning came in an execution, under virtue of which the remaining part of the property was ſold by auction on the premiſes. No diſcovery has yet been made of this ſwindler. Mr. Pearce, of St. Paul's Church-yard, met her laſt week in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, dreſſed in man's cloaths and boots, with a Miſs Sharp leaning on her arm. This female Proteus attended ſeveral Preſbyterian and other meetings. In perſon ſhe is plain, much marked by the ſmall-pox, about five feet two inches in height, and inſinuating in her manners.

Wedneſday, March 18.

This morning, about 9, a fire, at the corner of Garden-Street Whitechapel-Road, entirely conſumed two houſes, and damaged ſeveral others. It began at a chandler's ſhop, and communicated to the Dolphin public-houſe, both of which were totally deſtroyed. Luckily no lives were loſt, although two women, who had lately been brought to-bed, were carried out in great danger, one of whom had been delivered only the night before, and lay dangerouſly ill.

Friday, March 20.

We are extremely concerned to ſtate the entire loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Invincible, of 74 guns, Captain Rennie, which ran aground on the Norfolk coaſt. The ridge of ſand is called the Hamondſburg, or Hippiſburg, and is ſituated about 14 miles from Winterton. The number of lives loſt amounts to upwards of 400, including the Captain and the greater part of the officers; 195 only, out of the whole of the crew and paſſengers, having been ſaved from the wreck. Rear-Admiral Totty, who was proceeding in the Invincible to join the North Sea Fleet, is happily among the ſurvivors. He arrived in town yeſterday afternoon, and immediately waited on the Lords of the Admiralty.

Of this truly lamentable event we have the following intereſting particulars:

Extract of a Letter from a Midſhipman of his Majeſt's late ſhip the Invincible, Yarmouth, March 18.

"Only two days have elapſed ſince I laſt wrote to you, and in that ſhort ſpace the moſt melancholy accident has happened, namely, the total loſs of our ſhip. We ſet ſail from Yarmouth on Monday morning for the Sound, to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; and, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſhip ſtruck on a ſand bank, where ſhe beat moſt violently for upwards of two hours, when her maſts were cut away, and ſhe immediately got into deep water. Her anchor was then caſt, and we all thought ourſelves ſafe; for, notwithſtanding ſhe leaked conſiderably, the water gained but little upon us. Our ſignals of diſtreſs were heard and anſwered by a cutter, which immediately bore down to Yarmouth, to give intelligence of our diſtreſs; and we therefore hoped, with the aſſiſtance that ſhould arrive, to be able to ſave the ſhip, as well as ourſelves: but God ordained it otherwiſe. The rudder being unfortunately gone, the ſhip became unmanageable, and, in the evening, ſhe again drove on the bank, when we all gave ourſelves up for loſt. Through God's providence, however, a fiſhing-ſmack, at this awful juncture, hove in ſight; and the Admiral, myſelf, and two or three more, ſucceeded in getting on board of her; but the reſt, in endeavouring to do the ſame, loſt all the boats they were able to get overboard. In this melancholy condition ſhe remained till the following morning, when, ſhocking to relate, ſhe entirely ſunk: we being all the time ſpectators of the diſtreſsful ſcene, without any poſſible means of affording the ſufferers the leaſt aſſiſtance, as any attempt to that effect would only have involved ourſelves in the general calamity. By God's providence, however, the ſhip's launch, full of men, at length got clear of the wreck, and by her aſſiſtance we were enabled to ſave ſome others. In the whole, about 195 are ſaved. The greater part of the officers, including the Captain, have unfortunately periſhed."

The Invincible firſt ſtruck upon the fatal bank between two and three in the afternoon.

ternoon. In this situation she remained near three hours, when the mizen-mast went by the board, and the main-mast was immediately after cut away. The ship, to the infinite joy of the crew, then dropped from about three and a half, into 17 fathom water, where, however, unfortunately losing her rudder, she soon became unmanageable, and was again driven upon the bank. A fishing-smack now approached the wreck; on which two boats, belonging to the Invincible, were ordered out. On-board one of these, the Admiral, the Purser, 4 Midshipmen, 3 of the Admiral's servants, and 6 or 8 seamen, reached the fishing-smack in safety, as did also the other boat, full of people. Both of them immediately returned to the ship, but, on re-approaching the smack, one was forced away, and every person on-board would inevitably have perished, had not a collier, which happened to be passing at this critical moment, happily picked them all up. This vessel afterwards afforded every assistance that humanity urged, or that she was capable of giving, and was the means of saving the lives of many of the crew. The fishing-smack, with the Admiral on-board, being unable to afford the least assistance to the ship, remained at anchor during the whole of Monday night. On the approach of day, the Master of this vessel expressed an unwillingness to go any nearer the wreck; but Admiral Totty, in direct opposition to him, caused the cable to be cut, and immediately proceeded to the ship. Melancholy, however, to relate, while he was doing every thing of which human exertion is capable, to assist the unhappy people on-board, the wreck once more got into deep water, and gradually sunk, to the infinite distress of the Admiral and the other spectators, who were nearly frantic with grief at this tremendous scene of human misery and destruction. While the ship was thus rapidly going down, the launch was hove out; as many of the crew as she could possibly hold, immediately jumped on-board, and had only time to clear the poop, when the vessel, with upwards of 400 souls, entirely disappeared, and went to the bottom. A number of the unhappy sufferers attempted to get on-board the already over-laden launch, but as no more could be permitted to enter, without the certain loss of the whole, they were struck away with the oars, and in a few seconds became wholly ingulphed in the pitiless waters. Capt. Rennie, after the ship had sunk, attempted to swim to the launch, and, after a severe exertion, got within reach of the oars, when, exhausted with fatigue, and unable to make any farther effort, he calmly resigned himself to his fate. Lifting up his hands, as if to implore the blessing of Heaven, and immediately after placing them on his face, he went directly down without another struggle. Thus perished a brave and meritorious officer, whose virtues, as a man, insured him the esteem of all who knew him, and whose professional character, had he survived, bid fair to render him an ornament to his country. All the other commissioned officers of the ship, except Lieutenants Tucker and Quash, together with all the officers of marines, and most of their men, likewise went to the bottom. About 70 or 80 of the crew were saved by means of the launch, the whole of whom had assembled upon the forecastle; but all those who remained in the poop were lost. Among those who thus found a watery grave were several passengers, on their way to join other ships belonging to the North Sea fleet. This afflicting disaster is attributed solely to the ignorance of the pilot: he belonged to Harwich, and was taken on-board at Sheerness. Instead of taking the ship through the ordinary channel from Yarmouth, he steered her through the narrow passage of the Cockle; and when she ran upon the sands, he insisted that the fatal spot was not laid down in any chart. In this point, however, he was soon confuted by the Gunner of one of the ships of Admiral Parker's fleet, who was a passenger on-board the Invincible: this man soon convinced the pilot of his error, by shewing him the exact spot distinctly marked. But the pilot is among the numerous sufferers; and, in common charity, death must now be considered as having expatiated all his faults. When the mizen-mast went overboard, he also fell from the deck, and was never after seen. The Lively cutter was for several hours within sight of the wreck, but was unable to afford the distressed people on-board the least assistance. A boat from Winterton was very active. Daniel Brien, and four seamen, after being on the foremast and fore top-yard two days and two nights, in a heavy sea, without any provisions, were miraculously preserved by the Captain of the brig Briton (of Sunderland), who landed them at Yarmouth. The Invincible was a very old ship, having been built so far back as the year 1766. She had on board, exclusive of her own guns and stores, a large quantity of heavy ordnance, with shot and ammunition, for the use of the gun-boats and floating batteries in the Baltic.

Monday, March 30.

The consumption of the metropolis in fruit and vegetables exceeds 1,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. There are about 10,000 acres under vegetables. 200 acres at Chelsea produce, on a low estimate, 200*l.* per acre; 500 acres about Battersea, &c. 150*l.*; and 1300 in other directions, on the outskirts of the metropolis, 100*l.* per acre.

Vol. LXX. p. 1129, a. l. 23, r. *Todbunter.*

P. 1216. Mr. Bartholomew printed two or three little poems which probably never travelled beyond his own neighbourhood. One was an Ode on the coming of age of the only ſon of Philip Carteret Webb, eſq. ſolicitor to the Treaſury; another, an Epithalamium on the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Onſlow, ſon of the preſent lord; another he called the Monkeys. He traveſtied a good deal of Homer, and would often repeat parts of it, but did not print it. Beſides Shalford, he had the ſmall living of Weſt Clandon, given him by the late Lord Onſlow; but which he reſigned ſome years ago. In the early part of his life he was a famous cricketer; and retained his love of that and field ſports till the time of his death. Shalford is one of the five vicarages in Surrey to which Dr. Shortrudge left an eſtate, on condition of having divine ſervice performed on Wednesdays and Fridays.

P. 1221. Mr. Payne was keeper of the lions in the Tower; and went on an embaſſy to the Emperor of Morocco about 20 years ago. In the early part of his life he improved a great deal of barren waſte land round his houſe at Brooklands, in Byfleet, in Surrey, by planting firs, now of conſiderable value; but it was on land held by leaſe from the Crown, which had not been renewed. The Duke of York is ſaid to have purchaſed the ſmall remainder of his term.

Ibid. Epitaph in Stoke Golding church, co. Leiceſter: "Beneath this ſtone lie the remains of the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, who was maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, and curate of this pariſh and Dadlington for 28 years. He lived much eſteemed by his friends and pariſhioners, and died ſincerely lamented on the 9th day of December, 1800, in the 64th year of his age."

P. 1294. The late Mr. Robertſon, of Stockwell, has bequeathed about 60,000l. for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of a botanic garden, under the direction of ſeven truſtees.

P. 1296. Was not Mr. Berry the inventor of the Ormſkirk powder as a cure for the bite of a mad dog?

Vol. LXXI. p. 64, b. for "Col. Hall," r. "Col. Hall."

P. 132, b. l. 11 from bottom, r. "*ruin.*"

P. 121, after B. add "Pronaos;" and, at the bottom of the page, for "Pyrnætyle and Syrtyle," r. "Pycnoſtyle and Syſtyle."

P. 183, b. l. 51, for "perſpicuity," r. "perſpicacity."

P. 188, b. l. 26, for "relict of G. A. eſq." r. "wife of Thomas Allen, eſq."

P. 190. In our account of Mr. Francis Barber, we might, with much propriety, have referred to ſome entertaining and authentic particulars of his manner of living at Lichfield, in vol. LXIII. p. 619.

P. 230, b. l. 12. In a very few copies only, for *Snape*, r. *Sneyd.*

BIRTHS.

1801. *Feb.* 14. THE wife of Sam. Phelps, eſq. of Groſvenor-place, a dau.

21. At Slain's caſtle, the Counteſs of Errol, a ſon.

23. At Barkinghall, Suffolk, Lady Viſcounteſs St. Aſaph, a ſon.

24. At his Lordſhip's houſe, in Cavendiſh-ſqu. Lady Louiſa Brome, a daughter.

The wife of Robert Scott, eſq. of the Bengal civil ſervice, a ſon.

25. The wife of Hen. Carrington Bowles, eſq. of St. Paul's churchyard, a ſon.

26. At Southampton, Mrs. Peter Lee, a ſon.

28. The wife of John Richards, eſq. of Red Lion ſqu. a ſon.

Lately, At Mount Pleaſant, Dublin, the wife of Paul Dawſon, eſq. a ſon.

In Moore ſtreet, Dublin, the wife of Coote Knaggs, eſq. a daughter.

In Marlborough-ſtreet, Dublin, Mr. R. Handcock, a ſon.

In Mountjoy-ſqu. Dublin, the wife of John Deane, eſq. a ſon.

At Melville caſtle, in Scotland, Mrs. Dundas, a ſon.

At Cluny, Edinburgh, Mrs. Col. Mac Pherſon, a daughter.

At Lymington, the wife of Capt. Shirley, of the royal navy, a ſon.

The wife of Capt. Buckle, of the royal navy, a daughter.

At Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Elmhirſt, of the North Lincoln militia, a dau.

At Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, the wife of J. Berley, a ſon.

Mrs. Hopkinſon, of Bath, a daughter.

At Kirklees-hall, co. York, the lady of Sir George Armytage, bart. a daughter.

At Shrubland-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Robert Sympſon, eſq. a ſon.

At Woodford, Eſſex, the wife of Peter Godfrey, eſq. a daughter, which died in a few hours.

At Shepherd's-buſh, near London, the wife of Wm. Paxton, eſq. of Middleton-hall, co Carmarthen, a ſon.

At Kenſington, the wife of Capt. Bean, of the guards, twins.

In Downing ſtr., Weſtminſter, the wife of Lieut.-col. Veſey, a daughter.

In Hans-place, Sloane-ſtreet, the wife of James Trant, eſq. a ſon and heir.

March 2. At Mr. Coutts's houſe in Piccadilly, Counteſs of Guildford, a ſon and heir.

At Peckham Riſe, Surrey, the wife of Henry Bell, eſq. a daughter.

3. The wife of John Legh, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, a ſon.

4. In Lime-ſtreet, the wife of Capt. Meadows, a ſon.

At Camden-place, Bath, the wife of Wm. Badcock, eſq. a ſon.

5. In Lincoln's-inn fields, the wife of Henry Hulton, eſq. a daughter.

12. At Weſt Moulſey, Surrey, the wife of John-George Nichols, eſq. a daughter.

13. The

13. The widow of Mr. Jordan James Arrow, of Tothill-fields, a daughter.

15. At Houghton, Hants, the wife of Colonel Warren, a daughter.

At his house in the Strand, the wife of Mr. Perry, of Merton, a son.

16. In Russel-place, the wife of D. H. Wilson, esq. a daughter.

17. The wife of J. Griffiths, esq. of Grosvenor-street, a daughter.

19 At Tennochside, the wife of Ralph-Anthony Ironside, a daughter.

23. The Countess of Derby, a daughter.

25. In Gower street, the wife of Wm. Busk, esq. a daughter.

Marriages.

LATELY, at St Helena, Capt. William Scott, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Henrietta Robson, second dau. of Col. Fran. R. lieutenant governor of that island.

Feb. 28. Hon. Thomas Jarvis, of Antigua, to Miss Blackwell.

At St. Mary, Lambeth, Wm.-Hen. Higden, esq of the Secretary of State's office, to Miss Anne-Jane Fassett, of Camberwell.

March 2 Mr. Hugh Hughes, surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Anne Bulley, eldest dau. of Mr. B. wine merch. of Plymouth.

3. Alexander Shirreff, esq. of the Old Jewry, merchant, to Miss Cowie, daugh. of Robert C. esq. of Highbury-place, Islington.

5. At Horsham, Suffex, Lieut. col. Erskine, of the 15th light dragoons, to Lady Louisa Paget, 3d dau. of the E. of Uxbridge.

7. Henry Brooksbank, esq. of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, to Mrs. Watts, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

10. Lawrence Williams, esq. of the Army Pay-office, to Miss Mary Barclay, dau. of James B. esq of Tyndal-place, Islington.

11. Mr. Spink, of Grace-church-street, to Mrs. Lambeth, of Holloway.

12. At Warminster, James Anderson, LL.D F.R.S. to Mrs. Wimpey, widow of Joseph W. esq. of Devonshire.

13. By special licence, at Leinster-house, by the Bishop of Down, John-Joseph Henry, esq. of Straton, co. Kildare, in Ireland, to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, second daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

14. At Carlton, near Worksop, Capt. Rich. Worsley, of the royal navy, to Miss White, of Wallingwell, co. Northampton.

17. At Chelsea, Robert Hilbert, esq. of Basingstoke, Hants, widower, to Miss Mary Skeat, of Chelsea.

18. At Boarstall, Bucks, Mr. T. Curl, aged 85, to Mrs. Mary Saunders, aged 83.

19. Henry Fletcher, esq. only son of Sir Henry F. bart. M.P. of Ashley park, Surrey, to Miss Frances-Sophia Vaughan, 4th daughter of Thomas V. esq.

21. At St. Pancras, John-Henry Schneider, esq. of Southgate, to Miss C. E. Congreve, of Shrewsbury, third daughter of Thomas C. esq.—Also, at St. Mary Aldermanbury, Mr. Charles Nicholay, of Guildford-street, to Miss A. C. A. Schneider, daughter of J. H. S. of Southgate, esq.

By special licence, at Devonshire-House, Piccadilly, Lord Morpeth, eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Lady Georgina Cavendish, eldest dau. of the Duke of Devonshire.

23. Edward Ackermann, esq of Liverpool, to Miss Jane-Matilda Dunbar, second daughter of Sir George D. bart.

24. At Loftus, co. York, John Legg, esq. of Painshaw, Durham, to Miss Waller, daughter of the late Charles W. esq. of West Wickham, Kent.

26. Mr. Charles Bradley, to Miss Sophia-Frances Albert, daughter of the late Lewis A. esq. of St. James's palace.

Deaths.

1800. *Sept.* 18. AT Lucknow, the famous General Martine, who brought over a regiment of the enemy, to our army in India. He has left 30 lacks of rupees (upwards of 400,000l.), the greater part of which he has bequeathed for the foundation and support of charitable and literary establishments in India. His own house, which was one of the greatest curiosities in that country, being built more in the form of a fortification than a dwelling-house, he has ordered to be converted into a mausoleum, in the middle of which he is to be buried. The sum of 12,000l. is appropriated for its support and repair.

Oct. 6. At Futtyghur, in the East Indies, Lieut. Thomas Shoolbred, of the Company's 3d regiment of native infantry, son of John S. esq. of Mark-lane.

7. Capt. Rivington, who so nobly fell in defending his ship (the Kent, see p. 270), was a young man of the greatest merit and conspicuous talents. It was his first voyage as captain; and the ship a new one, belonging to Henry Bonham, esq. Capt. R. was the son of a highly-respected father, John Rivington, esq. bookseller, of St. Paul's Church-yard, where he lived, universally esteemed, for more than half a century. The father and son, from their lives and deaths, have made their memories immortal. [See p. 257.]

18. At Port Royal, Martinico, the wife of English Standiford, esq.

Dec. 15. At Trinidada, in the West Indies, Capt. Andrew Thomson, of the 2d West India regiment, only son of Mr. Jas. T. baker, in Edinburgh.

23. On-board the Anna, on his passage to England, George Cumming, esq. of the Bengal civil establishment, and eldest son of Alex. Cumming Gordon, esq. of Scotland.

1801. *Jan.* 20. At her house, at Newhill, near Rotherham, Elizabeth Payne, relict of William Payne, of Newhill Grange, who died upwards of 31 years since, and one of the people called Quakers. Her unaffected and edifying piety to her Creator, her

her watchful and unwearied attention to the diſcharge of the parental duties, her conſtant affection to the various relations of life, together with her unvarying charity and benevolence to her poorer neighbours, will leave an impreſſion deeply engraven on the hearts of all who knew her.

Feb. 1. At his lodgings in Shakſpeare-ſq. Edinburgh, Mr. Timothy Duncan, of the theatre-royal in that city.

A poor old rag gatherer, of the name of Raſbourne, aged 73, was found murdered near Wadſley, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. He had been miſſing about three weeks, and appears to have been inhumanly beat on the head, as his ſkull was bruiſed in ſeveral places.

2. Mrs. Anne Hancock, of Cockſpur-ſtr. Charing Croſs, widow of Coleborn H. eſq.

3. In her 17th year, Miſs Power, daugh. of Mr. P. ſurgeon, of Market Boſworth, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. John Luff, many years maſter of the free ſchool, Huntingdon.

At her houſe in New London ſtreet, Crutched-Friars, aged 29, Mrs. Ann Bailey, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

4. At Liſbon, in his 61ſt year, Walter Groſſett, eſq.

In John-ſtr. Bedford-row, J. Le Coq, eſq.

In Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Grainger, widow of the late John G. eſq. of Bridgenhouſe, Cuckfield, Suſſex.

Nath. Kinch, eſq. of the Strand, banker.

Mr. Daniel Minors, of Chancery-lane, one of the ſurgeons of the Middleſex hoſpital.

Mr. Aſh, of the Saracen's Head inn, Peterborough.

5. Mr. Theophilus Greene, of Great Preſcott-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

Mrs. Durnford, of Leatherhead, Surrey.

At Pinquick, in Cornwall, W. B. Raſhleigh, third ſon of John R. eſq.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Parkinſon, in her 60th year.

In the Fleſh-market at Newcaſtle, at the great age of 103, Margaret Robſon, who, except a weakneſs in her eye-ſight, had all her faculties to the laſt, and was never known to be afflicted with ſickneſs till that which terminated her protracted exiſtence.

6. At Brunſwick, aged 85, her Royal Highneſs Philippina-Charlotte, Ducheſs-dowager of Brunſwick, ſiſter of Frederick the Great, King of Pruſſia, relict of the late, and mother of the preſent Duke, who married the Princeſs Auguſta of England. She was born March 13, 1716.

Aged 79, Mrs. Morecroft, of Bancroft, near Hamſtall Ridware.

7. At Weſt Clandon, in Surrey, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Sanders.

William Bagge, eſq. an alderman of the corporation of Lynn.

8. At Byfleet, in Surrey, in his 65th year, Mr. Thomas Champion, ſenior.

At Briſtol hot wells, Lieut. Bridgman, of the royal navy.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Spottiſwoode, of Dunipace.

9. At Kingſton, in Surrey, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. S. diſtiller.

At Kevock mill, in Scotland, Mr. Francis Dugan.

At St. Fort, in Fifeſhire, Robert Stewart, eſq. of Caſtle Stewart.

At the manſe of Aberlour, in his 83d year, the Rev. James Thompſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

10. Rev. George Lambe, M. A. rector of Hethe, co. Oxford, and Evdon, co. Northampton, both in the gift of the Crown. He was of Queen's college, Oxford; M. A. 1777. The Rev. Jas. Lambe, M.A. is now fellow of that college, and curate of Yoxall, co. Stafford.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mr. George Wilkinſon, brazier.

12. Mrs. M. A. Weſtbrooke, relict of Jn. W. eſq. and only daughter and heireſs of the late William Stane, eſq. of Foreſthall, Eſſex. She has left her fortune to the Rev. Mr. B. youngeſt ſon of T. B. Bramſton, eſq. of Skreens, M. P. for Eſſex, who is to take her name.

At Gildſtone-houſe, co. York, aged 21, after 5 days illneſs of the gout in his head, William Hartley Currer, eſq. gentleman-commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, and ſecond ſon of the Rev. W. Roundell, of that place.

At Newry, Right Rev. Dr. Lennon, titular biſhop of Dromore, in Ireland.

After a few hours illneſs, aged 19, Miſs Mary-Anne Haycock, of Oundle, eldeſt daughter of Alderman H. of Stamford.

At the Marquis Townſhend's houſe, in Weymouth-ſtreet, Mr. Figge, private ſecretary to his Lordſhip, and brother to Mr. A. P. bookſeller, of Lynn.

13. In her 83d year, that highly-reſpected character, Mrs. Gravenor, who was deſcended from the antient family of St. Albyn, and relict of Mr. G. of Briſtol.

Suddenly, Mr. James Strange, a reputable butcher, of Buckland Newton, Devon.

Mrs. Dudlow, of Town Malling, Kent.

At his brother's houſe in Weſtminſter, the Rev. Thomas Clapham, vicar of Felkirk, co. York.

14. At Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight, in his 71ſt year, John Urry, eſq. a ſuperannuated captain of the royal navy. He was made a poſt-captain in 1768.

At Inverneſs, William Inglis, eſq. late provoſt thereof.

At Dumfries, Miſs Jane Jackſon, daughter of Robert J. eſq. provoſt thereof.

At Liverpool, in his 86th year, Mr. William Hutchinſon.

In the pariſh of Berwick St. John, Wilts, of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 42, and much lamented, Mrs. Amey Wilton.

At Taunton, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, aged 77, Mr. Joſeph Gifford, one of

of the people called Quakers; a man whose loss will be regretted by a number of the poor inhabitants, as well as by those to whom he was more nearly connected. He has bequeathed 500l. for rebuilding the meeting-house of the society in that town, and donations to some dissenting congregations. It is supposed he died worth about 40,000l. and has left near 100 legacies to the meetings, to the poor of each parish, &c. He was interred on the 18th. The meeting-house was numerously attended: six persons, two of whom were Americans, spoke a considerable while on the occasion with great propriety. By a great concourse of people of various persuasions, he was attended to the grave, about a mile from the town, where several short but appropriate speeches were made. Not less than fifteen carriages attended.

15. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ferris, of Sherborne, Dorset, widow of the Rev. Samuel F. vicar of Chiltern, Wilts.

Aged 78, Engle Knights, esq. of East Somerton, in the commission of the peace for Norfolk.

At Reedham-hall, aged 59, Jonathan Layton, esq.

At Dover, in her 86th year, Mrs. Jane Biggs, widow.

Aged 18, Mr. Wm. Marriner, son of Mr. E. M. of Hunter-street, Liverpool.

At Lichfield, in an advanced age, Mr. Alderman Fern, father of the corporation of that city.

Suddenly, in an advanced age, Mrs. Clapham, of York.

16. Aged 81, Mr. Edward Stephenson, of Hull, cornfactor.

At Kingston-upon-Hull, aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson.

At Aberford, in his 71st year, Mr. Thomas Radford, formerly an eminent silversmith and watch-maker at Leeds.

At Corby, co. Lincoln, aged 51, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. Thomas G. of Aslackby park.

At Dorchester, advanced in age, Mrs. Rebecca Hellard.

17. At his house at Stoke Newington, aged 74, Mr. John Kinder, many years a linen-draper, of respectable character and extensive business, in Cheapside.

In his 18th year, W. Strickland, esq. of the Bridge yard, Southwark.

At Twickenham, George Proctor, esq. of Clewer lodge, Berks.

At Peterborough, aged 98, Mrs. Grace Loftus, formerly of Wisbech.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Theophilus Buckworth, esq.

18. In Dublin, aged 76, the ingenious Mr. Thomas Malton, sen. of London, well known for his valuable treatise on Perspective, illustrating the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, for his public lectures on that art, for his theoretical and practical geometry. A farther account of him shall be given in our Magazine for next month.

At his lodgings in Ironmonger-street, Stamford, aged 76, Thomas Browne, esq. late of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

At Ross, Mr. Richard Powell, jun. of Bernithan farm, Llangarran, co. Hereford. He attended the market in the morning in good health, was taken ill in a tradesman's shop in the town, and died in a few hours. —Also, Mr. Joseph Powell, of Linton's Point, formerly an ironmonger at Ross, but had retired from business.

Mrs. Loveday, widow of John L. esq. of Caversham, co. Oxford.

After a short illness, Mrs. Arrowsmith, wife of Mr. A. geographer, of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

In Charles-str. Grosvenor-squ. the Right Hon. Lady Archer, of fashionable celebrity.

19. Mr. W. Girdler, of St. Martin's lane.

At his lodgings in Chapel-street, Bedford-row, Rich. Arnold, esq. formerly of Southover, co. Sussex.

At Hampton, Mrs. Juliana Bryan, wife of Michael B. esq. of Pall Mall, and sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Peterborough, aged 67, Mr. Simkin, a respectable farmer.

At Louth, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Turner.

At Shepton Mallet, in his 32d year, Mr. John Tomkins, linen-draper.

20. At Enfield, Middlesex, Serjeant Baker, of the 39th regiment, who had the honour of training the Enfield Association, and was buried with military honours in the churchyard there on the 25th.

At Bath, aged 78, Mrs. Johnstone, widow of General J. and mother of the Countess of Jersey.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snelling, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, of Exeter.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Bishop, cabinet-maker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 62, Mr. Michael Bloodworth, of Empingham, near Stamford.

At Louth, aged 82, Mary Downs, widow; also, aged 85, Jane Brock, and, aged 57, Elizabeth Sheens, both widows.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Williams, of Malvern, co. Worcester.

At Dundee, Miss Anne Pitcairn, daught. of the late John P. esq. provost thereof.

21. At Bath, Mr. Henry Newton.

Mr. E. Linthwaite, hosier, of Leicester.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. farmer, of Aslackby Decoy, co. Lincoln.

Aged 70, Mrs. Anne Drake, widow of the Rev. Mr. D. of Burgh-in-the-Marsh.

At his apartments in Kensington palace, Mr. James Pye, mews-keeper, and one of the grooms of his Majesty's kitchen.

22. At the York hotel, in Bridge-street, Black-friers, Miss Royds, daught. of James R. esq. of Rochdale, co. Lancaster.

Mr. Peter Grant, of Liverpool, mason.

23. Mr. Webster, many years chairman

to

to the Queen; to which ſituation he was appointed when her Majeſty came hither.

Found drowned at Mines, with his horſe ſtanding in the water by his ſide, Mr. John Dowden, a reſpectable farmer at Lyndhurſt, Suſſex.

Mrs Bruges, wife of T.B. eſq. of Melkſham.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. James Dowley, hatter, of Leiceſter.—Alſo, much reſpected, Mrs. Forſell.

At Holywell, North Wales, Miſs Elizabeth Sugg, youngeſt twin-daughter of Mr. Chriſtopher Lee S. the ventriloquiſt.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, after many years affliction, aged 62, Mrs. Preſton, widow of Mr. Caleb P. alderman, and a reſpectable bookſeller, printer, &c. there.

24. Mrs. Holmes, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Normanton upon Soar, daughter of Mrs. Bradgate (ſee vol. LXX. p. 805.)

At his lodgings in the Strand, the Rev. John Baker, rector of Little Creſſingham, co. Norfolk.

At her apartments in Hampton Court palace, Mrs. Dunckerley, relict of the late Thomas D. eſq. who bore for his arms (an engraving of which is before us) thoſe of K. George II. with a batoon, and with this motto, "Fato non merito." In the engraving juſt now mentioned he is ſtyled "Thomas Dunckerley *Fitz George*."

After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Amelia Hancock, of Newbury, Berks.

At York, aged 69, Mrs. Coſtobadie, wife of the Rev. Jacob C. rector of Wenſley, in Yorkſhire.

Suddenly, Mrs. Pindar, of Pocklington.

At Beverley, aged 36, Mr. John Gawan, a reſpectable farmer.

After a ſhort indiſpoſition, Mr. Robert Worrall, painter, of Liverpool.

Aged 86, Richard Branſton, a cottager, of Dowſby, co. Lincoln.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Freeman, wife of the Rev. Henry F. precentor of Peterborough, by whom ſhe has left one daugh.

Mr. Jn. Hunnings, attorney, of Holbeach.

At Parkhouſe, near Stranraer, in Scotland, Mrs. Roſs, wife of Col. R. late of the 14th foot.

25. In his 72d year, Tho Walton, eſq. of Battle bridge, St. Olave's, Southwark.

Pierce Tempeſt, eſq. of his Majeſty's ſtationery-office.

Mr. Wm. Fraſer, ſecond ſon of the Hon. Archibald F. of Lovat.

At Denver, Norfolk, the Rev. Benjamin Young, M. A. rector of that pariſh, and formerly fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, which ſociety are patrons of the rectory, worth upwards of 500l. a year. He was A.B. 1764; A.M. 1767.

Aged 78, Thomas Shepherd, eſq. of March, formerly an attorney, and many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the Iſle of Ely.

At Paddington, aged 21, Miſs Harriet Pittard, daughter of Mr. P. late of Sherborne, Dorſet.

26. Mr. John Read, clerk to Mr. Taylor, the principal clerk in the Exchequer office, was found dead in a certain houſe in the Temple, having put an end to his exiſtence with a piſtol which was found near him. He had been miſſing from nine in the morning, and was not diſcovered till near one. At the Coroner's Jury Mr. John Foot, a nephew of the deceaſed, ſtated in evidence, that his uncle had been for ſome time deranged; that an uncommon change of diſpoſition had been apparent for the laſt 6 months; that he could aſſign no cauſe for it, as he was eaſy in circumſtances, and always highly reſpected; that he was the firſt at the office in the morning, and the laſt in the evening; and inſinuated, that an extreme attention to buſineſs might have produced the unhappy effect, as Mr. Read, who ſometimes perſevered from 9 in the morning till 11 or 12 at night, having to acquit himſelf in two clerks' departments, found the exertion greater than his faculties could accompliſh; that he was formerly of a cheerful diſpoſition, but had unaccountably ſunk into ſullenneſs and irritability; and that he had found him after burſting open the door, ſitting in the Temple water-cloſet, with the piſtol clenched in his right hand, after having fired the contents through his right ear. Several other witneſſes having given in evidence facts of a ſimilar nature, the Jury returned a verdict of Lunacy.

At the Caſtle inn, Devizes, on his way to London from the Hot wells, where he had been for the recovery of that deceiving and fatal malady, conſumption, aged only 26, the gallant Capt. B. M'Dermiſt, whoſe naval atchievements have been ſo repeatedly diſplayed, particularly when firſt lieutenant of the Dart ſloop.

Mr. Samuel Turner, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, attorney, and one of the common councilmen of Candlewick ward.

27. At Ipſwich, much lamented, in her 72d year, Mrs. Pearſon, widow, mother of the Rev. E. Pearſon, B. D. rector of Rempſton, Notts, and of Mr. W. P. under-ſheriff of the county of Suffolk.

At Bath, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Brickdale, wife of Matthew B. eſq. of Court-houſe, near Taunton.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a ſhort illneſs (with which he was lately attacked in London), in his 70th year, Mr John Fowler, attorney.

At Fraſerburgh, in Scotland, aged 68, Mr. James Anderſon, ſupervifor of exciſe at Peterhead.

28. Miſs Leſage, daughter of Mr. L. of King-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Brighthelmſtone, Francis Biddulph, eſq. of Charing-croſs, banker.

At Twyford, near Wincheſter, John Duroure, eſq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Coldſtream regiment of guards. He was honourable in his public intercourſe, ſtedfaſt in his private friendſhips, and amiable in his domeſtic relations.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. M. of Mile End.

Miſs Harding, ſiſter of Mr. H. ſtationer, of Liverpool.

In his 70th year, Col. Bulleine Fancourt, of Derby.

At Lincoln, an infant named Wm. Wilſon, aged two years. The mother of the child lying-in, the father took him, with another infant, from the houſe, and went into an inn-yard adjoining. The boy entered a ſtable, in preſence of the father, when inſtantly a horſe was ſeized with the ſtaggers, reared up, broke his halter, and fell backward on the child, who expired in a few minutes.

Lately, at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, of a violent fever, Col. Robinſon, youngeſt ſon of Sir George R. bart. of Cranford, co. Northampton, and of Stretton, co. Leic.

At Calcutta, Mr. Howel, only ſon of the Rev. Mr. H. miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation at Bridgewater.

Of a fever, on his paſſage to Bengal, William Raymond Barker, eſq. writer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and ſon of R. B. eſq. of Fairford, co. Glouceſter.

At Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, Lieut. Joſeph Brodie, (third ſon of Wm. Brodie, eſq. of Cavendiſh-ſquare,) of the 70th regiment, Lord Suffolk's. This young officer fell a victim to that wretched climate, with ſeveral officers, and a great number of the corps, ſoon after their arrival at Trinidad, though they had been many years at Gibraltar inured to a hot climate. He was brother to Lieut. Brodie, of the Theſeus, lately promoted by Earl Spencer to the Arrow ſloop.

Mr. Edward Evans, ſon to the late John E. eſq. of Tooting. He was, with three other paſſengers, unfortunately killed in the engagement on-board the ſhip Bolton, from Demerara to Liverpool, in an action with a French privateer.

In the Eaſt Windſor Townſhip, Middleſex County, America, Mrs. Anne Hutchinſon, widow of Wm. H. eſq. late of the ſaid county, aged 101 years, 9 months, and 7 days. She was mother of 13 children, and grandmother, great grandmother, and great great grandmother of 375 perſons; a number of them of the fifth generation.

At Malta, Robert Gentleman, eſq. ſurgeon to the 13th regiment, and eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. Rob. G. of Kidderminſter.

At Gibraltar, Frederick Anthony Clark, grandſon of Frederick, only ſon of Theodore, King of Corſica, and the laſt male heir of that unfortunate family. Few families have been more obnoxious to the malice of Fortune than that of Neuhorff Anthony, an exile from his country. Theodore died the victim of diſappointment and perſecution; Frederick had a violent death; his ſon periſhed fighting the battles of this country in America; and his grandſon died of a fever caught in the expedition againſt Cadiz in the outſet of life.

At Paris, aged 80, Madame De Markeau. This lady paſſed 20 years of her life at the French court, and was *gouvernante* to the Queen of Sardinia, Madame Elizabeth, and the daughter of Louis XVI. It was to this lady that the latter wrote the following expreſſions when confined in the Temple: "Not to love a priſon is very natural; but it is impoſſible not to love France."

At Port Patrick, in Ireland, Mrs. Captain Adam Gordon.

At Dublin, Lady Bellew, widow of Sir Patrick B. bart. late of Barmeath, Louth.

In Stephen-ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Porter.

At Moyana, in the Queen's County, Mr. Patrick Croſs.

In Belfaſt, aged 20, Mr. Charles Stewart, aſſiſtant ſtaff-ſurgeon.

At Waterford, Mr. Richard Fleming.

At Sunday's well, near Cork, Mrs. Howis, wife of Mr. Henry H. late of Waterford.

Mrs. Alcock, relict of the late Alderman A. of Dublin.

In Eccles-ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Bodkin, of Summer-hill, co. Meath. She had three daughters married to three gentlemen of Dublin, who are brothers.

John Howard Ryan, eſq. of the county of Wicklow, on whoſe eſtate lie the valuable copper mines of Ballymurtagh.

At Dundee, in Scotland, aged 85, Mr. James Stewart, tobacconiſt.—Mrs. Ogelvie, wife of Mr. Archibald O. merchant.

At Warrandfield, near Inverneſs, aged 79, Robert Warrand, eſq.

At Dumfries, Francis Armſtrong, eſq. of Dublin.

At Freefield, Miſs Garden Grant, daugh. of the late Lewis G. eſq. major in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At his father's houſe in Northumberland, Mr. John Clark, of Little Tower-ſtreet, London, coal-factor.

At Poole, Dorſet, Mrs. Eliz. Strong, relict of the late Alderman S. of that town.

At Wem, in Shropſhire, Mr. John Henſhaw, attorney at law. As a profeſſional man, he united very diſtinguiſhed talents, with an unſullied integrity; which commanded a moſt extenſive practice. As a domeſtic character, his virtues endeared him to his relatives, and the whole circle of his acquaintance. As a Chriſtian, his uniform piety was accompanied with an active zeal for the ſpread of evangelical truth; the preaching of which he introduced, and perpetuated, in the place of his nativity, by building and endowing an indepen-

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dent chapel. His beneficence was exenſive, and charity diſintereſted; numbers of the poor were conſtantly his Sunday gueſts, and partook of the bounty of his table:—an admirable example to men of fortune in theſe times of diſtreſs! He was brother-in-law to the late pious and celebrated Rev. David Simpſon, of Macclesfield.

At Leominſter, in Herefordſhire, Edmund Maſon, by birth a gentleman, and remarkable for being, in ſpirit, integrity, diſorder of imagination, and even a ray of intellectual ability, the living repreſentative of the inimitable hero of Cervantes. He was generally known by the appellation of Sir Edmund Maſon. Though perfectly harmleſs, he was conſtantly accoutred in arms. He fancied himſelf the greateſt general of the age; related deeds, atchieved by his arm in battle, which no other mortal could equal; believed that kings and emperors had vied in conferring on him every imaginable title and badge of honour. Maſon ſuppoſed, that he had enjoyed the confidential friendſhip and admiration of the late great Frederick of Pruſſia. From his foreign correſpondence, he told that immenſe remittances were ſent for the ſupport of his dignity; yet he was ever without money—from the difficulty, as he ſaid, of caſhing bills of exchange for millions. He was fond of muſick. He had a favourite Ramthus, equal, in height of bone and ſcantineſs, to Roſinante, who he thought could outſtrip the ſwifteſt race-horſe on the turf. He was decorous and dignified in manners, cleanly in his perſon, temperate in his diet. In love with the fancied princeſs of ſome undiſcovered iſland, he would not ſuffer one of the fair ſex about him to touch, even his little finger. His bed was a roomy wooden cheſt, from which his muſket was conſtantly levelled. He was in his latter years confined; but the confinement was reconciled to his mind, by the perſuaſion that he reſided in it as the governor of the caſtle. He was the author of the original plan for draining and incloſing the common of Widemarch, near Hereford.

Mr. Joſhua Hole, of Trinſtone, near Southmolton, Devon, (father, if we miſtake not, of John H. eſq. of Iſlington, whoſe death we laſt year announced (LXX. 1013.) The longevity of himſelf, his father, and three brothers, was unuſual. His father, vicar of Southmolton, dying aged 111 years; his eldeſt brother, John, rector of Romanſleigh and Waſhford-Pyne, 80 years; himſelf, 81 years; William, archdeacon of Barnſtaple, 85 years; and Nicholas, vicar of Burrington, 80 years.

At his father's houſe, Lieut. Cuthbert Waldegrave Elliſon, of the royal navy. He was interred, with military honours, at Graveſend, attended by Major Kite, commander of the Graveſend volunteers, and his band, the officers, ſeamen, and marines of his Majeſty's ſhip Fortune.

On Richmond green, in his 83d year, Mr. Solomon Brown, many years bricklayer to his Majeſty.

At Hull, aged 73, Rev. Robert Webſter, rector of Thorp Baſſet, and upwards of 30 years curate of Trinity Church, Hull.

Aged 89, Mr. Richard Ranne, upwards of 60 years maſter-builder at York, and many years common-council-man of Micklegate ward, but had reſigned.

At Boynton, co. York, aged 68, Edward Threſher, 60 years groom in the family of Sir George Strickland, bart.

At Brindle, near Chorley, after a ſhort illneſs, on his return from Preſton market, Mr. Thomas Fazakerley.

At Biſhbury, near Wolverhampton, aged 105, Sarah Eykin, a poor woman.

Of an apoplectic fit, after riding out, Mr. Thomas Smith, miniſter of the ſecond congregation of Diſſenters at Bedford.

At Bedford, aged 70, Mrs. E. Hinde.

At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Sketchley, ſchool-maſter.

On Lipped hill, in Epping foreſt, aged 7, of a fever, the youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. Skirrow.

At his houſe in Warwick-ſtr. Golden-ſqu. of a confirmed aſthma, Mr. William Collins, bookſeller, of that place and Exchange-alley; whoſe Catalogues, for a conſiderable number of years, furniſhed ſeveral curious articles to the literary collectors.

In Guy's hoſpital, London, the once-unfortunately celebrated Louisa, or Lady of the Hay-ſtack; who, about 18 years ago, was found to have taken up her reſidence under that ſhelter, in the pariſh of Bourton, near Briſtol, in a ſtate of melancholy derangement. She then appeared to be under 20 years of age. This very extraordinary woman, whoſe "Tale of Woe" was firſt told to the publick by Miſs Hannah More, has naturally ceaſed, for a conſiderable time paſt, to intereſt the general curioſity. During ſeveral days of her abode under the hay-ſtack (from which ſhe at laſt permitted herſelf to be removed with reluctance), ſhe was viſited, and irregularly fed, by the country people, till the hand of more happy Sympathy and Compaſſion provided her better protection. As her name was unknown, ſhe was immediately diſtinguiſhed by that of Louiſa. It may be gratifying to many on this occaſion, to learn that during a conſiderable interval, in which ſhe afterwards remained in retirement, and before ſhe was admitted as incurable into the aſylum in which ſhe died, ſhe was chiefly ſupported by a voluntary ſubſcription, under the management of Miſs Hannah More and her ſiſters. Thoſe active advocates of humanity, who never yet began a good work and grew weary of well-doing, having

ving lost the pecuniary assistance of most others, continued to supply the extra wants and accommodations of the poor solitary stranger, at the expence of more than 10*l.* per annum, till her decease. They would be the last to wish that such an instance of benevolence should be publicly mentioned; but it is a tribute due, not less to them, than to the interests of society. The same kind, and much the same degree, of mental derangement, which the "Tale of Woe" described, remained with Louisa to the last. In her general conduct she exhibited the various common evidences of the most confirmed insanity; which, in addition to the contraction of her limbs, from her exposure to cold in the open field, and from her future propensity to remain inactive, rendered her an object of the strongest pity. But her insanity was uniformly remarkable in this, that, however disordered and childish her affections and resentment, she never could be drawn into any explanation respecting her family, her connexions, or her country; however affable and unguarded she might sometimes appear, the moment any person put a question, directly or indirectly, relative to those topicks, or made any allusion to them, however distant, she always changed countenance, assumed an air of suspicion, grew grave, and inflexibly silent—or would instantly touch on some other subject. From her *accent*, she was undoubtedly of German origin; but, though she knew little of English, she avoided conversing in any foreign language. Her manners and occasional movements indicated superior rank; and her frequent exclamations of *dear papa!* and *dear mama!* in connexion with ideas of equipage and ornaments, led to that conclusion. Many endeavours were used, on the Continent, to trace her family, by circulating her description and story in the public prints, but without effect. The mystery of this silence was too remarkable, not to confirm the first opinion of her being a person above the common classes, with the additional probability of some unhappy and treacherous seduction. This last opinion, from the whole of the distressful evidence, inclusive of the personal part which poor Louisa sometimes involuntarily furnished, is not doubted by those who, with the writer of this article, early saw and closely observed her. The conviction, that it is possible for any man, making pretensions to honour, or even of distinction from a brutal nature, so to betray, and so to abandon, in a foreign land, youth, beauty, the strongest sensibility, and perhaps the most engaging innocence, fills the mind with horror of the deed, and with shame and indignation for the character! Such profligacy, in this instance, may have been of foreign production. But comparatively happy would it be for *this* country, also, if instances did not abound, among *us*, of similar atrocity, in those who, on inferior occasions, will make high pretensions to honour and principle, but who seek every opportunity of seducing from the abodes of paternal affection, or of innocent employment, whatever is the most fair and inexperienced—rioting in its ruin for a short season, and then committing the greater crime of abandonment to infamy! The theme is unhappily too common to need proof, and too mournful to dwell on. The poor departed Child of Misery, whose story is here again revived, is too strong an instance of suffering, and excites too much feeling, to be permitted to pass in the common course to oblivion, if it could be avoided. Under this impression, permit me to attempt something in the character of an Epitaph. But, alas! poor Louisa's tablet of remembrance may only be found in the sympathetic bosom of a few surviving friends!

In yonder dust—unmark'd for public fame,
Low rest the relicks of Louisa's frame!
Poor hapless suff'rer, of the maniac line!
Thy wrongs no more a tortur'd breast confine!
Enough for thee, that ling'ring Sorrow's [breath
Found final rescue in the boon of Death!
Consol'd be they, who sought thy soul's relief! [grief!
Tormented they, who overwhelm'd with
Accurs'd the crime, that 'reft thy reason's ray!
Though thou be ransom'd for eternal day!
And where frail Innocence would Vice repel
May guardian angels thy sad story tell!

Bath, Jan 20, 1801. W. M.

In Worcestershire, James Scawen, esq. only son of Tho. S. esq. who was brother of Sir Wm. S. formerly of Carshalton, and M. P. for Surrey; the large estates of the family, chiefly in that county, were all sold by this gentleman. He was chosen a member of parliament for Surrey in 1774, when he was proposed in opposition to Sir Jos. Mawbey by a junction of very discordant interests, effected whilst waiting for Sir Joseph, who delayed his coming till his parade was ready, as stated by himself in vol. LVIII. p. 1052. He carried his election by about 250. His mother was daughter and sole heir of Lord James Russel, from whom he inherited a mansion and estate at Maidwell, in Northamptonshire, which he also sold. He died a bachelor.

A poor woman, named Watts, drowned herself and *three* of her children (the youngest of *ten*) in the lake at Blenheim park.

At Stoke Newington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Adderley, widow of Thomas A. esq. of that place, senior proctor of Doctors Commons, who died Aug. 15, 1800.

Dr. Aylward, many years organist of the collegiate church of St. George, at Windsor.

Miss

Miss Susannah M'Keller, only daughter of the late Duncan M'K. esq. of Tobago.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Victor, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of John K. esq. of Charter-house-square.

At his apartments in Portman-street, Portman-square, in his 39th year, Lieut.-col. Eugene M'Carthy.

J. H. Powys, esq. son of Thomas Jeff P. esq. of the Bengal civil service.

March 1. Mrs. Katharine Mears, the wife of Mr. Tho. M. bell-founder, in Whitechapel. For 5 or 6 years she had been, with pious resignation, declining under the pressure of accumulated diseases, with scarcely an interval of health.

In Rochester-row, Tothill-fields, Mr. Jordan Arrow, joiner to his Majesty's Board of Works, and adjutant of the Westminster volunteer cavalry. His remains were interred on the 6th, with great military pomp, in the burying-ground of St. John; the procession was also honoured with the attendance of the St. Margaret's and St. John's volunteers. His widow was delivered of a daughter on the 13th (see p. 275).

At his house in Pimlico, Mr. John Luke, master scowerer in his Majesty's kitchen.

Mr. Nehemiah Lloyd, a partner in the banking-house of Messr. Taylor and Lloyd, at Birmingham.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a long illness, Mr. J. G. Peters, late an upper clerk to Mr. B. Wilson, merchant there.

At Exeter, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. P. merchant there.

2. At Camberwell, Andrew French, esq.

At Mr. Crawley's, in Spital-square, aged 52, Mrs. Whitelock, late of Farthinghoe, co. Northampton.

Mrs. Buxton, wife of Mr. B. of Well-street, Hackney.

3. Of the dropsy, Mr. M. Jackson, groom of the Chapel-royal, St. James's, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

William Arnold, esq. collector of the customs at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and postmaster of the island.

Of a decline, Miss Knight, only daughter of Mr. Rd. K. grocer, Gracechurch-street.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, George Proctor, esq. of Cleever lodge, Berks.

At Edinburgh, Quarter-master Evers, of the Scots brigade, adjutant to the Edinburgh recruiting district.

4. About 2 o'clock this morning happened, at No. 10, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, another dreadful instance of the extreme danger with which the fashionable articles of female dress are worn in any careless situation by a fire. A gentleman with whom Miss Sarah Riggs had for 17 years lived in habits of the greatest intimacy supped with her, and had been gone but a very short time, when fire was by some accident communicated to her headdress. No person was with her in the room, and ere she was aware of her danger, the rest of her cloaths were in flames. In her first surprize, she ran to stifle them with the window-curtains, but without effect. Her servant was at last alarmed, and called the assistance of Mr. Williams, surgeon, from the house opposite. When he came in, Miss R. stood at the door of her apartment, holding the door with one hand, with the other the corner of a chest of drawers near it. She had seized both with a convulsive grasp, and was in the agonies of death. They could not relax her hold to remove her; but her strength was exhausted by the effort, and she almost immediately sunk down and expired. Her limbs were contracted, and her whole frame most frightfully scorched. She had lived in the utmost privacy.

In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Streatfield, relict of Thomas S. esq. of Stonehall, Surrey.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Ellerton, schoolmaster.

In Charles-street, St. James's square, Lady Newhaven, relict of Lord N. aunt to the Earl of Carysfort, and only surviving daugh. and heiress of the late Visc. Allan.

5. Suddenly, at her lodgings on the Parade, Bath, aged 61, Mrs. Price, of Killgwynne, co. Carmarthen.

Mr. Voakes, master of the commissioner's yacht at Portsmouth, was this evening unfortunately drowned as he was returning from conveying some persons in his boat to the Common Hard. He has left a wife and 5 children.

In the King's Bench prison, where he had been some time confined for debt, the Rev. John Clotworthy Skeffington, cousin to the Earl of Massarene.

6. At her father's house in Portman-squ. Lady Harriet Bennet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, and sister of Lady Caroline Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, co. Stafford. Her remains were interred in a vault in the parish church of Walton upon-Thames, Surrey.

Aged 94, Mr. John Wooldridge, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln. He sustained a long illness in darkness for several years without repining, and died with the calmest resignation.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, in her 81st year, Mrs. Hurt, late of Alderwasley.

At Burton-upon-Trent, William Moreton, gent.

At Thorpe, near Haddiscoe, Mr. Thomas Scarle, farmer.

7. Of an apoplectic fit, at his house in Old Burlington-street, Sir John Call, bart. of Whiteford, co. Cornwall, M.P. for the borough of Callington, in the said county, and F.R. and A.S.S. He was descended from a respectable family in the county of Cornwall; and upon the close of a liberal education, at the age of 18 years, was sent

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out to India as an aſſiſtant, and under the patronage of, that great and able mathematician and philoſopher, Benjamin Robbins, eſq. chief engineer and captain-general of all the artillery in the Eaſt India Company's ſettlements, who dying in July, 1751, Mr. C. continued in the ſervice, ſtudying that branch of ſcience with ſuch ſucceſs, together with a judicious exertion of it in the various expeditions carried on in the Carnatic under Captain afterwards Lord Clive, Generals Lawrence, Caillaud, and others, that, in the year 1757, he was raiſed to the rank of colonel and chief engineer of all the coaſt of Coromandel; and in 1765, as a farther proof of his ſuperior abilities and integrity, the Eaſt India Company appointed him to a ſeat in the council of Fort St. George, which, with other ſituations of importance, both civil and military, he held, with equal honour to himſelf and advantage to his employers, until the year 1770, when, after a period of arduous and meritorious ſervice of 20 years and upwards, he reſigned his appointments, and embarked for England, and, in the following year, was choſen high ſheriff of the county of Cornwall. In March, 1772, he married Philadelphia, third daughter and co-heireſs of Wm. Battie, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet; was created an Engliſh baronet in 1791, with remainder to his ſons, two of whom, with his lady and four daughters, ſurvive him. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Wm. Call. To do ample juſtice to the virtues and good qualities of this amiable man would require explanation as extenſive as that charity, benevolence, and unſhaken friendſhip, which ſo uniformly ſhone through his truly Chriſtian and exemplary life, and will ever live in the remembrance of his numerous family and friends.

At Brompton park, Miſs Simpſon, of Bondley, co. Durham, eldeſt daughter of the late John S. jun. eſq. of that place, by the Right Hon. Lady Ann Simpſon, dau. to the late Thomas Earl of Strathmore. Her kindneſs and benevolence will long be remembered by her friends, and particularly her ſervants and dependants in the country.

At Briſtol hot wells, aged 27, Mr. John James Karr, of the houſe of Karr, Harper, and Karr, of London.

Aged 32, Mr. Wm. Wilſon, liquor-merchant, of Hull.

8. At his vicarage houſe at Enfield, co. Middleſex, in his 79th year, the Rev. Richard Newbon, B.D. ſenior fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1744, M.A. 1748; and was, by that ſociety, who are patrons of the rectory, preſented to the vicarage 1767; which vicarage having been always annexed to a fellowſhip of Trinity college, power is given, by the act for incloſing Enfield chace, 1777, to augment it by a farther endowment of 160 acres, parcel of the tithe allotment over and above 90 acres appropriated to it in lieu of tithes for the allotment to the King and other landholders and pariſhes commoning on the chace, as the vicar's ſhare, an agreement having been previouſly made with the leſſee of the rectory for that purpoſe. Whenever this augmentation ſhall have taken place, the acceptance of the vicarage of Enfield by one of the fellows of Trinity college will vacate his fellowſhip. The vicar has, under the act, a power of granting leaſes, not to exceed 21 years, of a ſpecific allotment of 10 acres to the vicar of Enfield and his ſucceſſors for ever.

9. The body of Charles Champion, a private in the 7th regiment of light dragoons, who had been miſſing from the regiment for ſome time paſt, was taken out of the river Thames at Shepperton, Middleſex, drowned.

Mrs. Dodſworth, wife of the Rev. Francis D. vicar of Dodington, Kent.

In Arabella-row, Pimlico, Mr. Frith, one of the gentlemen volunteers of the Pimlico Aſſociation.

At his houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet, aged 71, John Holliday, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, barriſter at law, F.R.S. a governor of the Royal Hoſpitals of Chriſt, Bridewell, and Bethlem, and of the Foundling Hoſpital; and an active member of the Society of Arts and Manufactures, for which he had lately drawn up a memoir of the late Owen Saluſbury Brereton, eſq.; and of which (had he lived one week longer) he would probably have been elected a vice-preſident. His extenſive profeſſional knowledge and practice as a conveyancer were well known in the wide circle of his acquaintance, while his biographical memoirs of that luminary of the law, the late Lord Mansfield, his contemporary, and particular friend and patron, will recommend him to the lovers of Britiſh biography. (See our vol. LXVII. pp. 673, 771, 1042.) He was author of ſome ſprightly lines on "a Favourite Bantam;" in vol. LXX. p. 1081; and his poem on the Britiſh Oak, ſuggeſted by a noble and antient ſpecimen on his own extenſive eſtates in Staffordſhire, is reviewed in the preſent volume, p. 45; where it is ſtated from the poem itſelf, that "the ſecond branch or diviſion of the Britiſh Oak records the marriage of the firſt Duke of Newcaſtle with the ſole daughter and heir of Wm. Baſſet, of Blore, eſq. whoſe anceſtors were for ſeveral centuries lords of the manors of Cheadle and Cheadle park," as will ſoon appear in the full pedigree of that family in vol. II. p. 16, of the Hiſtory of Staffordſhire; alſo in future under Cheadle. This manor, where the above celebrated tree grows, was in 1767 the property of Anſelm

ſelm Beaumont, of London, eſq.; and afterwards of Sir Joſeph Banks, who ſold it to Mr. Holliday; he having before obtained the adjacent ſeat of Dilhorn Hall, (of which a very picturesque view is contributed to the Hiſtory of Staffordſhire,) by marriage with the daughter of Mr. Harriſon, attorney at law there, by whom he had iſſue one only child, a daughter, married to the eldeſt ſon of the late Judge Buller, now Sir Francis Buller Yarde Buller, bart. Mr. H. at an early part of life tranſlated the firſt eight books of Virgil into hexameter verſe; which ſtill remain unprinted.—His MSS. in the line of his profeſſion are numerous and valuable; and are left to two intimate friends in truſt, for the uſe of the firſt of his grandſons that may become a practitioner in the law.

At Waltham abbey, Eſſex, in his 45th year, after a lingering illneſs and a broken heart, univerſally regretted by the inhabitants of that place, the Rev. James Colnett, 20 years curate of that pariſh (to which he was appointed on the death of Mr. Lindſey, ſon of the laſt of the nonjuring clergy,) and joint lecturer of St. Mary, Whitechapel, where his father was a tradeſman. A more affecting ſcene of heightened diſtreſs cannot perhaps be painted than was realized in this unfortunate man, who, to ſupport a wife, (the daughter of a clergyman,) and eight children, and a ninth ſoon expected, and his eldeſt ſon by fits incapable of getting his bread, though educated in Chriſt's hoſpital, had not an income of 100l. per annum. He received 25l. per annum for the conſtant duty of Waltham, with the allowance of ſurplice fees and Eaſter offerings, from Ferdinando Tracey Travel, of Wadham college, M. A. rector of Upper Slaughton, co. Glouceſter *, where he reſides; and, on the preſentation of the Tracey family, holds this donative, whoſe whole yearly produce is 100l.; 10l. per annum as a compoſition for the impoſſibility of acting as lecturer at Whitechapel half the year with the other, to which he was choſen to keep out a Methodiſt; and 20l. per annum allowed to five of his children, at 4l. each, and 3l. to a ſixth, by the corporation for the relief of poor clergymen and their widows and children in Eſſex and that part of Hertfordſhire which is within the dioceſe of London. When we look back to the diſſolution of a monaſtic ſociety who, with an annual revenue of near 2000l. and who, having engroſſed all the tithes, ſupplied this cure by one of their own members, one is tempted to ſay, what have the miniſters of the Proteſtant Church gained by the Reformation? But, when our thoughts are turned to the ſtatement of the preſent proviſion for this church in Mr. Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 629, "a donative in the gift of the lord of the ſite of Waltham abbey, to which 100l. per annum was given and ſettled therewith for ever payable out of the eſtate of Claverhambury, with a houſe and other good accommodations *, by Edw. Denny, Earl of Norwich, in whoſe ſurviving truſtees is the appointment of a curate," before which legacy the ſtipend was only 8l. a year (Morant, I. 45), can indignation be repreſſed, that ſuch a proviſion ſhould be ſo unequally divided between a reſident and a non-reſident miniſter, that the former ſhould have the ſmalleſt proportion, and that Mr. C. literally, to the reproach of the Eſtabliſhment, ſhould have been only a curate's curate? To the credit of Britiſh humanity, a ſubſcription, immediately opened, has been moſt handſomely ſupported, for the relief of this unfortunate family.

10. At Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, Simon Adams, eſq. of Anſtey-hall, co. Warwick, and major in the Warwickſhire corps of yeomanry cavalry.

At Upper Tooting, Surrey, the relict of Peter Brown, eſq.

Mrs. Yonge, wife of William-John Y. eſq. of St. James's-ſtreet, and one of the daughters of the late Humphry Pitt, eſq. of Prior's Lee, co. Salop.

Aged 52, Mr. John Hutchinſon, of Cottingham, late of Hull, china-dealer.

Aged 70, George Lucas, eſq. of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

11. In Harpur-ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, Laurence Crump, eſq.

Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir Iſaac Dolins, and relict of John Berney, eſq. of Bracon Aſh, Norfolk.

12. Aged 73, Mr. Clark, farmer and grazier, of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

Mr. William Corrie, jun. lace-merchant, of Wellingborough.

At Wokingham, Mr. Holton, ſhoe maker; who had 22 children by his firſt wife, and 16 by his ſecond.

Rev. Joſeph Eaſton, miniſter of the Goſpel at Troqueer, in Scotland.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Catharine Nicholſon, relict of the late Rev. R. N. rector of Dudcote, co. Warwick.

At his ſiſter's houſe in Golden-ſquare, William Winter Blathwayt, eſq. lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, and colonel of the 27th light dragoons.

13. At Elſtree, John Rudge, eſq ſecond ſon of the Rev. Benjamin R. LL.B. of New college, Oxford, rector of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton, 33 years, from 1708 to 1741. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Reeve, phyſician, of London.

* Editor of an "Attempt to render the daily Reading of the Pſalms more intelligible, 1794." 4to.

* See the will in Farmer's Hiſtory of Waltham Abbey, Morant's Eſſex, p. 170. John Gubbon was then curate, as was Ep. Hall 1612, and T. Fuller 1648.

Aged

Aged 64, Lieut. Robert Love, who had ſerved 54 years in the impreſs ſervice of the royal navy.

Henry Greene, eſq. of Rolleſton, co. Leiceſter. He ſucceeded to a conſiderable property on the death of his father (ſee vol. LXVII. p. 806) in 1797; and ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1799.

Mr. Ruſſell, attorney, of Northampton.

Edward Parry, eſq. many years a benevolent benefactor to the Welſh Charity-ſchool, and vice-treaſurer thereof.

14. In Spring-gardens, Henry-Francis, youngeſt ſon of Shaw Lefevre, eſq.

In St. Stephen's pariſh, Norwich, aged 25, Miſs Sophia-Anne Goddard, who came forward with ſo much ſucceſs at Drury-lane theatre a few years ago. This lady had obtained conſiderable reputation on the Norwich ſtage; and was ſo much improved in theatrical merit, that her talents would, doubtleſs, ſoon have made their way to a ſecure eſtabliſhment on the London boards. Her figure was elegant, her underſtanding excellent, her manners were amiable, and her character, in all reſpects, was highly meritorious. She was in the prime of life, and promiſed, more than any other performer now on the ſtage, to ſucceed to that line of theatrical characters which were ſo admirably ſuſtained by the preſent Counteſs of Derby.

At Southampton, in her 27th year, Mrs. Mary Hammond Mathiſon, wife of Gilbert M. eſq.

15. At Eltham, Kent, in his 89th year, John Pott, eſq. (brother of the late Percivall P. ſurgeon), late a vinegar-merchant in Caſtle-ſtreet, Southwark, and many years an eminent oil-merchant in Gracechurch-ſtreet, London. For ſeveral years before his death he had loſt both his ſight and his hearing. He was an excellent man, and a liberal friend to moſt of the public charities. He had ſo high an opinion of the extenſive utility of the Humane Society as to give 10l. to it annually. Death has deprived this valuable inſtitution, within a few months, of many of its moſt liberal and zealous friends; and therefore its good works plead more ſtrongly for ſupport.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law, Mr. Window, at Chelſea, Mr. Samuel Rudder, an eminent printer at Cirenceſter, author of the hiſtory of that antient borough, and the county and city of Gloucester. Having publiſhed a hiſtory of his native town of Cirenceſter, he undertook to publiſh, 1767, the topographical, eccleſiaſtical, biographical, and natural hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, "not a mere republication of Sir Robert Atkyns's work, but great part of it written anew, and brought down to the preſent time, and ſo far corrected and improved as the editor, with various aſſiſtants, was capable of doing, and adorned with new plates of gentlemen's ſeats, contributed by their owners. The ſubſcription price was 2l. 12s. 6d. juſt half the original price of Sir Robert's book, and not one-fourth of what it had ariſen to. It was to have been publiſhed 1771, but did not appear till 1779. From this general hiſtory, ſold, in 1781, at 3l. 3s. by the editor at Cirenceſter, and Meſſrs. Evans and Hazle, bookſellers in Glouceſter, the latter extracted the hiſtory of the city of Glouceſter, 1781, in 8vo, price 6s."

Mr. Barlow, of Ingleton, co. York.

In Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the widow of Gen. Staates Long Morris.

At St. James's palace, aged 86, Mrs. Planta, mother of Joſeph P. eſq. principal librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum.

16. Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. Edward H. rector of Shenmington, co. Glouc.

In Albemarle-ſtreet, aged 77, the Hon. John Bulkeley Coventry Bulkeley, of Bulkeley houſe near Fordingbridge, only brother of the Earl of Coventry. By virtue of an act of parliament he took his additional name of Bulkeley.

Mrs. Hooper, an old lady, ſitting by the fire-ſide at her lodgings in Middle Brook-ſtreet, Winchester, on the 15th, a ſpark by ſome means caught her cloaths, by which ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe died this morning in great agonies.

17. Capt. Rennie, of the Invincible (ſee p. 272). This brave but unfortunate officer diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Helder when a lieutenant; in conſequence of which, Admiral Mitchell praiſed him in his public diſpatches, and he was made poſt-captain. Since that time, he had been waiting for a ſhip. He had juſt been appointed to the command of the Invincible, and was the firſt time putting to ſea in her, launching, as he thought, into good fortune.

At Plymouth, aged 17, Mr. Norton Joſeph Knatchbull, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal, ſecond ſon of Sir Edward K. bart.

18. Mr. Dumelow, ſen. of Leiceſter.

Aged 72, Mr. Geo. Gibſon, of Catwick.

19. In Dean's yard, Weſtminſter, the lady of Sir Richard Cope, bart. D. D. prebendary of Weſtminſter.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Robert Grey, an uncommonly ſkilful mechanick. He had been employed in the Royal obſervatory from the year 1765; and was honoured with the marked attention of his Sovereign.

21. At his houſe at Walton, of a bilious complaint, aged about 59, Mr. John Holt, who had been a reſident there upwards of 40 years; whoſe name has reflected very high credit on the beginning of each of our Magazines for ſeveral years back, whilſt other parts of it have been enriched from time to time with his remarks under different ſignatures. He came at an early age from the neighbourhood of Mottram Longendale in the ſame county to the delightful village of Walton, about 3 miles from Liverpool,

Liverpool, and commenced ſchoolmaſter and pariſh-clerk. The latter poſt he gave up ſome years ago; previous to which he married a good and worthy woman, who now ſurvives him. They commenced a boarding-ſchool for young ladies; and, with much credit to themſelves, and uſe to the preſent age, brought up many young ladies, who bear ample teſtimony of the attention that was paid to health and morals, as well as the really uſeful parts of learning. Mr. H. ſet forward in life with a very narrow education, but a laudable thirſt after knowledge; he ſtudied and read a good deal, as much, however, as his other avocations would permit; and aimed to make himſelf an uſeful member of ſociety, and to thoſe around him. He publiſhed three uſeful volumes, intituled, "Characters of the Kings and Queens of England," &c. vol. I. 1786 (LVII. 999); vol. II. 1787 (LVIII. 332; vol. III. 1788 (LIX. 437). His valuable Remarks in a long Tour taken in the Summer of 1793 are printed in vol. LXIII. pp. 619, 720; and his appropriate deſcription of Mr. Bakewell's farm at Diſhley in Leiceſterſhire in the ſame volume, p. 792. He was a very ſingular and *minute* obſerver of nature; and the bent of his ſtudies has lately been directed to thoſe of agriculture. He wrote ſome time ago an Eſſay on the Curle in Potatoes, for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He was appointed to make the agricultural ſurvey of Lancaſhire, which he executed, and has ſince been appointed an honorary member of the ſame. He compiled a few books for the uſe of ſchool; wrote a novel or two; and had been ſome time in collecting materials for an hiſtory of Liverpool, which we now hope will be put into ſome able hand to digeſt and arrange for publication. He aſſiſted his relatives according to his abilities; and his neighbours he neglected not. It may be ſaid, and we truſt to him it will be ſaid, "Well done, thou good and faithful ſervant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

24. Henry Maſon, eſq. formerly an eminent ſolicitor in Curſitor-ſtreet; who, during many years ſuffering from a ſevere paralytic attack, and an unconquerable deafneſs, preſerved an uncommon placidity of manners, and, by an attachment to literature, contrived to furniſh to himſelf a fund of conſtant entertainment.

26. At his apartments in Sion college, of a gradual decay, in his 93d year, Mr. John Vowell, formerly an eminent ſtationer in Watling-ſtr.; and, till within three weeks of his diſſolution, an active and uſeful member of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Stationers' Company, of which he had long been the father. He was univerſally eſteemed, for perfect urbanity of manners, and unaffected goodneſs of heart.

Gazette Promotions.

Queen's-houſe, Feb. 18. RIGHT Hon. Sir John Mitford, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

Queen's-houſe, Feb. 20. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, Right Hon. Charles-George Lord Arden, and the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.—Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinſon, commonly called Lord Hawkeſbury, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

St. James's, Feb. 21. Edward Law, eſq. his Majeſty's attorney-general, knighted.

Whitehall, Feb. 21. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, admiral of the White, K.B. Sir Philip Stephens, bart. William Eliot, eſq. Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. James Adams, John Markham, and William Garthſhore, eſqrs. appointed his Majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of high admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Queen's houſe, March 17. Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and the Right Hon. George Legge, commonly called Viſcount Lewiſham, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.—Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, appointed lieutenant-general and general governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.—Right Hon. Robert Lord Hobart, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Whitehall, March 17. Right Hon. Henry Addington, John Smith and Charles Small Pybus, eſqrs. George Thynne, eſq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne), and Nathaniel Bond, eſq. appointed commiſſioners for executing the office of treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.—Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, chancellor and undertreaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Charles Yorke, his Majeſty's ſecretary at war.

Whitehall, March 19. Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and Rt. Hon. Ld. Glenbervie, appointed paymaſter-general of his Majeſty's forces.

Whitehall, March 23. William Lord Auckland, and Charles Spencer, eſq. (commonly called Lord Charles Spencer), appointed his Majeſty's poſtmaſter-general.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 24, to March 24, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	673	1285	Males	829	1730
Females	612		Females	901	

Whereof have died under two years old 423

Peck Loaf 7s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 7s. 2d.;

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ¾ per lb.

Between					
	2 and 5	165	50 and 60	157
	5 and 10	66	60 and 70	140
	10 and 20	55	70 and 80	115
	20 and 30	156	80 and 90	58
	30 and 40	177	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	214	101	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	164	11	101	6	77	1	45	0	68	6
Surrey	167	8	000	0	77	10	46	0	73	6
Hertford	144	8	000	0	73	7	44	8	70	9
Bedford	150	1	126	4	86	1	44	4	77	3
Hunting.	154	7	000	0	87	4	40	4	71	1
Northam.	142	6	000	0	82	4	38	0	67	0
Rutland	140	0	000	0	82	6	41	0	74	0
Leiceſter	144	10	000	0	94	3	44	11	76	6
Notting.	140	4	105	0	87	0	52	6	90	0
Derby	146	10	000	0	83	6	48	8	88	10
Stafford	163	10	000	0	96	0	54	7	84	2
Salop	170	3	121	2	110	10	55	0	00	0
Hereford	179	2	115	2	109	10	47	8	92	9
Worceſt.	185	11	000	0	108	9	53	5	97	7
Warwick	180	3	000	0	104	3	55	10	88	2
Wilts	164	4	000	0	86	0	46	4	87	4
Berks	158	2	000	0	80	0	44	6	70	8
Oxford	169	7	000	0	84	2	48	10	77	5
Bucks	154	4	000	0	80	8	45	10	72	9
Montgo.	158	4	000	0	97	8	52	1	00	0
Brecon	179	2	152	0	120	0	48	0	00	0
Radnor	149	0	000	0	101	10	41	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

156	2	111	3	97	7	47	2	80 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

127	8	76	8	65	4	49	1	86 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	155	4	78	0	74	2	43	0	67	9
Kent	150	9	00	0	72	6	43	0	65	10
Suſſex	162	0	00	0	72	6	42	4	70	0
Suffolk	167	6	112	0	64	2	43	8	70	0
Cambrid.	141	4	00	0	73	1	39	7	68	8
Norfolk	146	1	90	0	62	4	47	0	71	5
Lincoln	127	7	104	0	82	6	37	10	83	6
York	134	8	112	0	71	7	44	11	82	10
Durham	146	5	106	11	89	1	45	9	00	0
Northum.	139	10	106	0	76	9	48	1	00	0
Cumberl.	149	2	116	2	96	7	63	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	169	8	122	6	100	10	64	7	00	0
Lancaſt.	159	11	00	0	97	8	62	6	88	2
Cheſter	155	10	00	0	00	0	56	4	88	0
Flint	146	0	00	0	112	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	158	5	00	0	113	8	57	5	108	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	30	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	136	8	00	0	93	3	52	6	96	0
Merion.	145	9	00	0	111	6	51	1	00	0
Cardigan	128	9	00	0	96	0	36	0	00	0
Pembroke	130	3	00	0	80	0	31	8	00	0
Carmart.	134	4	00	0	106	0	37	6	00	0
Glamorg.	159	8	00	0	108	2	50	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	185	4	00	0	98	7	47	8	91	8
Somerſet	183	10	00	0	100	11	51	0	86	0
Monm.	184	6	00	0	100	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	162	3	00	0	95	3	41	0	00	0
Cornwall	148	9	00	0	88	0	38	0	00	0
Dorſet	173	4	00	0	97	7	49	0	96	0
Hants	175	11	00	0	82	11	43	6	82	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	151	2	100	3	75	0	39	9	64	11
2	161	0	112	0	66	1	42	4	69	8
3	146	1	90	0	62	4	45	3	71	5
4	130	8	104	0	77	3	40	2	80	10
5	143	1	106	3	80	4	47	2	80	8
6	157	2	118	3	97	8	64	0	80	8
7	158	5	111	3	97	8	61	8	88	1
8	147	9	111	3	106	0	53	2	102	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	134	4	111	3	96	6	39	2	80	8
10	184	6	111	3	99	6	48	8	00	0
11	156	10	111	3	92	0	39	0	00	8
12	174	10	111	3	89	0	45	8	86	10
13	131	8	76	8	66	1	50	4	86	10
14	134	0	76	8	74	10	40	11	84	0
15	137	2	76	8	68	10	50	10	92	7
16	110	4	76	8	57	9	45	2	77	3

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 23.

Fine	125s. to 130s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.
Horſe Pollard	oos. od.		
Bran	oos. od.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 83s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. 16s.	Suſſex Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. os.
Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.	Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.
Farnham Pockets	18l. os. to 20l. os.	Eſſex Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 21.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 16s. od. to 6l. 6s. od.	Aver. 5l.	1s. od.
Straw	2l. 5s. od. to 2l. 14s. od.	Aver. 2l.	9s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending March 18, 1801, is 76s. 6d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per cwt. incluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, March 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. od. to 7s. od.	Pork	7s. 4d. to 8s. od.
Mutton	6s. 6d. to 8s. od.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	6s. od. to 8s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$

COALS. Beſt in the Pool oos. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to oos. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Irish Lott. Prizes.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	152½	56½	55⅞	75⅜	91	91½	17½	5⅜	185½	5s. dif.	62¼	55½	56½	7 dif.	——	88	55¼	86	17 6 0	97
1	Sunday																			
2	153	56¼	55¾	75½	90¾	91¼	17½	5⅜	184½	2	62¼	55½	56½	7	——	88¼	55½	86	17 8 0	97
3	154	55¾	55¾	75½	90⅞	91⅜	17½	5⅜	183½	3	62¼	55½	56½	7	——	88	55¼	86	17 8 0	97
4	——	——	55½	75	90½	90⅞	17½	5½	——	——	——	——	56⅜	5	——	88	55¼	86	17 10 0	97
5	——	——	55¾	75⅛	90¾	91	——	——	——	——	——	——	56⅜	5	——	88⅛	55	86	17 10 0	97
6	——	——	55¾	——	91	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	56⅜	5	——	88⅛	55½	86	17 10 0	97
7	——	——	55¾	——	91⅜	——	——	——	186	——	——	——	——	6	1½ pr.	——	55¼	86	17 10 0	97
8	Sunday																			
9	154	——	55⅞	——	91¼	——	——	——	186	——	——	——	——	6	2	——	55	86	17 10 0	97
10	153¼	——	56	——	91¼	——	——	——	186	——	——	——	——	6	2¾	——	55	86	17 10 0	97
11	——	——	55¾	——	91¼	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	6	2 pr.	——	55¼	86	17 14 0	97
12	——	——	55⅞	——	91¼	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	6	1¾	——	55½	86	17 14 0	97
13	——	——	56	——	91¼	——	——	——	186	——	——	——	——	6	2	——	55½	86	17 14 0	97
14	——	——	56⅛	——	91½	——	——	——	186½	——	——	——	——	4	2	——	55⅜	86	18 0 0	97
15	Sunday																			
16	153	——	56⅛	——	91⅝	——	——	——	187	——	——	——	——	4	2¼	——	55¾	86	18 0 0	97
17	——	——	56¼	——	91½	——	——	——	187½	——	——	——	——	5	2¾	——	55¾	86	18 0 0	97
18	——	——	56⅞	——	92⅛	——	——	——	187	——	——	——	——	5	2¾	——	56⅛	86	18 10 0	97
19	153	——	56¾	——	92¼	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	4	3	——	56	86	18 10 0	97
20	——	——	56¾	——	91⅞	——	——	——	187	——	——	——	——	5	3	——	56	86	18 10 0	97
21	154	——	57	——	92⅜	——	——	——	187	——	——	——	——	4	3	——	56⅛	86	18 15 0	97
22	Sunday																			
23	156¾	——	57¼	——	93	——	——	——	189	——	——	——	——	4	3¼	——	56½	86	19 0 0	97
24	156	——	57⅝	——	93½	——	——	——	188½	——	——	——	——	6	4¼	——	57	86	19 10 0	97
25	159	——	58⅛	——	94½	——	——	——	193	——	——	——	——	7	7	——	77	86	20 0 0	97
26	161	——	58½	——	95	——	——	——	196	——	——	——	——	12	6½	——	57¾	86	21 0 0	97
27	162½	——	58⅜	——	96	——	——	——	194½	——	——	——	——	3	6¼	——	57½	86	21 5 0	97

N. B. Bank Stock, Long Annuities, and India Stock, fell as above for the Opening of the Dividend.

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Gen. Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett^r. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle
Chelmsford

Chester, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
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Winchester
Worcester 2
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APRIL, 1801.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1801.
1	SW moderate	29,54	53	52	14 3·9	black clouds
2	SW ditto	96	50	51	4·4	ſun and pleaſant
3	SW ditto	30,13	53	52	.8	very pleaſant
4	W ditto	28	44	46	.0	very pleaſant
5	SW calm	30	43	45	.0	after a little fog ſun and pleaſant
6	SE ditto	10	43	45	.5	rain
7	SE ditto	28	34	37	.0	clear blue ſky, ſun and pleaſant
8	SW ditto	15	40	41	.4	gloomy
9	SW moderate	29,78	45	46	3·5	rain
10	SE ditto	87	40	42	.2	rain
11	SE ditto	47	44	45	.5	ſhowers
12	NW ditto	27	40	41	4·1	after a ſhower ſun and pleaſant
13	SW briſk	35	41	42	.9	white and black clouds
14	NE calm	28	34	35	3·2	ſnow without intermiſſion
15	NW ditto	50	35	37	.5	ſun
16	SW moderate	50	49	46	.2	black clouds
17	S ditto	32	45	45	4·2	heavy ſhowers and hail
18	SW ditto	29,4	41	43	3·4	fine day
19	W briſk	61	39	38	4·5	ſhowers with hail
20	S ſtormy	24	43	42	.4	[* See our Obituary, p. 285.]
21						
22						
23						fine day
24	SW moderate	57	40	39	3·2	ſun and pleaſant
25	SW calm	97	39	39	.3	little rain
26	W ditto	98	45	45	4·3	very fine day
27	SW ditto	92	49	48	.5	fair and pleaſant
28	S ditto	84	52	50	.6	fine day
29	S ditto	81	52	50	4·0	heavy rain A. M. fair P. M.
30	E ditto	30,19	48	47	.5	fair, but little ſun
31	SE ditto	31	48	47	.8	fine clear day

2. Frogs on the ſurface of the water.—3. A knot of Dandelion in flower. Common houſe fly in the window.—4. Chickweed flowers.—5. Sweet ſcented violet flowers.—6. Hop buds appear.—10. Hawthorn begins to foliate.—11. Lilac and elder foliate.—13. Turkey rhubarb breaks ground.

Fall of rain this month 3.12 inches. Evaporation 2.5 inches.

Meteorological Table for April, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Apr. 1801	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Apr. 1801.
Mar.	0	0	0			*Apr.*	0	0	0		
27	46	57	43	29,95	cloudy	12	30	39	32	29,85	ſnow
28	46	59	47	,95	fair	13	31	43	40	30,13	ſhowery
29	49	58	46	,95	cloudy	14	41	46	39	,13	rain
30	46	53	42	30,20	cloudy, rain	15	39	49	42	,01	cloudy
31	41	54	41	,29	fair	16	43	51	44	29,80	windy
A. 1	40	58	42	,22	fair	17	44	57	45	,82	fair
2	45	62	43	,16	fair	18	46	60	48	,94	fair
3	46	66	47	29,96	fair	19	52	66	52	30,06	fair
4	48	67	45	,80	fair	20	54	68	54	,05	fair
5	39	44	35	,76	fair	21	55	59	44	,13	cloudy
6	33	48	40	,80	fair	22	44	56	43	,28	cloudy
7	42	45	40	,36	rain	23	45	55	40	,29	fair
8	40	42	38	,48	ſhowery	24	42	58	44	,27	fair
9	33	51	44	,66	fair	25	45	63	48	,16	fair
10	45	40	35	,47	ſhowery	26	49	65	49	,15	fair
11	34	46	36	,60	ſhowery						

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Lord NELSON'S *Reception at* FONTHILL.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

IT is a vulgar saying in many parts of England, that the nightingale "never crosses the river Severn;" yet have we heard of one which, many years ago, pierced through Cheshire, and for three or four days and nights chanted forth to an astonished neighbourhood in the middle of Lancashire*.

I was partly of that old Severn *fire-side* opinion; when rambling in May, 1793, about Studley park, and near to that venerable ruin Fountains abbey, I was arrested by the powers of her well-known tongue. In the beginning of June, 1798, halting two days at Wetherby, likewise in the West Riding of Yorkshire, I passed many hours along the transparent river Wharf, listening to a choral host of nightingales, that harmonize in due season the hanging woods which most beautifully extend by the winding river up to Thorp Arch†.

In answer to *Quæstor*, p. 208, the nightingale wanteth not "a thorn" to spur her on to sing. Were her breast to be then near one, she so swells it out that her precious life might be in danger; for Pliny tells us they will give up their lives before they would be conquered; and that many destroy themselves in exertions against each other: we may therefore think, in songs of contention, or in solitary delight, that a thorn would be a weapon of danger near her breast.—A R. hopes he has given a satisfactory reply to that question.—But, to proceed. She pays no distinction to tree or bush; the loftiest elm or the humble hedge, the oak or the smallest twig, occasionally harbours her little body. Indeed, I have a tall hawthorn from which I never heard her sing. Fond, and very fond too, she is of exertions from the laurel, feeling, of course, how richly she deserves to be crowned; and, not satisfied with an insignificant sprig of bay or two, she assumes to herself the whole tree.

She never sings near her nest; and, by drawing attention, instinctively protects her young. She builds on the ground, preferring a dry ditch, where she finds mealy worms and grubs, her favourite food. She lays from four to six eggs; and, to use the words of an old husbandman who hath lived 72 years amongst them, "their nests, mester, are nowt but a heap of rubbishy leaves, and they make the *idlest* nests in the parish."

Egypt is said to be their grand asylum when they quit their vernal and summer haunts; but the banks of the Nile are not cheered by their song; and are, in likelihood, only known to be that bird, as Sonnini says, vol. II. p. 51, "by a kind of hoarse note; that rattling in the throat which in our country succeeds their ravishing strains."

It is interesting, and wonderful beyond thought, to peruse what Pliny* advances of this his unparalleled bird; and, though we may suppose that unrivaled and gigantic Naturalist forms some of his opinions of her extraordinary *abilities upon trust*, whoever reads it will experience much pleasure. No human being, either in discrimination or affection for her, can bear the smallest comparison to that indefa-

tigable

* Near the river Douglas.

† Resorted to for its sulphureous waters.

* Book X. chap. XXIX. p. 286, and ch. XLII. p. 693, in Philemon Holland's translation.

tigable antient; he ſo well regulates her maternal ingenuity, her ſcientific ſkill in harmonics, and ſo ſweetly introduces her melodious powers before us. But he ſhall ſpeak for himſelf:

"To conclude, there is not a pipe or inſtrument againe in this world (diviſed with all the art and cunning of man ſo exquiſitely as poſſibly might be) that can affoord more muſick than this pretty bird doth out of that little throat of hers."

After the above concluſion, he ſays much more of her than he had done before, which is a charming proof how truly he valued her.

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

AN heavy accumulation of evils renders the commencement of this century a period of extreme diſtreſs; but, as the times will not ſuit themſelves to our wiſhes, we muſt accommodate our habits to the times, and endeavour to be as happy as we can with the comforts we have yet in our power to collect around us. Of theſe, a garden is a principal one, and a repoſitory for exotic plants is an agreeable appendage to it, that affords rational recreation in hours that might otherwiſe be mis-ſpent in idleneſs or folly. The more people (eſpecially women) occupy themſelves in domeſtic avocations and home amuſements, the happier they are in themſelves, and the more they contribute to the happineſs of thoſe about them. Horticultural and botanical purſuits poſſeſs the ſingular advantage of yielding delight to perſons of both ſexes, all ages, and all claſſes. A man retains a reliſh for gardening from his earlieſt to his lateſt days; whereas, in the progreſs of the vital career, other amuſements become inſipid one after another. The auguſt proprietors of the princely botanical aſſortment at Frogmore, cannot derive more ſatisfaction from the curious plants they have collected from all quarters of the world, than the cobler does from the ordinary geraniums in his ſtall, or the ſempſtreſs from the ſtunted myrtles in her window. There is ſome conſolation in obſerving, that, amidſt all the abſurdity and diſſipation of the age, botany has inſinuated itſelf into faſhion; inſomuch, that a conſervatory is now conſidered as a conſtituent part of a modern dwelling houſe. Having the conſervatory to adjoin the ſitting-rooms renders it conveniently acceſſible in all weathers and at all hours. Rare exotics ſhould be viſited in the night-time, as there are ſome that in the dark have been obſerved to emit electric ſparks, and there are others that only expand their flowers or diffuſe their fragrance during the abſence of the ſolar rays. In a reſplendent moonſhine, a taſteful conſervatory exhibits the ideal ſemblance of a fairy viſion indeſcribably faſcinating, eſpecially when contraſted to ſnow without the windows enveloping the whole indigenous vegetable kingdom. Iſaac Walton has taken infinite pains in endeavouring to perſuade his readers, that no recreation poſſeſſes ſo much tendency towards harmonizing the mind, and ameliorating the heart, as his favourite one of angling; but, with all due deference to the memory of the venerable old fiſherman, I muſt take the liberty of obſerving, that I think thoſe recommendations are more properly attributable to gardening, as that purſuit is not diſgraced by cruelty; whereas one of the principal eſſentials in the art of angling is the art of torturing, as is exemplified in Walton's unfeeling directions for deliberately racking and impaling ſeveral ſorts of harmleſs beings on hooks to make them ſerve as live baits. It is true, that we gardeners likewiſe commit ſlaughter in the animal kingdom; but we deſtroy with mercy, by inflicting death inſtantaneouſly, and only in

ſelf-defence. Though ſmall in ſize, our aggreſſors are formidable from their numeroſity, voraciouſneſs, and perſeverance; and were we not to exert ourſelves againſt them, we ſhould not reap the fruits of our ingenuity and labour. Indeed, it mortifies human pride to reflect on the difficulty man finds in ſupporting virtually the title of lords of the creation, and that beings apparently ſo deſpicable have the power of making famine ſtare him in the face, and of exciting other alarms of the moſt ſerious nature in his breaſt. Thus has the corn-ſtem fly, the hawthorn caterpillar, and the brown-grub, occaſionally cauſed us the greateſt inquietude, and excited the attention of Parliament and the Council. In ſome years our oak-trees are conſiderably injured by cock-chaffers; and at this preſent time our orchards are undergoing annihilating devaſtation from the attack of an inſect of the cochineal kind, that can ſcarcely be ſubdued but by the axe. Annoyant inſects even penetrate into the conſervatories, wherein the ſcarlet ſpiders, and ſeveral ſpecies of flies and lice, are found ſo miſchievouſly troubleſome, that it is neceſſary to make frequent uſe of fumigating machines, feather bruſhes, and foxes tails ſtretched on ſticks, in order to kill and bruſh them away. Self-intereſt impells us to deſtroy our inſectile enemies, but has not influence ſufficient to induce us to cheriſh our inſectile friends. A few paces from every greenhouſe I would eſtabliſh a commodious apiary, containing one glaſs-hive (that the curious might have the opportunity of ſeeing the bees work) and fifty ſtraw-hives. Near theſe apiaries I would ſet ſmall clumps of honey-trees (*budleija capitata*, or *globoſa*), which, though generally treated as green-houſe ſhrubs, are equal in hardineſs and eaſineſs of propagation to lauruſtines. The flowers have the fragrance and colour of honey, are of long duration, and are exceedingly beloved by the bees. Notwithſtanding it does not blow in winter, the honey-tree (or rather *ſhrub*) is an additional ornament to the borders in that ſeaſon, by reaſon of its being non-deciduous, if ſheltered towards the N. E. by buildings or evergreens. It is readily increaſed by placing ſlips or cuttings under hand-glaſſes, and ſheltering them the firſt Chriſtmas with old bee-hives. It is alſo conveniently propagated by layers, which offer themſelves numerouſly and ſpontaneouſly, the form of the ſhrub favouring the operation; but it is to be obſerved, that this charming ſhrub does not like either too much water or too moiſt a ſoil, and that its branches of flowers ſhould be cut off as ſoon as decayed. Mr. Urban's ingenious correſpondent T. C. (p. 100,) is probably already acquainted with the *budleija*; but, if he is not, I recommend it to his attention, becauſe he will find it to his purpoſe. Aſcertaining the new exotics capable of bearing our climate out of the conſervatory (as propoſed by T. C.) will not only be the means of adding a number of ornaments to our open flower-borders, but will alſo be productive of benefit to the tender plants retained under cover, which are frequently obliged in the preſent practice to be expoſed to more air than they can well bear, that the exiſtence of their hardier companions may be preſerved; and it is pity that there is, in general, ſo little judgement ſhewn in chuſing and aſſorting exotics; and it is equally reprehenſible to intermix mignionette, ten-week ſtocks, and other common plants, among the valuable ones, for the ſake of filling the repoſitory, or of having a greater ſhow of bloom. In making the experiments ſuggeſted by T. C. I imagine the inhabitants of Devonſhire and Cornwall will have great advantage over thoſe of other counties, as the expoſed lemon-trees at Powderham caſtle, and the myrtles, ciſtuſes,

tufes, &c. at Mount Edgecumb, exhibit encouragement to ſuppoſe that any tree or plant indigenous to the South of France will grow abroad there; and I have the more cauſe to think this, by reaſon, that there are a few plants of ſpontaneous growth in our Weſternmoſt counties that are common to France likewiſe, and even to Spain; nay, the Corniſh heath has been found wild in Africa; and Cornwall is the only part of this kingdom wherein that particular heath, denominated from it, grows naturally. The mud-walls, covered with projecting thatched eaves, that we ſee in the Weſt-country, are alſo particularly favourable to the protection of ſemi-tender ſhrubs, eſpecially when they have a coat of white-waſh on them, as that coat makes the walls drier and warmer. Theſe ſort of trees, &c. ſhould not only be kept warm and dry above ground, but beneath alſo; and to this end their roots ſhould be carefully immerſed and ſpread out in beds compoſed of coal-aſhes, brick-layers' rubbiſh, and fine black loam ſifted fine, and well incorporated together; for it is to be remembered, that roots are as ſuſceptible of humidity and froſt as branches, or perhaps more ſo. Wiſhing the beſt ſucceſs poſſible to T. C. and other botanical experimentaliſts, I remain,

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *April* 24.

SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, in his remarks on the XXXIIId book of his tranſlation of Arioſto's Orlando Furioſo (3d edit. Lond. 1634, fol. p. 278), gives the following character of Nicholas Hilliard*, the painter, which is unnoticed by Lord Orford in his account of that painter:

"Though this realm hath not bred any Michel Angelos, nor men of ſuch rare perfection as may deſerve this title, yet I may ſay thus much without partiality, for the honour of my country, as mine author hath done for the honour of his; that we have with us at this day one that for limning (which I take to be the very perfection of that art) is comparable with any of any other country. And for the praiſe that I told you of Parrhaſius for taking the true lines of the face, I think our countryman (I mean Mr. Hilliard) is inferior to none that lives at this day; as, among other things of his doing, myſelf have ſeen him, in white and black, in four lines only, ſet down the feature of the queen's majeſty's countenance, that it was even thereby to be known; and he is ſo perfect therein (as I have heard others tell), that he can ſet it down by the idea he hath, without any pattern; which (for all Apelles' privilege) was more (I believe) than he could have done for Alexander."

I take this opportunity of correcting a material error of the preſs in the ſhort account of Sir John Harrington in the late edition of Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, where, in the tranſcript from Warton, 1599 appears as the date on which this author's tranſlation firſt appeared. It ſhould be 1590. But in this latter alſo even Warton is not quite correct; the book was not publiſhed till 1591. See the title-page in Herbert's edition of Ames, p. 1254. It was printed by Richard Field, "in the Black-friers by Ludgate," 1591, fol. At the bottom of the title is Sir John Harrington's portrait, round which are the words "Primo Auguſti, anno Domini 15[illegible]1, ætatis ſuæ 30." Theſe words fix the time of his birth; of which, as well as of the time of his death, the compilers of the new Biographical Dictionary profeſs their ignorance, though in the next page they tell us he died in 1612, aged 51. Theſe latter dates are correct; for Collinſon, in his "Somerſetſhire," mentions a memorial for him in Kelſton church with the date 1612. The poet married Mary, daughter of Sir George

* Born 1547; died Jan. 6, 1619. See Lord Orford's Works, vol. III. p. 117; and ſee ſome farther particulars of him, and other excellent "limners," unnoticed by that noble author, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, III. 490.

George Rogers, which lady ſurvived him till 1634. In his Epigrams are ſeveral to his mother-in-law, Lady Rogers.

It ſeems that his father was alſo a poet and tranſlator; and that he tranſlated from Arioſto the following opening ſtanza of the 19th book:

"None can deem right, who faithful friends do reſt,
While they bear ſway, and rule in great degree,
For then both faſt and feigned friends are preſt,
Whoſe faiths ſeem both of one effect to be;
But then revolts the faint and feigned gueſt
When wealth unwinds, and fortune ſeems to flee;
But he that loves indeed remaineth faſt,
And loves and ſerves, when life and all is paſt."

"In the firſt ſtaff of this canto," ſays Sir John, "is an excellent moral of the proof of friends, *which my father many years ſince did tranſlate* almoſt word for word as I have ſet it down, applying it to his maſter the worthy Lord Admiral Seymour; and, becauſe the verſe was my father's, I count I may without uſurpation claim it by inheritance. He applied it to that noble peer very aptly diverſe ways: both for his life and for his death, but ſpecially (which I count worthy the noting) for his ſervants, who loved him ſo dearly, that, even in remembrance of his honourable kindneſs, they loved one another exceedingly; and my father (I remember) but a week before he died, which was in the year 1582, wrote with his own hand the names of thoſe who were then living of the old Admiralty (ſo he called them that had been my lord's men), and there were then XXXIV of them living, of which many were knights, and men of more revenue than himſelf, and ſome were but mean men, as armourers, artificers, keepers, and farmers; and yet the memory of his ſervice was ſuch a band among them all of kindneſs, as the beſt of them diſdained not the pooreſt, and the meaner had recourſe to the greateſt for their countenance and aid in their honeſt cauſes; and many of them are even now living, and yet it wants little of forty years ſince that nobleman was put to death. His picture my father gave after to the queen's majeſty that now is, with a pretty verſe written on it, and it hangs now in the gallery at Somerſet-houſe."

In the notes to the XXIXth book, the poet applies to his mother, Iſabel Harrington, the character in the 31ſt ſtanza of that book:

"Wiſe, continent, and chaſte,
Of faultleſs manners, and of ſpotleſs fame."

I muſt not now take up more of your room, though it would be eaſy to extend this and other articles of the Theatrum, which, by the kind and copious communications of Mr. Park and other friends, among whom I muſt diſtinguiſh Mr. Gilchriſt, I hope hereafter to render a little leſs imperfect.

The Editor *of* Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum.

Mr. Urban, *April* 24.

I SEND you the following anagram, not merely for the gratification of thoſe who delight in conceits of that ſort, but of your learned readers in general. It is one of the very few inſtances of literal tranſpoſition which deſerves to be preſerved *. No one of the publick, who underſtands the Latin language, will not at once be ſurprized and amuſed to find that the words Horatio Nelson are capable, without the loſs, change, or addition, of being transformed into the ſentence *Eſt honor a Nilo*. If one could believe in predeſtination, one might ſuppoſe that the victory of Aboukir was caſt at the chriſtening of Lord Nelſon; and, from the ſingularity of the coincidence, ſuch would have been the general opinion 250 years ago, when the love of the fantaſtic and the marvellous was prevalent. The rational obſerver, however, of human affairs will not, in this age, aſcribe to ſupernatural influence what may be accounted for by natural means; and recent events have demonſtrated, that the ſame triumph will accompany the matchleſs ſkill and intrepidity of *Horatio Nelſon*, whether it be exerted at the mouth of the Nile, or under the ramparts of Copenhagen. Y. Z.

Mr. Urban, *April* 7.

HAVING at a leiſure moment taken up your valuable Publication, and, with your correſpondents W. C. and Mentor, join in a recommendation

* Not leſs remarkable is the anagram applied to the laſt act of the Firſt Conſul. Take away from Revolution Française the king's veto; there remains Un corse la finira. Edit.

mendation to parents of families not to neglect keeping a will by them, and that properly made by a professional man; for many, indeed, are the instances which renders such an instrument absolutely necessary other than those taken notice of by W. C.; and for want of which, or, in some cases, where a will is made, either by reason of omission, ambiguous expressions, defects in the execution or attestation, the intent of the instrument is often defeated, and innocent persons frequently suffer. A remarkable one lately occurred, of a considerable fortune being left to an only daughter; but, in case she did not attain 21 years, it was given over. The daughter married, had children, and died under 21; in consequence of which the testator's own grand-children were left pennyless, when a fortune of upwards of 30,000l. became the property of a remote relation. In courts of justice, the words of the testator are conclusive. It is no uncommon occurrence to see men, not of the profession, who are too fond of assisting testators in the disposition of their property, in exclusion of professional men, when by their ignorance questions have arisen on wills, to inform a judge in court giving judgement on the will, that the testator did not mean so; and to their mortification have received for answer, what they have said must govern the law, not what was meant. It is very singular that wills, which professional men conceive the most intricate part of their profession, and that which requires the strictest attention, should in general be attempted without their assistance. It is an erroneous idea, Mr. Urban, that in the end they become gainers by the long and litigious Chancery-suits too often occasioned by reason of their absence; for, of all pursuits in the profession, Chancery-suits are the worst, and really do not afford to the solicitor legal interest for the money therein expended; and this, I very much fear, is one of the causes which occasions the unfortunate state of the widows and orphans of the profession mentioned by your correspondent J. R. The profession calls aloud for the attention of the body at large, not only to the distresses of the widows and orphans of its members, but also to the improper exactions in various official departments; and a variation of their own legal fees is required. At present there is an establishment, of which many honourable men are members; but, in the collective body, there has hitherto been something of a paucity in all their actions. It is very much hoped that a Committee will early take place of some of its best members, and that the distressed widows and orphans of the profession will not, amongst other matters, escape attention. E. R.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 28.

I WAS at Crewkerne in 1789, and find the following memorandum relating to an alms-house there, taken from one of the poor people.

Mrs. Davis founded a house for six poor men and six women, who were to have each 1s. 6d. a week and half a hundred of wood. She endowed it with a farm of 80l. a year, which had been raised to 100l.; but a nobleman's steward drove out the tenant, took possession, and for the last four years had refused to give any wood. The house was in great decay, and there was no increase of their allowance.

We will hope this may since have been reformed; but, if it has not, perhaps this mention of it may produce a good effect, as the mention of the school seems to have done. (LXX. 1269.) As to endowed schools, it is too often seen that, when the master has got possession, he totally neglects the boys of the town, for whose benefit it was founded, paying all his attention to boarders; or, if the endowment is very good, receiving the salary and doing no duty whatever. Q. X.

Mr. Urban, *April* 23.

A Constant Reader, who some years ago saw that venerable building, Conisborough castle, is much pleased with the sketch and description given you by Mr. Browne, p. 201. The sketch is very striking indeed, and the description perfectly agrees with the one given me about 10 years ago by my friend at Overley-hall. Mr. Browne, I presume, lives in or near Conisborough; if so, and could favour Mr. Urban with a sketch and description of Roach abbey, and the subterraneous passage thence to Tickell castle; it will be esteemed a particular favour, and will be acknowledged with gratitude. Roach abbey is a curious piece of architecture, and formerly covered near ten acres of ground, a great part of which is now covered with timber; and part of the remains of one of the towers with ivy, and full of jack-daw nests. Antiquarius.

Mr.

Lord Nelson's Reception at Fonthill. [*See Plate I.*]

(*Continued from p.* 208.)

ON Tueſday the 23d, the feſtivities were tranſferred from the Manſion-houſe to the Abbey.

The company being aſſembled by five o'clock, a number of carriages waited before the houſe to receive them. The ſeveral parties, as arranged for each, took their places. Lord Nelſon was loudly huzzaed by the multitude as he entered the firſt coach. They all proceeded ſlowly and in order, as the duſk of the evening was growing into darkneſs. In about three quarters of an hour, ſoon after having entered the great wall which incloſes the abbey-woods, the proceſſion paſſed a noble Gothic arch. At this point the company were ſuppoſed to enter the Abbot's domain; and hence, upon a road winding through thick woods of pine and fir, brightly illuminated by innumerable lamps hung in the trees, and by flambeaus moving with the carriages, they proceeded betwixt two diviſions of the Fonthill volunteers, accompanied by their band playing ſolemn marches, the effect of which was much heightened by the continued roll of drums placed at different diſtances on the hills. What impreſſion at this dark hour, the blaze of lights, partly ſtationary and partly moving, as reflected from the windows of the carriages or gleaming on the military armour, together with muſic echoing through the woods; what impreſſion, I ſay, this *enſemble* of light, ſound, and motion, muſt have made on thoſe who could quietly contemplate it all at a diſtance, may be left to imagination without any attempt to deſcribe it.

The company on their arrival at the Abbey could not fail to be ſtruck with the increaſing ſplendor of lights and their effects, contraſted with the deep ſhades which fell on the walls, battlements, and turrets, of the different groups of the edifice. Some parts of the light ſtruck on the walls and arches of the great tower, till it vaniſhed by degrees into an awful gloom at its ſummit; over which, mounted on a ſtaff of 50 feet, the broad ſheet * of colours could at ſome moments be diſcerned, by catching lights myſteriouſly waving in the air.

The parties, alighting in orderly ſucceſſion from their carriages, entered a groined Gothic hall through a double line of ſoldiers. From thence they were received into the great ſaloon, called the Cardinal's parlour, furniſhed with rich tapeſtries, long curtains of purple damaſk before the arched windows, ebony tables and chairs ſtudded with ivory, of various but antique faſhion; the whole room in the nobleſt ſtyle of monaſtic ornament, and illuminated by lights on ſilver ſconces. At the moment of entrance they ſat down at a long table, occupying nearly the whole length of the room (53 feet), to a ſuperb dinner, ſerved in one long line of enormous ſilver diſhes, in the ſubſtantial *coſtume* of the antient abbeys, unmixed with the refinements of modern cookery. The table and ſide-boards glittering with piles of plate and a profuſion of candle-lights, not to mention a blazing Chriſtmas fire of cedar and the cones of pine, united to increaſe the ſplendour and to improve the *coup'-d'oeil* of the room. It is needleſs to ſay the higheſt ſatisfaction and good-humour prevailed, mingled with ſentiment of admiration at the grandeur and originality of the entertainment. It ſhould not be omitted, that many of the artiſts, whoſe works have contributed to the embelliſhment of the abbey, with Mr. Wyatt and the Preſident of the Royal Academy at their head, formed a part of the company. Theſe gentlemen, with the diſtinguiſhed muſical party beforementioned, and ſome prominent characters of the literary world, formed altogether a combination of talents and genius, not often meeting at the ſame place.

Dinner being ended, the company removed up ſtairs to the other finiſhed apartments of the abbey. The ſtaircaſe was lighted by certain myſterious living figures at different intervals, dreſſed in hooded gowns, and ſtanding with large wax-torches in their hands. A magnificent room hung with yellow damaſk, and decorated with cabinets of the moſt precious japan, received the aſſembly. It was impoſſible not to be ſtruck, among other objects, with its credences, (or antique buffets) exhibiting much treaſure of wrought plate, cups, vaſes, and ewers of ſolid gold. It was from this room

* The Vice-Admiral's flag, in compliment to Lord Nelſon.

room they paſſed into the Library, fitted up with the ſame appropriate taſte. The Library opens by a large Gothic ſcreen into the gallery, which I deſcribed to you in a former letter. This room, which when finiſhed will be more than 270 feet long, is to half that length completely fitted up, and furniſhed in the moſt impreſſively monaſtyc ſtile. A ſuperb ſhrine, with a beautiful ſtatue of St. Anthony in marble and alabaſter, the work of Roſſi, placed upon it, with reliquaries ſtudded with brilliants of immenſe value, the whole illuminated by a grand diſplay of wax-lights on candleſticks and candelabras of maſſive ſilver gilt, exhibited a ſcene at once ſtrikingly ſplendid and awfully magnificent. The long ſeries of lights on either ſide of the room, reſting on ſtands of ebony enriched with gold, and thoſe on the ſhrine all multiplied and reflected in the great oriel oppoſite, from its ſpacious ſquares of plate-glaſs, while the whole reflection narrowed into an endleſs proſpective as it receeded from the eye, produced a ſingular and magic effect.

As the company entered the gallery a ſolemn muſic ſtruck the ear from ſome inviſible quarter, as if from behind the ſcreen of ſcarlet curtains which backed the ſhrine, or from its canopy above, and ſuggeſted ideas of a religious ſervice; ideas which, aſſociated as they were with ſo many appropriate objects addreſſed to the eye, recalled the grand chapel ſcenes and ceremonies of our antient Catholic times. After the ſcenic repreſentation a collation was preſented in the library, conſiſting of various ſorts of confectionary ſerved in gold baſkets, with ſpiced wines, &c. whilſt rows of chairs were placed in the great room beyond, which had firſt received the company above ſtairs. A large vacant ſpace was left in the front of the ſeats. The aſſembly no ſooner occupied them than Lady Hamilton appeared in the character of Agrippina, bearing the aſhes of Germanicus in a golden urn, and as preſenting herſelf before the Roman people with the deſign of exciting them to revenge the death of her huſband; who, after having been declared joint emperor by Tiberius, fell a victim to his envy, and is ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned by his order at the head of the forces which he was leading againſt the rebellious Armenians. Lady Hamilton diſplayed, with truth and energy, every geſture, attitude, and expreſſion of countenance, which could be conceived in Agrippina herſelf, beſt calculated to have moved the paſſions of the Romans in behalf of their favourite general. The action of her head, of her hands and arms in the various poſition of the urn, in her manner of preſenting it before the Romans, or of holding it up to the gods in the act of ſupplication, was moſt claſſically graceful. Every change of dreſs, principally of the head, to ſuit the different ſituations in which ſhe ſucceſſively preſented herſelf, was performed inſtantaneouſly with the moſt perfect eaſe, and without retiring or ſcarcely turning aſide a moment from the ſpectators. In the laſt ſcene of this beautiful piece of pantomime, ſhe appeared with a young lady of the company, who was to perſonate a daughter. Her action in this part was ſo perfectly juſt and natural, and ſo pathetically addreſſed to the ſpectators, as to draw tears from ſeveral of the company. It may be queſtioned whether this ſcene, without theatrical aſſiſtance of other characters and appropriate circumſtances, could poſſibly be repreſented with more effect. The company delighted and charmed broke up, and departed at 11 o'clock, to ſup at the Manſion-houſe. On leaving this ſtrange nocturnal ſcene of vaſt buildings and extenſive foreſt, now rendered dimly and partially viſible by the declining light of lamps and torches, and the twinkling of a few ſcattered ſtars in a clouded ſky, the company ſeemed, as ſoon as they had paſſed the ſacred boundary of the great wall, as if waking from a dream, or juſt freed from the influence of ſome magic ſpell. And at this moment that I am recapitulating in my mind the particulars of the deſcription I have been writing you, I can ſcarcely help doubting whether the whole of the laſt evening's entertainment were a reality, or only the viſionary coinage of fancy.

Mr. URBAN, *Thames-ſide, March* 6.

THE mind loves to recur to, and dwell on ſcenes that have given pleaſure in paſt time. Many years ſince, I viſited the ſeat of Mr. Roſs at Richmond, once dignified, though in far humbler ſtyle, by the reſidence of the poet Thomſon. His hiſtory and writings are too well known and celebrated to need a recapitulation. They will live coëval with our language and

our

our land. My object in giving you this letter (which may help ſome future biographer) is, principally, to introduce ſome lines of a brother bard, whom genius and public taſte have long adopted as their own, and which I ſhall preſently ſubjoin. The houſe in which Thomſon paſſed his richeſt hours of retreat and meditation, was purchaſed after his deceaſe by the wealthy George Roſs, eſq. an army agent in great repute; who, venerating the memory of his predeceſſor and countryman, made very conſiderable alterations; and, retaining only the little parlour where Thomſon uſed to ſit, rebuilt the other parts of the humble manſion, in the ſpacious elegant manner in which it now ſtrikes the eye of every beholder.

It is aſſerted, that Mr. Roſs laid out not leſs than 9000l. in the improvement of this charming ſpot and premiſes. "They are now," ſays Mr. Lyſons *, "the property of the Hon. Mrs. Boſcawen." This lady's taſte is very happily congenial with the ſcene. She has, in a retired part of the gardens, which are much enlarged, replaced that little *rural ſeat* ſo much the favourite of Thomſon. It is now hung round with votive tablets or inſcriptions in honour of her admired poet; whoſe buſt, on a pediment of the ſeat on entering it, has the following ſentence:

"Here Thomſon ſung
The Seaſons, and their change."

Within the alcove Mrs. Boſcawen has placed the *little antique table*, on which it is ſaid the poet penned many of his magic lines. The inſide is further adorned with well-adapted citations from other writers, who have paid their tribute of eulogium to his unequalled talents; and in the centre, appears the following inſcription:

Within this pleaſing retirement,
allured by the muſick of the nightingale,
which warbled in ſoft uniſon
to the melody of his ſoul,
in unaffected cheerfulneſs,
and genial, though ſimple elegance,
lived
JAMES THOMSON!
Senſibly alive to all the beauties of Nature,
he painted their images as they roſe in
[review;
and poured the whole profuſion of them
into his inimitable
SEASONS!
Warmed with intenſe devotion
to the Sovereign of the Univerſe,
its flame glowed through all his compo-
[ſitions.
Animated with unbounded benevolence,
with the tendereſt ſocial ſympathy,
he never gave one moment's pain
to any of his fellow creatures;
ſave, only, by his death,
which happened at this place,
on the
27th day of Auguſt 1748."

Mr. Lyſons informs us, that Thomſon was buried at the Weſt end of the North aile in Richmond church," which, I doubt not, like Virgil's tomb, is often viſited. His remains lay for a long time under a plain ſlab, without any inſcription. Nor was there any thing even to indicate the ſpot for nearly half a century; till at length the earl of Buchan, his honoured countryman, cauſed a braſs tablet to be put up, with the following record:

"In the earth, below this tablet,
are the remains of
JAMES THOMSON,
author of the beautiful poems, intituled,
"The Seaſons," the "Caſtle of Indolence," &c.
who died at Richmond
on the 27th of Auguſt,
and was buried
on the 29th O. S. 1748.
The Earl of Buchan,
unwilling that
ſo good a man, and ſweet a poet,
ſhould be without a memorial,
has denoted the place of his interment,
for the ſatisfaction of his admirers,
in the year of our Lord,
M.DCC.XCII.

Beneath this inſcription, his Lordſhip has added that beautiful paſſage from Thomſon's Winter, line 216—222.

"Father of Light and Life! thou Good
Supreme!
O teach me what is good! teach me thyſelf!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low purſuit! and feed my ſoul
With knowledge, conſcious peace, and
virtue pure;
Sacred, ſubſtantial, never-fading bliſs!"

From this digreſſion, I now return with pleaſure to my leading object; and could wiſh that what is here added may immediately follow the above narrative, in your excellent Magazine.

SONNET

* Environs of London, vol. I. p. 463.

SONNET on the Villa of the Hon. Mrs. F. Boscawen, at Roſedale, Richmond, in Surrey; which formerly belonged to James Thomson, Author of "The Seaſons." By the Laureat.

YE ſeats, where oft, in penſive rapture laid,
The Bard of Nature wak'd the rural reed;
And, as the months in circling lapſe ſucceed, [tray'd;
Her varying form in glowing tints pour-
Or to Britannia's liſtening ear convey'd
Th' exulting praiſe of Freedom's ſacred meed; [bleed,
Or taught the ſympathizing breaſt to
As Tragedy her ſhadowy woes diſplay'd;
Still Fancy's train your verdant paths ſhall trace, [lay;
Tho' clos'd her fav'rite votary's dulcet
Each wonted haunt their footſteps ſtill ſhall grace, [ſhall ſtray;
Still Genius through your green retreats
For, from the ſcene Boſcawen loves to grace,
Th' attendant Muſe ſhall ne'er be long away. H. J. Pye.

To attempt an apology for thus adding to your very uſeful work, would be abſurd. I have often wiſhed, that looſe matters of this kind were more frequently ſo brought together, and depoſited in the ſtores of a faithful memorial. It would have precluded much regret for the want of valuable materials, loſt or deſtroyed by negligence or apathy, or ſome worſe motive than I would ſoil my pen by imagining. B***.

Inſtance of Chriſtian Heroiſm, extracted from a juvenile Letter of Anna Seward's, *written in* 1765, *and returned to her after the Death of her Correſpondent.* *(See p.* 196.*)*

MY native Eyam, a village in the high Peak of Derbyſhire, is near a mile in length, and conſiderably populous *. It ſweeps in a waving line amongſt the mountains, on a kind of natural terrace about 303 yards broad; above which, yet higher mountains ariſe.

From that dale of ſavage ſublimity, which on the Buxton road *from* Matlock commences at the end of Middleton, we aſcend a quarter of a mile up a narrow and ſteep lane on the right-hand, which conducts us into Eyam. About the centre of the village the continuance of the houſes is broken by a ſmall field on the left. From its edge a deep and graſſy dingle deſcends, not leſs pictureſque, and much more beautiful from its ſofter features, than the craggy dale and its walls of barren rocks from which we had aſcended to Eyam, and in which, by a winding courſe, this dingle terminates. Its aſcent from the middle of Eyam is a ſteep, ſmooth, and verdant turf, with ſcattered nut trees, alders, and the mountain aſh. The bottom is ſcarcely five yards wide, ſo immediately aſcend the noble rocks on the oppoſite ſide, curtained with ſhrubs, and crowned with pines that wave over their brows; only that a few bare parts appear in fantaſtic points, and perforated arches. *Always* in Winter and Summer after recent ſhowers a ſmall clear rill ripples along the bottom of this dell, but after long drought the channel is dry, and its pebbles are left to bleach in the ſun. Cliffs and fields ſtretch along the tops of the rocks, and from their heights we deſcend gradually to the upper part of Eyam; which, though high, is leſs elevated

"Than are the ſummits of thoſe hilly crofts,
That brow the bottom glade."

Eyam was one of the laſt places in England viſited by the plague. The Summer after its ravages in London, it was conveyed to that village in patterns of taylor's cloth. Raging with great violence, it ſwept away four fifths of the inhabitants. Mr. Mompeſſon was at that time rector of Eyam, and in the vigour of his youth. He had married a beautiful young lady, by whom he had a girl and boy, of three and four years old.

On the commencement of the contagion, Mrs. Mompeſſon threw herſelf with her babes at the feet of her huſband, to ſupplicate his flight from that devoted place; but not even the intreaties and tears of a beloved wife could induce him to deſert his flock, in thoſe hours of danger and diſmay. Equally fruitleſs were his ſolicitations that ſhe would retire with her infants. The reſult of this pathetic conteſt was a reſolve to ſend their children away, and to abide together the fury of the peſtilence.

My father is in poſſeſſion of three * letters

* This village is now much more thinly peopled, owing to the exhauſted ſtate of the lead mines. Their wealth, during the 17th and half the 18th century, occaſioned all that part of the country, its little towns, and thick-ſown villages and hamlets, to ſwarm with inhabitants.

* The late Wm. Seward, eſq. author of "Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed perſons," obtained

letters from Mr. Mompeſſon, copied, as appear by the dates, at the time the originals were written. One of them is to his infants, deſigned for their peruſal in riper years; the other to his patron Sir George Savile, afterwards Lord Halliſax; and the third to his uncle, Mr Beilby, of York. The two firſt were written during the rage of the diſtemper; the laſt after it had ſubſided. It broke out early in April, and ceaſed the latter end of October. Theſe three remarkable letters are pious, mournful, affectionate, and pathetic; though without the grace of elegant language, from the frequency of their ſtiff and quaint phraſeology. Engliſh proſe had not, at that time, attained the eaſy flow which adorns it without diminiſhing its ſtrength; and which, from the habit of writing well, clothes the riſing ideas in *ſpontaneous* eloquence.

Mr. Mompeſſon, conſtantly viſiting and praying by the ſick,

"Drew, like Marſeilles' good biſhop, purer breath,
When Nature ſicken'd and each gale was death,"

From a rational belief, that aſſembling in the crowded church for public worſhip during the Summer heats, muſt ſpread and increaſe the contagion, he agreed with his afflicted pariſhioners, that he ſhould read prayers twice a week, and deliver his two cuſtomary ſermons on the Sabbath from one of the perforated arches in the rocks of the dingle, which I have already deſcribed. By his advice they ranged themſelves on the graſſy ſteep in a level direction to the rocky pulpit; and the dell being ſo narrow, a ſpeaker, as my father has often proved to us, might be diſtinctly heard from that arch.

Do you not ſee this dauntleſs miniſter of God, ſtretching forth his hands from the rock, inſtructing and conſoling his diſtreſſed flock in that little wilderneſs? How ſolemn, how affecting, muſt have been the pious exhortations of thoſe terrible hours!

The church-yard ſoon ceaſed to afford room for the dead. They were afterwards buried in an heathy hill above the village *. Curious travellers take pleaſure in viſiting, to this day, the mountain tumulus, and in examining its yet diſtinct remains; alſo, in aſcending, from the upper part of Eyam, thoſe cliffs and fields which brow the dingle, and from whence the deſcent into the Conſecrated rock is eaſy. It is called Cucklet church by the villagers.

We find, from united medical teſtimony, that the effects of the plague are extremely various; ſometimes producing a parched, raging, and delirious fever; ſometimes profuſe and cauſtic perſpiration, in which life diſſolves. In other inſtances, the tokens as they are called, formed by a livid ſpot about the breadth of half a crown, and of impenetrable hardneſs, appear when the patient is in apparent health, and mark the grave's inevitable victim; ſince, when the tokens emerge in that ſtate, the infected never ſurvive longer than a very few hours, and often remain without perceptible diſorder till the moment of expiration. If they are only diſcoloured without being *hard*, if they ſeparate the patient recovers.

Mr. Mompeſſon remained in health during the whole ravage of the peſtilence; but Providence ſaw fit to call his fortitude to ſeverer trial than if he had ſeen the plague-ſpot indurated upon his own body.

Amongſt other precautions againſt the diſeaſe, Mrs. Mompeſſon prevailed upon her huſband to ſuffer an inciſion to be made in his leg, and kept open. One day ſhe obſerved appearances in the wound, which induced her belief that the contagion had found a vent that way; and, therefore, that its danger was over as to him. Inſtead of being ſhocked, that the peſtilence had entered her houſe, and that her weakneſs, for ſhe was not in health, muſt next endure its fury, ſhe expreſſed the moſt rapturous joy for the apprehended deliverence of her beloved huſband. His letters, though he ſeems to think her conviction concerning his having taken the diſtemper groundleſs, make

pathetic

obtained copies of thoſe letters from a gentleman of Eyam, in the year 1793, and afterwards publiſhed them in that work, which appeared in 1795. They will be found in the ſecond volume; but they are introduced in a cold unintereſting manner. Though he had examined the ſcene, he is extremely indiſtinct in its deſcription, and calls the perforated rock in the Dingle, which Mr. Mompeſſon made his pulpit, a *cavern*.

* The great and good Howard viſited *Eyam*, the year before he laſt left England, to examine in that village the records of the peſtilential calamity which it had endured, and of thoſe virtues which reſembled his own.

pathetic and grateful mention of that diſintereſted joy.

But Mrs. Mompeſſon ſoon after ſickened of the plague, and expired in her huſband's arms, in the 27th year of her age. Her monument is now in Eyam church-yard protected by iron rails, its inſcription diſtinct, and mentioning her having died of the plague. A pious viſit to this the tomb of her anceſtrels, was made by Miſs Mompeſſon, when I was at Eyam with my father, in my 16th year; and it proved the commencement of a friendſhip between her and myſelf, though ſhe is 15 years my ſenior, which I think will ceaſe only with the life * of one of us.

When firſt the plague broke out in Eyam, Mr. Mompeſſon wrote to the then Earl of Devonſhire, reſiding at Chatſworth, ſome five miles from Eyam; ſtating, that he thought he could prevail upon his pariſhioners to confine themſelves within the limits of the village, if the ſurrounding country would ſupply them with neceſſaries, leaving ſuch proviſions as ſhould be requeſted in appointed places, and at appointed hours, upon the encircling hills. The propoſal was punctually complied with; and it is moſt remarkable, that when the peſtilence became, beyond all conception, *terrible*, not a ſingle inhabitant attempted to paſs the deathful boundaries of the village, though a regiment of ſoldiers could not, in that rocky and open country, have detained them againſt their will; much leſs could any watch, which might have been ſet by the neighbourhood, have effected that infinitely important purpoſe.

By the influence of this exemplary man, obtained by his pious and affectionate virtues, the reſt of the county of Derby eſcaped the plague; not one of the very nearly neighbouring hamlets, or even a ſingle houſe, being infected beyond the limits of Eyam village, though the diſtemper remained there near ſeven months.

Dr. Mead, in the laſt edition of his book on poiſons, has recorded the prudence of Mr. Mompeſſon's conduct in the care he took to prevent, as much as poſſible, the contagion from ſpreading, and by his exertions to procure the moſt approved remedies from the London phyſicians, for the uſe of his infected pariſhioners.

Some years afterwards, Mr. Mompeſſon obtained the prebend of Southwell, and rectory of Eakring in Nottinghamſhire. He married his ſecond wife in 1679; Mrs. Nuby, widow of Charles Nuby, eſq. by whom he had two daughters. She was a remarkably ingenious woman. The deanery of Lincoln was offered to him; but he declined it in favour of his friend Dr. Fuller, to whom he had promiſed his intereſt, and by which intereſt the Doctor obtained that deanery. Thus were piety, fortitude, honor, and generoſity, blended in his character. He died in the year 1708. His memory ought *never* to die; it ſhould be immortal as the ſpirit which made it worthy to live.

In the Summer 1757, five cottagers were digging on the heathy mountain above Eyam, which was the place of graves after the church-yard became a too narrow repoſitory. Thoſe men came to ſomething which had the appearance of having once been linen. Conſcious of their ſituation, they inſtantly buried it again. In a few days they all ſickened of a putrid fever, and three of the five died. The diſorder was contagious, and proved mortal to numbers of the inhabitants. My father, who was then canon of Lichfield, reſided in that city with his family, at the period when the ſubtle, unextinguiſhed, though much abated power of the moſt dreadful of all diſeaſes awakened from the duſt, in which it had ſlumbered ninety-one years.

Yours, &c. A. S.

* That friendſhip did continue uninterrupted to the time of Miſs Mompeſſon's death, in the Autumn of 1798. She died unmarried, and regretted by all who knew her, for ſhe was worthy to bear the name of Mompeſſon.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

IN a note in p. 55, you ſay; "We wiſh ſome of Mr. Urban's correſpondents would favour him with a liſt of the Cambridge *Seaton* prize poems, and their authors." I have the pleaſure of being able to accommodate you, ſir; and I do it immediately with unfeigned ſatisfaction, well aware of that excellent adage, *bis dat, qui cito.*

Mr. Seaton gives his Kingſlingbury eſtate to the Univerſity of Cambridge for ever; the rents of which ſhall be diſpoſed of yearly by the vice-chancellor for the time being; as he the vice-chancellor,

chancellor, the master of Clare-hall, and the Greek professor for the time being, or two of them, shall agree: which three persons, aforesaid, shall give out a subject; which subject shall, for the first year, be one or other of the perfections or attributes of the Supreme Being; and so the succeeding years, till that subject is exhausted. And afterwards, the subject shall be either death, judgement, Heaven, Hell, purity of Heart, &c. or whatsoever else may be judged by the vice-chancellor, master of Clare-hall, and Greek professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being, and recommendation of virtue. And they shall yearly dispose of the rent of the above estate to that master of arts, whose poem on the subject given shall be best approved by them; which poem he ordains to be always in English, and to be printed; the expence of which shall be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the residue given as a reward for the composer of the poem, or ode, or copy of verses. *Copy of a copy in the possession of the Vice-chancellor.*

The subject of the poem, the time when it is to be sent in, and the manner of sending it, is made known by a printed advertisement. A subject for this prize was given out in 1748, viz. the Eternity of the Supreme Being; and again in 1749. *See the printed programmas, registry, M.—26.*

1750. The Eternity of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1751. The Immensity of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1752. The Omniscience of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1753. The Power of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke*

1754. The Justice of the Supreme Being; George Bally, M. A. *King's.*

1755. The Goodness of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pemb.*

1756. The Wisdom of the Supreme Being; George Bally, M. A. *King's.*

1757*. The Day of Judgement; R. Glynn, M. D. *King's.* [N. B. This poem has been attributed by several members of the University, *of late*, to the pen of another poet.]

1758. The Providence of the Supreme Being; George Bally, M. A. *King's.*

1759. Death; Beilby Porteus, M. A. *Christ's.*

1760. Heaven; James Scott, M. A. *Trinity.*

1761. Purity of Heart; James Scott, M. A. *Trinity.*

1762. Repentance; James Scott, M. A. *Trinity.*

1763†. The Redemption; John Hey, M. A. *Sidney.* [The late celebrated Norrisian professor; whose printed lectures are in such high estimation. Long may he live to reap the earthly rewards of his labours, which Heaven alone can adequately recompense!]

1764. The Conversion of St. Paul; John Lettice, M. A. *Sidney.* [Translator of I. H. Browne's poem *on the Immortality of the Soul.*]

1765. The Crucifixion; Thomas Zouch, M. A. *Trinity.* [A gentleman of this name published, in 1800, *An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament.*]

1766. The Gift of Tongues; no poet.

1767. The Gift of Tongues; Charles Jenner, M. A. *Sidney.*

1768. The Destruction of Nineveh; Charles Jenner, M. A. *Sidney.*

1769. I find no name of poem or poet.

1770. The Dedication of the Temple of Solomon; William Hodson, M. A. *Trinity.*

1771. Conscience, no poet.

1772‡. Conscience, a Poetical Essay; William Gibson, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1773. Charity; Charles Peter Layard, M. A. *Joh.* [Vicar of Wotton Basset, Wilts; of Kewstoke and Worle, Somersetshire: and prebend of Worcester; F. R. S. and F. A. S. chaplain to the king.]

1774. Duelling; no poet.

1775. Duelling; [N. B. As there was no determination of the prize last year, two were given this year.] Charles Peter Layard, M. A. *Joh.* Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

1776. Prophecy; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

1777. Prayer; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

* 1757. The Day of Judgement; Geo. Bally, M. A.; rejected, but published.

† 1763. The Redemption; a Monody. J. Scott, M. A.; rejected, but printed.

‡ 1772. Conscience, an Ethical essay; J. Brand, M. A. *Caius.*

1778. The Nativity; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

1779. The Aſcenſion; no poet.

1780 *. The Aſcenſion: Thomas Hughes, M. A. *Joh.*

1781. The Deſtruction of Jeruſalem by the Romans; William Gibſon, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1782. The Call of the Gentiles; Spencer Madan, M. A. *Trinity.* [Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and of Ibſtock, co. Leiceſter; chaplain to the king.]

1783. Hope; Samuel Hayes, M.A. *Trinity.*

1784. The Creation; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

1785. The Exodus; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

1786, 1787, 1788. The Reſurrection of Chriſt; no poet.—The advertiſement, April 6, 1789, has the following note, viz. "There are three years of this prize undetermined; therefore, this year four prizes will be given, ſhould four poems appear deſerving."

1789. The Deluge; John Roberts, M. A. *King's.*

1790. Faith; Charles Philpot, M. A. *Emanuel.* [Chaplain to the late Sir John Danvers.]

1791. Humility: Charles Philpot, M. A. *Emanuel.*

1792, 1793. The Reſtoration of the Jews; no poet.

1794. The Reſtoration of the Jews, Francis Wrangham, M. A. *Trinity hall.* [N. B. This gentleman has repeatedly declared, in converſation and in print, that he is *not* the author of "The Purſuits of Literature."]

1795. The Deſtruction of Babylon; Arthur William Trollope, M. A. *Pembroke.* [Principal Grammar Maſter of Chriſt's Hoſpital.]

1796. The Mercy of God; A. W. Trollope. *Pembroke.*

1797. Miracles; W. Bolland, M. A. *Trinity.*

1798. The Epiphany. The ſame.

1799. St. Paul at Athens. The ſame.

1800 †. The Holy Land; F. Wrangham, M. A. *Trinity.*

1801. St. Peter's Denial of Chriſt.

I doubt not, Mr Urban, but that you will alſo be enabled, by your numerous and very intelligent correſpondents, to give farther particulars relative to the authors of theſe poems.

Yours, &c. W. B.

* 1780. The Aſcenſion; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

† The prize for the preſent year is 28l.; in future it will be 40l.

Mr. URBAN, *Aprit 7.*

ONE of the moſt frequent cauſes of depravation in antient manuſcripts, and in thoſe editions which are copied from them, is the juxtapoſition of two words or ſyllables which reſemble each other either in the form or the ſound of the character of which they are compoſed. In ſuch caſes, a haſty and negligent tranſcriber is always involuntarily diſpoſed to write only once what he ought to write twice; and, in an author or a language familiar to the underſtanding, the eye of a reader is not always able to diſcover and ſupply the omiſſion of the writer. In modern times, ſince the principal employment of ſome learned men, and amuſement of others, has been to purify the claſſical works of antiquity from the ſtains of ignorance and barbariſm, by which they are defaced, many thouſand paſſages have been reſtored to their original ſtate, the corruption of which aroſe ſolely from the cauſe which I have juſt ſtated. That it ſtill remains to apply in many places the ſame medicine to the ſame diſeaſe, muſt be ſufficiently obvious to any ſcholar who is at all verſed in thoſe writers who have ſuffered moſt from the careleſſneſs of tranſcribers, or of whoſe works only one manuſcript has been preſerved.

A very obvious inſtance of this fault occurs in the Trachinians of Sophocles, where vv. 1293, 1294, in the common editions ſtands as follows:

Πολλα δε πημαλα καινοπαθη
Κουδεν τουλων ὁτι μη Ζευς.

It is here obſervable, that the former verſe wants a ſyllable. To ſupply this want, Brunk has ſeparated και from ουδεν. I ſhall not attempt to refute this aukward emendation, inſtead of which I ſhall propoſe another of my own:

Πολλα δε πημαλα ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙνοπαθη.

Very ſimilar to this paſſage is a line in the Ajax, v. 1433.

Και ουδεν πω λωονδι θνητων.

The hiatus may be eaſily avoided by reading, κουδεν ΠΩ ΠΟΤΕ. Πωε is frequently omitted by miſtake after που and πω.

In the firſt Œdipus we find the following lines, v. 257 ſeq.

Επογχομαι

Επευχομαι δ', οικοιτιν ει συνεσθιος
Εν τοις εμοις γενοιτ' εμου συνειδολος,
Παθειν κ. τ. λ.

The words εμου συνειδολος are directly contradictory to the ſenſe which the poet intends to convey. Markland propoſes to read, γενοιτο, μη ου συνειδολος, in which he is followed by Brunck. Perhaps, however, the true reading is εμΟΥ ΟΥ συνειδολος. I do not, indeed, recollect an authority for inſerting ου after εμου, yet I conceive the propriety of it may be deduced from the analogy of εγω ου, which occurs frequently in Sophocles, and which was loſt in v. 340 of this ſame play, until it was reſtored by Brunck out of Athenæus and two manuſcripts.

In the Birds of Ariſtophanes we find the following paſſage, vv. 1077, 1078.

Ην αποκλειση τις υμων Φιλοκραλη τον Στρουθιον,
Αηψεται ταλαντον· ην δε ζωντ' αγαγη, τετραχα.

As I am not in poſſeſſion of Brunck's edition of this author; I am ignorant of the mode in which he has corrected the ſecond verſe. No notice is taken of the defective quantity by Beck and Invernizius, the flower of modern critics. Perhaps we ought to read,

Αηψεται ταλαντον· ην δε ζωντ' αγηΤΑΙ ΤΕτραχα.

Αγομαι ſignifies *I bring with me*, which meaning agrees very well with the context of this paſſage. AI and E are pronounced in the ſame manner by the modern Greeks, and are confounded by them in writing as well as in diſcourſe.

The epitomizer of Athenæus, p. 68, has preſerved the following fragment of the Οδυσσης of Cratinus the elder.

Πω ποτ' ειδες μου τον ανδρα, παι Λαερτα φιλον.
Εν Παρω σικυον μεγιστον σπερπαλιαν ωνουμενον.

Theſe verſes are queſtion and anſwer, and ought to be corrected in this manner:

Α. ΠΟΥ ποτ' ειδες μου τον ανδρα, παιΔΑ ΛΑρτιου φιλον;
Β. Εν Παρω κ. τ. λ.

I have ſubſtituted Αρτιου for Λαερτου, becauſe I believe it to be more Attic.

There is a fragment of Eubulus the comic poet, preſerved by Clement of Alexandria, Stromat. lib. VII. cap. 6. which begins as follows:

Πρωτον μεν οταν εμοι τι θυωσιν τινες,
Θυουτιν αιμα, κυστιν, μη καρδιαν.

The ſecond line is manifeſtly depraved. I conceive the true reading to be:

Θυουσιν αιμα, κυστιν, ΗΠΑΡ, ΚΑΡδιαν.

In another fragment of the ſame author, preſerved in Athenæus, p. 108, the common reading is:

———— Θυκ φου με
Χολην εχειν κ. τ. λ.

Correct, Ουκ φου συ με. Ου and συ when written in ſmall characters are frequently confounded.

The following verſe of Pherecrates is cited by Athenæus, p. 157.

Φερε δη καλακλινω, συ δε τραπεζαν φερε.

which may be thus corrected.

Φερε δη καλακλιΝΩΓΩ, συ δε τραπεζαν φερε.

This is not a very harmonious verſe; but there are many ſuch in the ſcenic poets.

In another fragment of the ſame author, Athenæus, p. 483, we find theſe words:

Γλιοχρον δε μοι το σιαλον, νη τω θεω.

I am not certain as to the quantity of the firſt ſyllable of σιαλον. If it be ſhort, as I ſuppoſe it to be, we may read.

Γλιοχρον δε μΟΥΣΤΙ ΤΟ ΣΙαλον, νη τω θεω.

Μουσι is the uſual Attic craſis for μοι εστι. If it be written μοισι, which, although improperly, is ſometimes the practice of tranſcribers, the cauſe of the omiſſion will be more evident.

I ſhall conclude with a paſſage of Alexis, quoted by Athenæus, p. 244.

Εμοι παραστειν κρειττον ην τω Πηγασω,
Η τοις Βορεαδαις, η τι θατερον τουτων τρεχει,
Η Δημεα Αχχηλος Ετεοκουλεδη.

I believe that the ſecond line ought to ſtand thus:

Η τοις Βορεαδαις, η ει τι θατερον τῶν τρεχει.

Ει was loſt between η and τι; and τῶν, which is rather unuſual, was tranſlated into the common word τουτων. This kind of tranſlation is another great ſource of corruption, on which I ſhall take ſome other opportunity of enlarging.

E. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Sept.* 10.

THE incloſed is a kind of bird's eye view of the famous almſhouſe at Froxfield, in Wiltſhire, taken from the top of the oppoſite hill on the South, whereby the whole quadrangle may be diſtinguiſhed at one view. It contains dwellings and maintenance for fifty widows, which is equally divided between the clergy and laity; the latter muſt be of the county of Wilts only, but thoſe of the former are elected from any part of the kingdom. Here are alſo appointments for a ſteward, chaplain, apothecary, and porter; and the government of the whole is veſted in twelve truſtees, who are choſen from the nobility and gentry of the county. The gatehouſe is a neat piece of architecture; over it is a good clock for the uſe of the court; and on the front, under the arms of the foundreſs, is the following inſcription:

"Somerſet almſhouſe
for thirty poor widows;
founded and enlarged by the right
noble Sarah, Dutcheſs dowager
of Somerſet, deceaſed;
Built and ſettled according to the
will of the ſaid dutcheſs, by Sir Willliam
Gregory, knt. one of the juſtices of
thier Majeſty's court of Kings Bench, the
ſurviving executor of the ſaid ducheſs,
Anno Dom. 1691;
And afterwards enlarged
for twenty more poor widows,
Anno Domini 1775;
whereby is compleated the will
of the noble foundreſs."

In the lower ſeven blank windows of the new part of the building, I obſerved that the architect had cunningly inſerted his own name, by the device of black bricks placed headways among the red ones (T—H—O.—G—A—L—E.)

Froxfield is a pleaſant village on the great road from London to Bath, two miles and a half Weſtward from the town of Hungerford. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2

WHEN the pains taken by infidels to aſſign to this globe an antiquity beyond which the Scriptures and the writings of Moſes admit are ſo repeatedly obtruded upon us, does it not call upon the ſons of true ſcience among us to refute this preſumption by well founded and authentic aſtronomical *data*?

I am led to this obſervation by the challenge which ſeems to be held out by the members of the French inſtitute in Egypt, who found theſe falſe hypotheſes on their diſcoveries of two zodiacs in the antient temples of that country. When the authority of the *veridique* Volney is ſet up as infallible, ſhould not that true ſcholar, that maſter of ſound philoſophy, the Biſhop of Rocheſter, ſtep forward and aſſert the rights of Chriſtianity and aſtronomy againſt ſuch impious pretenders?

I am led to theſe reflexions by the peruſal of a letter from Burokhardt, adjunct member of the board of longitude to Grobert, the author of a deſcription of the pyramids of Ghize and of the city of Cairo, juſt imported, which I ſhall here tranſlate.

"Citizen,

"If I preſume to anſwer the letter you have addreſſed to the celebrated patriarch of aſtronomy, relative to the antiquity of the zodiacs found at Hennè and Dindara, it is only to ſhew the importance of this diſcovery to thoſe of your readers who are not aſtronomers; and I flatter myſelf this motive will be deemed a ſufficient apology.

"The action of the ſun and moon on the earthly ſpheroid produces a very ſlow motion of its equator, which obſervation has early diſcovered, and which theory has explained in our time. It reſults from thence that the points of interſection of the equator and the ecliptic, or the two equinoxes, as well as the two ſolſtices, which are removed from it a right angle, will anſwer to different ſtars, different epochs; and that we may calculate the epoch of the conſtruction of a monument, if we find a zodiac where the poſition of one of theſe four points is marked. The motion of the equinoxes being very ſlow (only a degree in 72 years, or a decimal degree in 69 years), a doubt may ariſe as to aſcertaining whether we know its quantity exactly. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that the new reſearches of the moſt celebrated aſtronomers, Delambre, Dezach, Piazzi, Hornſby, who have compared their obſervations with thoſe of Flamſted, Lacaille, Bradley, and Mayer, agree within 1-100th as to the quantity of this motion. We may, therefore, find within 1-100th the number of years which muſt elapſe to give the equinoxes and ſolſtices a given poſition which is certainly ſufficiently exact.

"Aſtronomy, then, will give with great exactneſs the age of the two zodiacs, provided the poſition of the ſolſtitial points be exactly enough pointed out, either in the movements themſelves or in the letter of

citizen

citizen Coraboeuf*. Citizen Denon has brought away a drawing of that at Dindara, which he was so obliging as to shew me. It results from thence, as well as from citizen Coraboeuf's letter, that the solstices were then two signs, or 60 degrees, farther advanced than at present; whence it follows, that the temple of Dindara has been built 4000 years before our century. One cannot mistake but a few centuries in this immense space; it is even probable that we may be able to fix with more exactness the epoch of this zodiac, when we have studied and made out all the figures that surround it. The memoir which citizen Fourrier has presented to the institute of Egypt will probably contain all that we can desire on this subject.

"The second zodiac, that at Hennè, is much more antient; the solstice was in Virgo, which could only have happened 7000 years before our æra. The position of the solstice is a little more vaguely indicated than in the preceding zodiac; whence arises a rather greater uncertainty as to its age, but it is certain that it is about 6000 years older. A people who cultivated astronomy must have existed many thousand years. This zodiac, therefore, proves incontestably that the common chronology, which gives but 6000 years to our solstice, is erroneous.

"But this is not the only circumstance which renders this discovery valuable; citizen Dupuis has shewn, by very ingenious accommodations†, that our zodiac could only suit the climate of Egypt, and that, at the time of its invention, Capricorn occupied the summer solstice, which happened 14 or 15,000 years before our æra. The zodiac at Hennè appears to me to dissipate all doubts that could remain on this hypothesis, which in a surprizing manner throws back the limits which prejudice had fixed to the age of the globe. Accept the sentiments of the most perfect consideration, with which I have the honour to be your devoted fellow-astronomer, B."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

I HOPE your regard for the interests of real religion will induce you to give a place in your Magazine, for this present month, to the following short remarks.

That the non-residence of the clergy is generally owing to the sacrilegious traffick in church livings, I have had many occasions of observing: take the following examples.

In a tract of country I could name, rich, plentiful, healthy, there are five livings, all contiguous to one another, within a ring fence, each having a good parsonage with glebe, and all conjointly worth 1960l. *per ann.* with but *one* resident clergyman (a curate) among them for many years; in some not for ten or twelve years; in others nearly twenty. All these have been actually sold, or offered for sale, within that period; and most of them having had but single duty each Sunday, while sectaries were increasing around them. One of these was actually sold under the express condition to the last incumbent, who held it about fourteen years, *that he should neither reside, nor visit the parish, and should take a certain stipulated sum from the patron in lieu of all rights*; and, I believe that neither religious books or alms were ever sent to the parishioners from their non-resident rectors.

If human authorities will allow such corruptions in the church, there is *one* who will not. "There is a sin," saith the venerable Mede, "of which the Protestant churches are notoriously guilty (he means sacrilege); which never yet passed unpunished, and which will be visited before Popery goes down."

I conceive it my duty, Mr. Urban, to give all the notoriety I can to these facts; and I charge it on your conscience to do so too.

One of the above-mentioned livings, worth about 300l. *per ann.* was for many years under the care of a curate, who kept a school, and lived at the distance of about ten or twelve miles from the parish. *A True Son of the Church of England*

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

IN a funeral sermon preached for Lady Page by Mr. Thomas Harrison, in Devonshire-square meeting, March 16, 1723, is this note, p. 26: "She was tapped the first time Dec. 24, 1723, and in all 66 times. The quantity of water drawn from her was, according to a regular account which she kept, 240 gallons." See LXX. p. 435.

In the Annual Register, 1786, Chro-

nicle,

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* This letter describes the zodiac, carved on the cieling of the peristyle at Hennè, as representing the solstice in Virgo; the other, more modern, on the cieling of the great temple at Dindara, shews that the sun at the solstice was in Leo, and even takes pains to shew that he was approaching to Cancer.

† Origin of all Worship, vol. III. p. 324, &c.

niele, p. 195: "Died lately in the parish of Kirkentilloch, eight miles from Glasgow, Anne Horne, aged 49. She was 44 times tapped for a dropsy, and 236 Scots pints of water taken from her. For half a year before her death, a Scots pint was collected every day."

In the church-yard at Sutton at Hone, Kent, is the family-vault of John Mumford, esq. of Sutton-place; and in the inscription to the memory of Miss Anne M. his second daughter, it is mentioned, that she was tapped for the dropsy 155 times in three years and 10 months, and that she died in the 23d year of her age, an example of patience, fortitude, and resignation. D.

Mr. Urban, *March* 11.

AMONG the many instances of grammatical inaccuracy which mark the decline of our native language, it may not be amiss to point out one very prevalent error, which has crept into the compositions of some not inconsiderable modern writers; I mean the affected use of the word *contemporary* *, to the exclusion of its predecessor *cotemporary*. There seems to be an idea that these words are synonymous, and that the latter of the two is obsolete. Mr. Wraxall, Madame Piozzi, and even Mr. Murphy (an excellent scholar and amiable man, whom I have known and esteemed for the third of a century), all have fallen into this mistake in their recent publications. To your critical accuracy, Mr. Urban, the observation may be superfluous; but to others it may be of importance to remark, that *both words* are proper in their respective situations, the one being the adjective and the other the substantive; but that they are no more convertible, or capable of being used one for the other than *beautiful* and *beauty*, *proper* and *propriety*, *accurate* and *accuracy*.

"*Contemporary* writers agree that such and such a fact took place under such and such circumstances." There the word contemporary is applied with justice and exactness, and it would be false grammar to say, *cotemporary writers*.

"He suffered much in the opinion of his *contemporaries*." Here the application of the word is wrong, it should have been his *cotemporaries*.

This is a species of minor criticism I admit; the office of one

"Qui nudo verborum in cortice ludit;"

but every effort, however trifling, to check an abuse in language and phraseology, is serviceable as far as it goes. To point out such an error as this is to do it away for ever. And how can it be pointed out so diffusely, as through the medium of your excellent Magazine? R. H.

* If we mistake not, this was a canon of the great Bentley. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *April* 6.

THE MSS. of Lucan's Pharsalia; enumerated by Oudendorp in his splendid edition at Leyden, in 2 vols. 4to, 1728, are,

Six formerly belonging to Vossius, now in the library of the university of Leyden: the first, of the 9th century, of great value, on parchment, in capital letters, with a scholiast; the second and third a century later, but of equal value; the fourth and fifth in small letters, good; the sixth modern and very corrupt.

A good folio parchment MS. in the library of John de Witt, at Amsterdam.

Another folio of equal merit collated by Bouhier.

Two in the king's library at Paris; the first of equal value and age with the first of Vossius.

One in the Bodleian library.

Wasse's transcripts from Cambridge MSS. others from a valuable MS. belonging to Hulst of the Hague, and one at Rome 500 years old, were communicated by James Philip D'Orville. Others, from a good one at Marpurg, by Schminke. A modern one at Amsterdam by Pet. D'Orville; and another, in an elegant modern hand, on parchment, supposed to be one of those mentioned by Montfaucon, Diar. Ital. p. 13.

The printed editions are,

Rome, 1469.

Parma, 1473 or 5, (1483).

Venet. 1475, 1477, and 1486.

Brixiæ, 1476; by Omnibonus (1486).

Milan, 1491.

Venice, 1493 and 1493; by Aldus, 1502, (1511), 1512, 1514, 1515.

The Juntæ, 1537.

Strasburg, 1509, by Sulpitius, (and 1520).

Basil, 1514, 1550, 1578.

Paris, Colinæus, 1538, 1543, 1545, 1554; and Grypheus, at Lyons, 1534, 1551, 1569.

Paris, 1506, by Badius; R. Stephens. 1545, (1547).

Cologne, 1537.

Milan, 1508; by Vercellanus (and 1525); .... Micyllus. .... Hortenſius.

Antwerp, Plantin, 1564, 1577, 1592.

Leipſic, 1584, 1589.

By Raphelengius, 1612; with the notes of Grotius, Leyden, 1626.

By Farnaby, Lond. 1618, 1634.

Francf. 1624; and Grotius, Amſt. 1643, 1651, 1665.

By Cortius, Leipſic, 1726.

By Schrevelius, Amſt. 1658, 1669, 1713.

Grotius's notes are in the Amſterdam and Leyden editions of 1614, 1619, 1626, but not in the varior. edit. by Schrevelius, 1668, 1666.

By Burmann, Leyden, 1740.

By Bentley, printed at Strawberry-hill, 1760.

The moſt correct of all theſe before Oudendorp's was that by Grotius (Maittaire's being the moſt incorrect of all); but Burman united the notes of former editors and the unpubliſhed ones of Heinſius, and adopted the text of Cortius.

The Pharſalia was tranſlated into French proſe, by Marolles, Par. 1654, 8vo; verſe, by Brebeuf, Par. 1657, 1667, Rouen. 1665, 12mo.; into Engliſh, by Gorges, 1614, 4to, and May, 1679, 8vo; into Italian, by Cardinal Montichelli, Milan, 1492, 4to; Morigi, Raven. 1587, Campana, Ven. 1540, D'Abriani, Ib. 1668, 8vo; into Spaniſh, by Laſſo di Orepeſa, Antv. 1585, 8vo, Burgos, 1588, fol.; into German, by Seckendorp, Lipſ. 1695, 8vo.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXXIV.

ALTHOUGH to many readers it may appear, by theſe my eſſays, that I have been nurſed in the lap of Architecture, bred up in its ſchools, and foſtered under its ſcientific employ; yet there alſo may be ſome, who, putting on the left-hand that incumbent love and duty which they owe to the arts of their own country, and who only can hear the praiſes, ſee the beauties, and tell the charms, of the "Heathen ſchools;" they, I ſay, loathing their national antiquities, and thoſe artiſts who have had the courage to ſtudy from and defend their merits, may with a jaundiced eye queſtion the credentials whereby I ſtyle myſelf "An Architect." They may, nay I will imagine I hear them, enquire, How dare this "ſelf-made Architect" preſume, with vapid rhapſodical effuſions, to ſtand before the preſence of that all-conquering taſte, which has twice laid low the aſpiring labours of thoſe works which have ſprung up from the boſom of this land? Why is he held by the hand of literary patronage? Rather puſh him back with all his "dreams of paſt glories," his viſionary triumphs, his baſeleſs pride of antique lore, into thoſe ebon ſhades which gave them birth, and infanited his ductile brain.

Bending before ſuch imperious cenſors, I humbly make known, that my father's care firſt taught me how to uſe the pencil and the rule, he being no unworthy profeſſor either in architecture or ſculpture; and, from my priſtine days to the preſent hour, I have ever purſued the ſame pleaſing taſk; Roman and Grecian ſcience on one ſide, and my country's ſkill on the other. Native conviction drew me to her ſhrine a willing votary; where, opening to my view her endleſs ſtores, I beheld our cathedrals, caſtles, and all thoſe myriads of objects which hang their trains among, and, ever ſince that bliſsful hour, have reſigned all my hopes to dwell by them alone. Some few public works have riſen under my care, ſelections from antient buildings marking my courſe; which, however ſhort the race, were not wholly unheeded. It is true, I cannot boaſt much of my intimacy with "meaſure and value," "threefold eſtimates," "percentage," and all the long *etcetera* which profeſſional men dream on. In ſuch myſteries I am denied a part. A pen like mine might tell of "mighty deeds, and things of price."

Thus, having declared my pretenſions to the appellation of "Architect," I truſt I may purſue thoſe efforts of my profeſſion, which have in view no other end than the preſervation of our antiquities, by inſtilling into the boſoms of my countrymen a due veneration and a fervent regard for their ſuffering honours.

Of profeſſed Touriſts, County Topographers, Geographers, and Hiſtoriographers, too many have united with their deſcriptive pens the club of prejudice; and, while the cap of Folly dimmed their half-applauding ſight, have ſtigmatized and ridiculed ſome of

our

our fineſt remains; incenſe to vain power, bigotry to opinion, and an atheiſtical humour, directing all their ſtudies. One while ſome edifices are to be extolled, becauſe Architectural Innovation is to be upheld therein; then others are to be condemned as rude performances, that their mouldings are ungraceful, their embelliſhments taſteleſs, their proportions imperfect, or their arrangements without uſe or beauty; and as many of their decorations preſent the evidences of the Chriſtian belief, every ſcoff and inſult is caſt to diſtract the unſettled thoughts of man at this time of general heſitation between the paths of vice and virtue. They ſoil the hiſtoric page with a blackening ſtain; dark ages is their war-hoop cry, and all their purpoſes lead to innovation, political as well as architectural. And by whom are theſe ſpots inflicted? a ſett of poſting gentlemen, who, while their carriages or repaſts are getting ready, ſnip ſnap me a hint or two from Antiquity's mines, meaſure the height of a column, rub off a braſs, copy an inſcription or an armorial bearing, in ſome church or other, enquire the incumbent's name, in whoſe gift is the living, what ſporting neighbours, trip over the ſolemn aiſles, and then fly to ſome new ſcene of the like ſuperficial gratifications. Are theſe the men who are to hold up to public view the fate of our national works? who have not either profeſſional knowledge or ſkill, devoid of impartial diſcuſſion, unbleſt with delineatory patience, and curſt with foreign *Virtù?* Where is that peaceful reſignation, that day by day tells the ſolitary hours, in tracing line by line the ſepulchral chapel, the vaulted roofs, or ſculptured imagery? Where is that neceſſary determination, which remains impervious to the chilling blaſt or nodding wall, the dim horrors of the lonely vault, or the ſurrounding repoſitories of decaying mortality? Where is that true antiquarian enthuſiaſm, thus to brave the horrors of perſeverance and juſt repreſentation?

No doubt, a few may be pointed out, who thus become the real diſciples to the teſtimony of antient magnificence. Do we want names on whom to beſtow the meed of praiſe, earned by their deep reſearch, painful diſquiſitions, laborious copyings, learned illuſtrations, and expenſive publications? No; a Gough, a Milner, a Nichols, a Shaw, &c. &c. ſtand foremoſt to receive the grateful tribute, while all the herd of antiquity-riflers retire from our view, and ſhrowd their intereſted heads in their own inſignificance.

As neither literary nor profeſſional men have deigned to attend to my interrogatories in p. 38, I ſhall endeavour to explain, in the firſt inſtance, "Imitation," according to an architectural ſenſe, when applying my poſition to our antient edifices. I define imitation to be the copying of any of thoſe objects, ſo as to be enabled to realize their forms in ſome projected pile about to be erected, and we follow the arrangement, imitate the doorways, windows, buttreſſes, and every other peculiarity that diſtinguiſhes the original under our ſurvey; then will our riſing walls meet the comparative eye, the work will become of conſequence from its hiſtoric reference, and continue an example of genuine taſte and true imitation. Thus alone can the word "imitation" be properly underſtood by the real admirers of our antient architecture; but, of thoſe who fervently deſire to reſtore that noble ſcience, I know but few; and I can bring to my recollection only one man, whoſe high birth and ſtate ſtill receive additional luſtre from his noble nature *, that has begun the buſineſs by a real imitation of the characteriſtics of Antiquity's charms. Yet of thoſe patrons who deceive themſelves and the world by their falſe imitations, they are moſt abundant. Their ideas of imitation are to ſubſtitute fancy-deſigns for true copies; their reſtorations of decaying or mutilated ſtructures is deſtroying them in part, and diſguiſing their remaining lines with ſtrange decorations that can in nowiſe ſuit but with theatric boards or convivial domes. This falſe imitation has ſprung out of the ſpawn of Innovation, both having for their end the extirpation or the transformation of all our antient architectural majeſty. A maddening zeal drives their adorers on with unabating fury, as if they knew their uſurped power was ſoon to have an end; and, notwithſtanding they may ſee that retribution is at hand, however ſlow its ſteps, yet ſtill they dare. Sordid intereſt lords this univerſal ſpell

* His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; and, following in his train, I ſhall ſet down the name of Henry Holland, eſq. the celebrated Architect.

whoſe

whoſe acts almoſt want a name. Then haſte ſome giant reſolution, with legiſlative force, and rally round the remaining unaltered edifices of our foreſathers glory; cruſh into atoms the ſuggeſtors, the deſigners, and the executors, of this architectural maſſacre. The heroes of Antiquity call you to arms; the pious wave you to the field; and the ſcientific, with trembling expectation, wait your conquering force; their combined labours from your mandates muſt ſtand or fall. Already ſee my countrymen are rouſed; I hear them murmuring diſapprobation, and vow, that Innovation's ſons ſhall ſoon be driven to wander in the wilds of hopeleſs inactivity, and there deſpairing find their "iron arms" are ſhrunk to withered inability and rotten power! Have I then, by my necromantic pen, broke up the architectural charm of falſe "imitation" and "innovation," and ſhewed them as they are; my circumventive art has not been all in vain. Behold then their hideous ſhapes, and end the baleful ſtrife.

On a memorable re-balloting night, it was pronounced that our cathedrals were the ſole property of thoſe who held them in their power; that they at pleaſure might deſpoil or deſtroy them; and that, however the Society were aſſociated for the defence and ſtudy of Antiquity, yet that they had no manner of concern with ſuch Cathedral Tranſactions, or the determinations of their poſſeſſors! How then ſhall I, an individual, with only this Literary Repoſitory and Truth as my protectors, preſume to vent the ſlighteſt breath of reprehenſion againſt, or ſet down the ſmalleſt jot of thoſe innovations, which have been wrought on the fabric now awaiting my approach? But my duty to the publick bids me on, and I obey!

LICHFIELD.

The changes which the Cathedral has undergone ſince I viſited it in 1782, the following memorandum will in part elucidate. The firſt object that arreſted my attention on the exterior, was the roof in its new appearance. Lead coverings, it muſt be allowed, give an air of dignity; they form a part of the great whole of antient edifices; but are now wanting, having been removed, and common houſe ſlating made to ſupply their place. It might be no unprofitable queſtion to know the nett value of the lead work that belonged to this or any other cathedral, to thoſe who are fond of indulging themſelves in the ſcience of calculation. I miſſed alſo the ſeveral parapets, battlements, and pinnacles; but, in return, I too plainly witneſſed that the roof is now reduced to a dripping eve's finiſhing, like the coverings of a barn, or any other outhouſe repoſitory. The South tranſept has loſt much of its high enrichments by the ſhoreing up buttreſſes at the angles of its front, where we perceive more cube feet of maſonry than correſpondent work, to convince the world that the original parts were thought worth attending to. The North tranſept has been maſoned, but in no ſort to excite praiſe from me who am intent ſolely on the *minutiæ* of our antient architecture. With many of the windows in their mullions ſome liberty has been taken in diſplaying more the art of invention, than the pride of being thought good copyiſts.

The interior. *Imprimis*, the new mode of the South and North tranſept doors. Antient doors always ſhew their foliaging iron work, or their panneled tracery on their outer face, while their inner face remained unadorned. In the preſent inſtance we have the pannels within and a plain face without, not any way ſet forth to rank with the rich ſculptures around them, as the former method ſo eminently contributed. For the ſake of rendering the names of two late characters * conſpicuous, whoſe bones and monuments are remaining elſewhere, the tranſept Eaſt windows have been blocked up; thus the very idea of the arrangement of this part of the church is loſt in the modern mural obtruſions of innovating taſte.

The entrance into the choir, taking in its general ſpace from the pavement line to the point of the groins, is entirely ſhut out from the nave by the new ſcreen and the *glazier's work*. Much of this ſcreen is of freſh manufacture, and the reſt is made up from the remnants of the demoliſhed high altar ſcreen, as a communicative perſon who thought fit to attend my ſteps, informed me. Indeed I but too well remembered the divine beauties of that ſuperb decoration, which I had claſſed with thoſe of Wincheſter and St. Alban's in their affinity of deſign and luxurioufneſs of enrichments. Here

* Johnſon and Garrick.

It will be no great difficulty to conceive in what ſenſe I commented on this national loſs; yet, as my attendant obſerved, "this altar ſcreen is ſtill in being, as there is no morſel of it but what has been preſerved by being ſtuck up in one place or other. Here is a niche, there a buttreſs; obſerve that cornice, that pinnacle, and thoſe ornaments; but come with me, I will ſhew you all the reſt of them as we look about. Now, ſir, we are under the organ loft; here on each ſide are more of the high altar niches; ah, you need not doubt but your notes ſhall have each particle that you are in queſt of." Willing to liſten to every intelligence in this ſcene of transformation, by way of bringing back my aſtoniſhment to ſome ſort of accountable point, I ſtill remained ſilent; which my attendant, no doubt, conceived was the effect of unutterable delight at beholding ſomething *new*. "Now, ſir," he went on, "we are in the choir, where you ſee all its beauties at once from one end unto the other; not, as when the altar ſcreen was up, to trouble ſtrangers in their enquiries about other ſights, ſtill lengthening out their charms, as they called it, by peeping over the ſcreen, or prying behind it for founders' chapels, chantries, monuments, and I know not what, as they ſaid were to be found in other un-un-*improved* [ah! that was the word] cathedrals. Do not mind thoſe ſtalls; we have not got new ones yet, all in good time: but look at the fine painted Eaſt window, which to give an effect like ſome exhibition tranſparency, we have darkened all the ſurrounding ones. I obſerve your eyes are not very clear, therefore you muſt come quite cloſe to ſee our new pretty little altar-piece: it is rather in obſcurity to be ſure, but this part of our ſhew is not of much conſequence. Now turn round. There you ſhall behold all and every thing in pomp and ſtate; as the organ, its ſcreen, the ſtalls before it, and the glaſs window behind; this is our grand diſplay, which from this ſhadowed ſpot is ſeen to the fineſt advantage of light and ſhade." Recovering at laſt my ſpeech, I begged to know what could poſſibly be the cauſe why the arches above the ſtalls, and thoſe in continuation opening into the ſide aile, had been ſtopped up, whereby thoſe diverſity of lines given by intervening windows, columns, and groins were hid from the enquiring ſight, ever moſt pleaſed at ſuch diverſifying objects. "Ah! ſir," my attendant anſwered, "did you but conſider the ſtrict ſervice of this choir twice a day, and how deſirable a thing it is to be ſnug and warm, although little more than half an hour does the buſineſs, you would not be ſurprized at this ſtopping-up, as you are pleaſed to call it, to keep out the cold; whereby we are rendered as comfortable as any public room in the kingdom could make us."—"Very good," I rejoined; "now ſhew me into the ſide ailes." "This way, ſir; and pray how do you like this cloſet doorway opening into the ailes? Quite handy. Take care; we are ſomewhat at a loſs for want of light in theſe ailes, but they are of no uſe now; ſo give me your hand, and I will lead you to the Chapter-houſe. Here again we are made comfortable; good wainſcotting keeping the chills and damps from the walls and the columns which are hid behind it. All is *improvement* in this cathedral; every thing is ſo ſmart, with *whitewaſhing*, *painting*, and *glazing*. Ladies and gentlemen can now attend without the fear of taking cold, or the dread of ſeeing any thing to make them think about dying and all that." Thus was I entertained by this kind friend as we were returning along the ailes into the choir, when certain deplorable children in dirty ragged ſtuff gowns flitted by me. At firſt I was rather ſtartled at appearances, which I took, in theſe dim ailes, from a momentary error of the mind (common with me in ſuch ſituations), as ſupernatural beings; but their ſtations in the choir ſoon diſpelled all doubt, but what hung on the cauſe why ſome little ſavings from the late expenditure on all theſe *improvements* might not have robed them in decent ſurplices, as is the cuſtom in other cathedrals.

Compreſſing my opinions from all that I had noted of the preſent ſtate of this cathedral, I found that Architectural Innovation had here taken its full ſwing, by diſarrangement, demolition, and modernization, with ſome tolerable attempts at the *minutiæ* of antient workmanſhip, but crippled and chained to profeſſional ideas of *improvement* after the "Heathen ſchool" taſte. I diſcovered, alſo, that more partiality had been ſhewn for modern accommodation,

accommodation, than for antient grandeur; and whether earthly ſweets or heavenly joys were here meant to be the order of the day, [previous to the commencement of the ſervice]-I, or a greater ſtranger, would find it difficult to determine. On leaving this once-favourite ſcene of antiquarian delight, I bore away this impreſſion, that if I hoped to continue on my practice of Chriſtian duties, Innovation ſhould never lead the way!

THE REPROOF ANSWERED.

T. R. B. (p. 221) is pleaſed to ſuppoſe that I, as a corrector of Architectural Innovation, have been guilty of an innovation myſelf, in no leſs a crime than wounding that very antient and evangelical conſtruction, Charity. However this may be, I ſee no cauſe to retract my ſentiments about "apathy," or "contempt;" and I have this conſolation, that I did not in this buſineſs innovate on the no leſs "fundamental doctrine of the Chriſtian religion," Truth. T. R. B. muſt be ſenſible, that the end of theſe eſſays is the illuſtration and protection of our antiquities. My purpoſes, therefore, are not in vain, when they are the means to make known the reſtoration of any curious or beautiful work of art, or of thoſe characters who have an intereſt to bring them to public notice, as he informs us has been the caſe with the reverend clergyman of Dunchurch. Of the anonymous letter, not knowing its contents, I can ſay nothing. But in anſwer to my calling on the clergyman, hinting the nature of my employ (which by the bye I did, that being the firſt interrogatory put to me), communicating my name, &c. I profeſs that my ſole aim, when I am in the country, is to make the moſt of my time in the profeſſional labour of my pencil. That I come not forth to ſeek acquaintance, pay compliments, or beg dinners, I come forth to ſeek antiquities, pay my bills at inns, and beg leave of the keepers of the keys of churches for admittance; which intents have always guided my antiquarian peregrinations. As I am now buſy in bringing into ſome form my Dunchurch ſketches for publication, I beg of T. R. B. to inform me, whether the whole or part of the "delicate maſonry of the Eaſt window of the chancel" in its compartments is filled in with brick-work, as my memorandum on this head has been in part obliterated (being ſet down by a pencil), ſo as to leave me in doubt about ſo eſſential a decoration, no leſs worthy to be "reſtored" (if that ſhould be the caſe) than the curious Weſt door of entrance? AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 2.*

I now ſend you copies of three of the original letters I formerly mentioned. They are part of a collection found in the repoſitories of my family, and moſt of them addreſſed to anceſtors of mine. In order to make them be eaſier underſtood, it is, perhaps, proper to remark that the names of *Vans*, *Vaus*, or *De Vaux*, are the ſame, and have always been latinized *De Vallibus*; and that the word *Laird* was the deſignation of the leſſer barons in Scotland, who, though not peers of parliament, had a ſeat there, and often ſigned by no other name than that of their eſtate.

Letter I. From Francis the Second of France, and Mary Queen of Scotland.

"Reverendo in Chriſto Patri Domino Nicolao a Sermoneta, Cardinali, Rerum Regnique n'ri Scotie promotori.

"Franciſcus et Maria, Dei gratia Francorum et Scotorum rex et regina, r'mo in Chriſto patri et d'no Nicalao a Sermoneta Cardinali rerum regni n'ri Scotie promotori digniſſimo S. R me pater in g'ram familiaris n'ri Thome Hay p'bri ſcribimus ad ſanctiſſimum d'num n'rum Papam accurate poſtulamuſq. non modo ut hunc monaſterio de Glenluce al's Vallis Lucis Ciſtercien' ordin's Candide Caſe diocefis per obitum venerabilis qu'dam p'ris Jacobi illius ultimi abbatis nunc vacan. preficiat abbatem; verum etiam ut ex ejuſd. mon'rii fructibus centum librarum uſual s monetæ regni n'ri Scotie annuam penſionem Patricio de Vallibus cl'rico liberaliter conferat. Nos hanc cauſam R. P. T. fidei quam n'ris rebus ſemper preſto fuiſſe ſenſimus diligenter commendamus petimuſq. ut ejus opera atq. auc'e hoc negotium quam fiere poteſt celerrime conficiatur. Quo quidem rem nobis fecerit gratiſſimam. Cetera que hec ſpectant ex Jacobo Thornton n'ro iſtic procuratore intelliget R. T. P. cui f uſta o'ra felici q. precamus. Datum Am.biſie 23 menſis Martii 1559. FRANCISCUS. MARIA.

The ſignature of Mary is in a very good hand; but that of Francis ſeems as if it had been done with many ſtrokes of the pen, and is wrote in a moſt ſchoolboy like manner.

Letter

Letter II. From Mary of Scotland and Henry Darnly.

"To our traiſt friend the Lard Barnbarrauch.

"Traiſt friend, We greit you weill. Not onelie has oure rebellis and diſſobedient ſubjectis yair aſſiſtaries taken on armour ridden wᵗ convocatioun to and fra in the cuntre, and fortifeit and withalden divers houſes and ſtrenches agains us; bot alſo, as weill appeirs be yair procedings myndis to draw in ſtrangearis in our realme and ſa far as in yame lyis to pervert ye haill ſtait of our com'oun weill quhilk to us is unſufferable; and we traiſt nane of our fayᵗfull ſubjectis (of quhilk nowmer we ſpeciallie eſteme you) wil be contentit of yr unnatural defection, bot with yair lyffes and geir will ſet furthwart our guid and juſt qwerrell praying yow yairfore effectuuſlie that accumpaneit wᵗ yᵉ haill force ye may mak wᵗ 20 days victuales efter your co'ming wᵗ palyeonis to ly on yᵉ fieldis ye faill not to addreſs you to meit ws at Striveling ye laſt day of September inſtant and frathyne to paſs furthwart wᵗ us to ſic places as ye occaſioun of oure ſervice ſall require as ye will yᵗ by do us maiſt thankfull pleſour; and gar us confirme ye ſame guid opinioun quhilk we ever conſavit and preſthes of you. Subſcrivit wᵗ oure handis at Dunde ye 13 Septe'ber 1565. MARIE R. HENRY R.

Letter III. From James Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland.

"To oᵘ traiſt friend the Lard of Barbarrauch.

"Traiſt freind. After maiſt hertlie commendatioun we underſtand that certane futemen and horſemen ar preſtlie cum in Galloway . . . be the Lord Fleming qlks intends or ar already aſſegeing the houſe of Crugiltown pertaining to our brother the commendator of Quhithorne and ſen the attemptat is ſa manifeſt and committet under the time of . . . . . we pray you maiſt effectuuſlie as ye will ever ſhaw us pleſour and guidwill, that with all poſſibel diligence ye convene your kin, freinds and ſervands and all that will do for you and releve our ſaid brother of ye ſaid aſſege and perſew the authors thereof with all hoſtilitie. For the qlk ye ſal have ſic warrand as ye will think reaſonable. And this we aſſuritlie lippen for at your hands as ever ye will deſerve our guidwill and kindneſs. Thus we commit you to God; at Edinburgh the 23 of Aprile 1569. In haiſt, your aſſurit freind,

JAMES REGENT.

The Laird of Barnbarrauch at the time was of the name of Vaus, or Vans, as will appear from ſubſequent letters. In a work called "Delectus Scriptorum rerum Neapolitanarum," p. 521, after ſpeaking of Philippus, prince of Tarentum, and titular Emperor of Conſtantinople, I find the following paſſage: *Margarita prima ejus ſoror, quæ vivo patre fuerat regina Scotiæ.* I ſhall be much obliged to any of your correſpondents who will inform me, to what king of Scotland this *Margarita* was wife. R. V. A.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XIV.

PRIOR to the opening of the next ſeſſion of parliament, a coolneſs had taken place between his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales; who, on April 27, 1736, had married Auguſta, princeſs of Saxe Gotha; and on July 31, 1737, the princeſs was delivered of a daughter at St. James's. It is probable, that the origin of this diſagreement had its riſe in the difference of opinion between his Majeſty and the moſt intimate friends of the Prince, reſpecting the ſettlement voted by parliament, for the maintainance of his Royal Highneſs's houſehold; the king recommended 50,000l. *per ann.* whilſt the friends of the Prince argued ſtrongly for double that ſum; being what his Majeſty himſelf had enjoyed whilſt he was Prince of Wales. But the miniſter over-ruled their objections; and obſerved, that the recommendation of his Majeſty was as extenſive as the circumſtances of the times, and the many other branches of the Royal family yet to be provided for, would poſſibly allow. This firſt breach was certainly much enlarged by the conduct of his Royal Highneſs reſpecting his conſort, as even her pregnancy had not been made known to their Majeſties; and when the time of her delivery drew near, ſhe was hurried from Hampton Court to St. James's, without the privity of his royal parents, and at ſuch an unreaſonable time, that ſhe barely arrived at the latter place before the princeſs was born. In conſequence of this want of reſpect, his Majeſty was much offended; and ſpeedily communicated his orders, that his Royal Highneſs ſhould not be permitted to reſide in the palace: but was deſired to remove with his family, as ſoon as his conſort might without danger quit her ſituation. Soon after this open rupture between his Majeſty and the Prince, which even extended ſo far as for the king to declare, in the meſſage which he forwarded to his Royal

Royal Highness, "that the whole of his conduct for a considerable time had been entirely void of real duty; that he had long had reason to be highly offended with him," &c. the distress of the royal family was heightened by the sudden death of the queen, who expired on the 20th of November, of a mortification in her bowels, in the 55th year of her age; having universally the character of a faithful wife, a woman of a solid judgement, a sound understanding, and of the most consummate sagacity.

On the 24th of Jan. 1737-8, his Majesty opened the session of parliament, recommending unanimity and dispatch. Addresses of condolence were presented, and the business began by a motion to bring in a bill for continuing the same number of land forces which were voted the preceding year. Though this motion was most vigorously combatted by the opposition, yet the minister, by mere dint of numbers, carried his point with a considerable majority. After all the treaties which had been concluded between England and Spain, the latter power continued to make such depredations on the commerce of England, and many of the principal merchants were thereby so seriously injured, that such a number of petitions and memorials were presented to government on the subject, that ministers were compelled, at the instigation of some of the principal members of the opposition, to lay the matter before parliament; and after some considerable debate, in which the pusillanimity of the minister was sufficiently manifest in rejecting the patriotic resolutions offered by Mr. Pulteney, the whole affair ended, at that time, in an address to his Majesty, praying him to use his endeavours to obtain effectual relief for his injured subjects, &c.

Though on the 4th of June, 1738, the nation was blessed with a son to the Prince of Wales, (on whose august head the crown of these realms still remains, and there *long may it rest!*) and the greatest rejoicing was manifested throughout the nation; yet it did not in any degree prove a mean of reconciliation between his Majesty and the Prince; but, indeed, shewed the unhappy extent to which the contention had arisen, by the king absolutely forbidding any person who visited the prince, even on this joyous occurrence, to be admitted to the court of St. James's.

The next session of parliament commenced on the first day of February, 1738-9; when his Majesty informed the houses, that he had concluded a convention with Spain; whereby its monarch had obliged himself to make reparation to the British subjects for their losses, by certain stipulated payments. Though Sir Robert Walpole extolled the merits of the convention to the highest pitch, declaring, "that future ages would consider this as the most glorious period of our history, yet the opposition considered it as the sacrifice of the honour of the nation, but deferred to advance their proofs till the convention came regularly before the house. And, indeed, the suggestions of the opposition were not without foundation; for when it was published, it immediately roused the attention of the nation at large; for, instead of procuring justice to our much-injured commerce, and secure protection for it in future, even the very right of a free navigation of the Western ocean was to be submitted to the consideration of the plenipotentiaries as a matter for arbitration; and the Spaniards were left at liberty still to molest and scrutinize our ships, until the subject of right should be settled between the commissioners of the contending powers! But, when the subject was fully before the Commons, both sides of the house mustered all their strength; and one of the most arduous debates commenced, which perhaps ever occupied the attention of that, or any other assembly. On the part of the opposition, its most eminent speakers exerted all the powers of eloquence, argument, declamation, and satire, of which they were possessed; and most clearly shewed, that in concluding this convention the ministry had bartered the honour and the welfare of the nation, rather than expose their country to the hazard of a war; which, on its worst probable issue, must have been preferable to an inglorious peace, purchased at the expence of every thing which they, as Britons, ought to have held sacred. As observed by one of the members, it appeared, that, instead of the Spaniards making reparation, they had obliged us to give them a general release. And though the losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy amounted to 340,000*l.*

yet

yet it was shewn, that, by the chicanery of the plenipotentiaries of Spain, it was absolutely reduced to the paltry sum of 27,000l. But the minister, with the greatest effrontery, hesitated not to declare, that the satisfaction granted by Spain was adequate to the injury received; and that the treaty which would follow the convention would remove all cause of complaint. According to his usual experience, on the division of the House, which was one of the fullest perhaps on the Journals, the resolution for approving the convention was carried by a majority of 28 voices; there being for it 254, against it 226. After the division, one of the greatest patriots of the day, Sir William Wyndham, as the head of the opposition, made a pathetic remonstrance, and avowed their determination of seceding from the House; and concluded his speech with these words: "For my own part, I will trouble you no more; but with these my last words, I sincerely pray to Almighty God, who hath so wonderfully protected these kingdoms, that he will graciously continue his protection over them, by preserving us from that impending danger which threatens the nation fromwithout, and likewise from that impending danger which threatens our constitution from within." By the pointed remarks of Sir William, the minister was for once thrown off his guard, and violated that equanimity of temper for which he was so much renowned, and even descended to the most personal and grossest abuse; branding the heads of the opposition with the opprobrious epithet of traitors, and declaring that their design was, sometime or other, to overthrow all law, and to hasten the destruction of their country. Agreeably to the determination of the minority, many of its principal members withdrew from parliament; and their conduct was highly extolled by the people at large.

In the upper house also, the convention had to undergo the strictest ordeal; and the suspicions of Lord Carteret, which he would not abandon, nor be satisfied with the evasion with which the ministers endeavoured to avoid it, at last produced the acknowledgement, that there was a prior declaration of the king of Spain, reserving to himself the right of suspending the assiento of negroes, unless the company should immediately pay the sum of 68,000l. pretended to be due to him, though they at the very time had a balance against him of upwards of a million sterling; though, upon the prompt payment of the before-mentioned sum, it depended whether he would proceed on the treaty or not. A most vigorous and pointed debate ensued, but an address of approbation was carried; though, on the division there appeared the names of the Prince of Wales, and upwards of fifty more of the most noble and honourable members of that House.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *March* 11.

I GIVE your respectable correspondent F. S. all credit for his letter, and for his worthy and benevolent intentions; but must be permitted to dissent from him in that part of it, where he represents the late Dr. Stevens as having been "shy and awkward" in his manners and address. This is, I am sensible, a very subordinate trait in character after death, and in some degree a matter of opinion. But it will, I conceive, be generally admitted by those who knew the subject of our remarks, that no person of rather retired habits could well have less of an ungraceful shyness about him; and that his behaviour (to say the least of it) was in no inconsiderable degree polite and impressive.

There is too another particular (your correspondent will pardon me) in which I cannot but acknowledge, that F. S. appears to me (undesignedly, I am well aware,) to bear somewhat hard on the respected subject of his letter; but which I shall refer to no farther than by suggesting, that, if from circumstances he had known Dr. S. more fully, he would, I believe, in the instance alluded to, have varied from his statement. It may not be improper, with a view to accuracy, just to mention, that Dr. S. was born in 1756, elected into Magdalen college in 1772, and became fellow of that society in 1794. He was appointed to the mastership of Repton in July 1779, almost immediately on taking his degree of A. M.

I should not, Mr. Urban, have ventured to trouble you with the foregoing little-important particulars, but that they lead me to bear my testimony with that of your correspondent to the memory

memory of one, who, though evidently circumſcribed by ſituation, ſeemed (it is not, I believe, too much to ſay) in a particular manner gifted by Nature, and qualified by his attainments, to ſupport the character of the gentleman, the man of learning and of genius, and aſſuredly that of a moſt intereſting companion and friend. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Threckingham, Mar.* 10.

THROUGH the favour of a friend I am enabled to tranſmit to you the following copy of a curious brief, or letter of requeſt, the original being now in the hands of a gentleman reſiding at the village where the ſad diſaſter which forms the ſubject of the paper took place. C.

"Linc. Keſt.—Whereas, upon the thirteenth day of October laſt, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, it pleaſed the Lord to viſit the town of Welborn[1] with a ſad and dreadful judgement; there was thunder and hailſtones as big as piggeons eggs, congealed like ice, and ſharp-pointed; and, after ſome ſmart cracks, there was a continued thunder for above a quarter of an hour together; and a tedious diſmal ſtorm enſued, that in leſs then four minits blew down four-and-forty dwelling-houſes, as alſo their barns, ſtables, hovils, and ſtacks, and that which remained was ſpoiled with rain that fell upon it before it could poſſibly be gathered togather. The whirlewind carried the breadth of eleaven or twelve ſcore[2]; it had the appearance of fire, and a ſulpherias ſmell; the day wonderful dark, and threw houſes and trees into all quarters, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South. It pleaſed God to ſpare their lives, but only one youth who were ſlaine. The loſſes aforee mentioned, as appeares unto us by certificate ſubſcribed by the hands of Tho. Lamb, John Baker, and Will. Glaiſiour, who were appointed to view the ſame, amounting to the valne of ſix hundred and four pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and two pence, beſides the building, amounting to eight hundred pounds more; by reaſon whereof above forty familys are not only become harbourleſs, but alſo caſt into great poverty, that whereas formerly they lived very plentyfully, and were helpful unto others, they are not now able to ſubſiſt themſelves without the aſſiſtance of well-diſpoſed people; and whereas the inhabitants of Welborn hath petitioned us to commiſerate their ſad callamitye, and the conſiderations of their intolerable loſſes, we his maieſtie's juſtices of the peace for the parts and county afores'd, doe hereby recommend their diſtreſſed conditions to all well-diſpoſed Chriſtians, whoſe compaſſions will certainly be moved to extend their charitable contributions towards the reliefe and ſupport of their Chriſtian neighbours, whom thereby they may preſerve from periſhing. And if you ſhall have occaſion to uſe them in the like requeſt, they will be ready to requite you to their utmoſt power. Dated at Dodinton[3], under our hands and ſeales, the five-and-twentieth day of Jan'ry, in the eighteenth year of his maieſtie's reign that now is, King Charles the Second, over England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

"THO. HUSSEY[4],
"MOLYN DISSNEY[5],
"THO. ELLIS[6],
"ANTH. THOROLD[7],
"GEORGE SHERARDS[8].

"The ſeverall churchw.rdens are deſired to endorſe the money collected with their names thereunto.

On the back part of the paper.

"Collected in our pariſh-church of Frampton[9], the ſixteenth day of June, 1667, upon the publiſhing of this letter of requeſt, the ſum of twelve ſhillings.

"Witneſs our hands,
"ANTHONY GRAVES, Miniſter,
"JOHN MATSON, } Churchwardens."
"JAMES MELTON, }

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

HAVE the goodneſs to ſpare a corner in your entertaining Magazine for the inveſtigation of a ſubject which may intereſt ſome of your readers, and which does not appear to have been yet conſidered with ſufficient attention.

Having had occaſion to examine the regiſter books of my pariſh (a moderately populous village in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire,) in order to anſwer the queſtions propoſed in the late

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[1] Welbourn is a conſiderable village near the Cliff, 12 miles South of Lincoln; had once a caſtle, the moats and mounds of which ſtill remain, called Caſtle Garth, and contains about three acres, near which is a remarkable fine ſpring of water. The lordſhip contains 3214 acres, and comprizes a very valuable incloſed property, chiefly belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire. The church hath a ſpire ſteeple, and the only one throughout the county whereon the rooks build their neſts. In the manor and pariſh of Welbourn is an hamlet called Sapperton, where the family of Welby have long reſided in a handſome manſion built of ſtone. [2] Yards, qu. [3] Doddington Pigot.
[4] Of Doddington Pigot. [5] Of Norton Diſſney. [6] Qu. Leadenham.
[7] Of Blankney. [8] Of Lobthorp hall, now demoliſhed. [9] Near Boſton.

act of parliament, it occurred to me to aſcertain from the ſame record the relative proportion of burials at different periods of the year. The reſult of this enquiry I have drawn up in the annexed table, the accuracy of which you may depend on, and which contains all the deaths recorded in the laſt century, referred to their reſpective months, and ſubdivided into ſeparate periods of ten years.

From the year	To the year	Have been buried in the month of											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1701	1711	17	13	6	15	12	8	7	9	2	6	6	4
1711	1721	8	11	9	8	7	12	7	4	6	8	1	11
1721	1731	14	13	14	23	23	8	11	12	14	22	12	14
1731	1741	10	9	8	13	9	2	11	6	10	5	9	10
1741	1751	13	6	15	9	8	5	9	5	8	13	5	10
1751	1761	7	6	7	10	10	5	6	11	7	10	9	13
1761	1771	8	8	12	14	11	5	14	13	11	13	10	7
1771	1781	15	12	17	11	16	15	10	4	10	14	15	12
1781	1791	23	21	23	16	23	8	12	21	11	19	10	23
1791	1801	35	31	27	32	31	19	28	32	17	26	14	24
	Total	150	130	138	151	150	87	115	118	96	136	99	128

From the above calculation it appears, as well from the aggregate ſums as from the ſeparate decads of years, that the funerals in the Winter and Spring months, viz. December, January, February, March, April, and May, have exceeded thoſe in the months of Summer and Autumn in the proportion of about 84 to 65; that ſpring has been the moſt fatal ſeaſon and ſumimer the leaſt ſo; that the fewceſt deaths have generally been in the month of June; and that the path from Time to Eternity has been moſt crowded with travellers in the months of May and April.

Will you allow me, Mr. Urban, to requeſt that ſuch of your clerical readers as have leiſure, will be at the trouble of a ſimilar enquiry? The compariſon of the different reſults will go far towards ſettling a queſtion, ſurely not an unimportant one, of the relative healthfulneſs of the different ſeaſons of the year. C. J.

Mr. URBAN, *April 2.*

THERE is, perhaps, no diſcovery in this age more curious or important than that of the Cow-pox, ſecuring from the future attack of the Small-pox without being itſelf attended with danger. The facts relating to it have been eſtabliſhed on ſuch unqueſtionable * evidence and authority, that it behoves every good man, whether of the medical profeſſion or not, whoſe mind is convinced of their truth, to promote by his utmoſt endeavours a practice of ſuch incalculable benefit to mankind. It is demonſtrably evident to every perſon of common underſtanding, who will reflect on the ſubject for a moment, that it may be made inſtrumental not only in immediately ſnatching thouſands of victims from the ſmall-pox, but of annihilating this diſeaſe, and that in an incredibly ſhort ſpace of time, and without ſubſtituting any other diſeaſe in its ſtead, for as the Cow-pox cannot be communicated except by inoculation, it cannot be propagated caſually, nor can it ſpread irreſiſtibly like the ſmall-pox.

From the great progreſs it has already made in the opinion of mankind, in conſequence of the enlightened liberality of all deſcriptions of people in this country, who after due heſitation have yielded to the evidence produced in its favour, it is not too extravagant a hope, for the friends of humanity to indulge, that they may live to ſee the ſmall-pox extirpated. And as a farther encouragement to this hope, and as a proof of the general perſuaſion now prevailing of the beneficial tendency of this practice, thoſe who are at the head of the Army and Navy have lent their ſanction to it, and given their directions for the general introduction of it into theſe branches of the public ſervice; ſo that it is now actually practiſed with ſucceſs in the naval and military hoſpitals, and in the regiments and ſhips of war upon ſervice; when it has this farther advantage over the ſmall-pox, that it does not prevent thoſe who are under it from doing their duty.

Like meaſures on the part of the Legiſlature,

* See the various publications on this ſubject, particularly thoſe of Dr. Jenner, to whom the world is indebted for the introduction of this practice.

giſlature, ſeconded by the clergy and medical profeſſion, would ſoon carry the fruits of this diſcovery to the higheſt pitch of which it is capable, that is, to the utter extinction of the ſmall-pox, which, for the laſt 700 years, has been the moſt afflicting ſcourge of Chriſtendom, and has deſtroyed many more of the human ſpecies, particularly of the young and hopeful, than peſtilence and famine united.

To thoſe who may urge that we have already an antidote to the ſmall-pox in its own inoculation, let it be remembered, that, however ſalutary this practice may be to thoſe who actually undergo it, it is not ſo to the community at large; for it appears from the Bills of Mortality, that as many die of the ſmall-pox in our time as before the introduction of inoculation; owing, no doubt, to its being partially practiſed, and to its extending the caſual infection among thoſe who would not otherwiſe be expoſed to it, and who might have eſcaped for life, as was frequently the caſe before the introduction of inoculation.

The inſertion of this in your diffuſive Miſcellany, while it will propagate uſeful truth, will at the ſame time oblige your reader, BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Croydon, March* 4.

IF your readers, particularly thoſe whoſe taſte and ſtudies lead them to the inveſtigation of botanical curioſities, recollect the letter which I ſent you, in the ſpring of laſt year, on the ſubject of what you well intituled a Vegetable Phænomenon, they may, perhaps, wiſh to know the fate of the plant which had ſo ſingularly deviated from the common laws of vegetation. To ſave them the trouble of a reference to my former letter, I ſhall here recapitulate the leading facts; *viz.* that the ſhrub, an American double-bloſſomed thorn, was planted in my pleaſure-ground in October 1798; that through the whole of the year 1799, it remained in a ſtate of torpor and inaction, apparently dead; and that, at the end of fifteen months, *viz.* in January 1800, it broke out into the luxuriance of vegetation, in which ſtate it actually was at the time of my addreſſing you on the ſubject, (February 23, 1800. See vol. LXX. p. 316.) I then aſked of your more learned correſpondents, whether in their opinion I was to expect a ſecond foliage in 1800, that which then adorned the plant being an arrear of 1799, or whether I had been ſo fortunate as to procure a ſlip of the celebrated Glaſtenbury thorn?

Well, Mr. Urban, the leaf, in defiance of much ſevere weather and a Northern aſpect, not only flouriſhed through the remainder of the Winter, but exhibited early in March a few imperfect flowers, which with their leaves died away early in May.

During the ſummer the tree again appeared, as before, to be perfectly dead. The withered leaves which had ſprouted in winter remained on the tree, dry and ſapleſs; and no attempt at vegetation took place at the ordinary period when plants of this ſpecies are accuſtomed to exhibit leaves and flowers. My gardener would have thrown it away in autumn as dead; but I would not conſent to ſo deciſive a meaſure. The event has juſtified my caution. After remaining lifeleſs two ſummers, and flouriſhing one winter, my capricious ſhrub is preparing to fall into the regular courſe of annual vegetation, being already in bud, with the appearance of an abundant diſplay of flowers.

I have been led into more length than I expected; but the ſingularity of the ſubject will, I hope, plead in my excuſe. W. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

FROM a wiſh to ſee every new attempt at a deſcription of our native country as complete as may be, I ſend you the following ſtrictures on "The Beauties of England and Wales."

P. 9. Some curious particulars relative to St. John's hoſpital, Bedford, founded by Robert de Paris, deſtroyed by the fire at the Cotton library, was a "particular" of it, Tib. E. VIII. 71.

"The eſtabliſhment [of Grey friars] furniſhes a ſignal proof of the *mutations* to which all temporary poſſeſſions are ſubjected." We do not want *general obſervations* as make-weights in a work of this kind, nor words borrowed from Latin when Engliſh will do as well—*changes* for mutations. The ſame applies to the reflections on Harpur's charity, pp. 11, 12. Facts, narrative, and deſcription, are all that are required.

Bunyan commenced preacher, and continued that *avocation*, p. 15.

"The croſs and memorials (or rather *inſtruments*) of the paſſion could not be the arms of any religious houſe. On a ſeal of Eliz. Boyville, abbeſs of *Elnſtow* abbey,

abbey, were the Virgin and child, and St. Helen, each under a canopy, and under them a perſon praying:" but what ſhield of arms is not ſaid.

Is not a road "iſſuing from Dunſtaple, on the North ſide of the church," the preſent turnpike high road that paſſes through the town? The oldeſt houſes in the town do not exceed the time of Elizabeth. (p. 17.)

In what part of England is *cowbaſhen* provincial language? (p. 18.) Mr. Groſe makes it South country, equivalent to *barton*. And to what purpoſe of Engliſh topography lines from M. P. Andrews, eſq. on ſtraw bonnets?

"A church roof of oak, finely carved with knots of flowers, &c. the beams ſupported by angels horizontal and perpendicular" (p. 19), is not uncommon, or peculiar to Dunſtable.

Bp. Gibſon was not the laſt who did not "exert a little common ſenſe" to underſtand the Dunſtable epitaph. (p. 21.) Mr. Pennant, from the Digby pedigree, expoſed his own ignorance more completely. (See Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. 193, 194.) I remember that traveller making a cobler in Dunſtable ſtare by aſking for the ſite of the friars preachers.

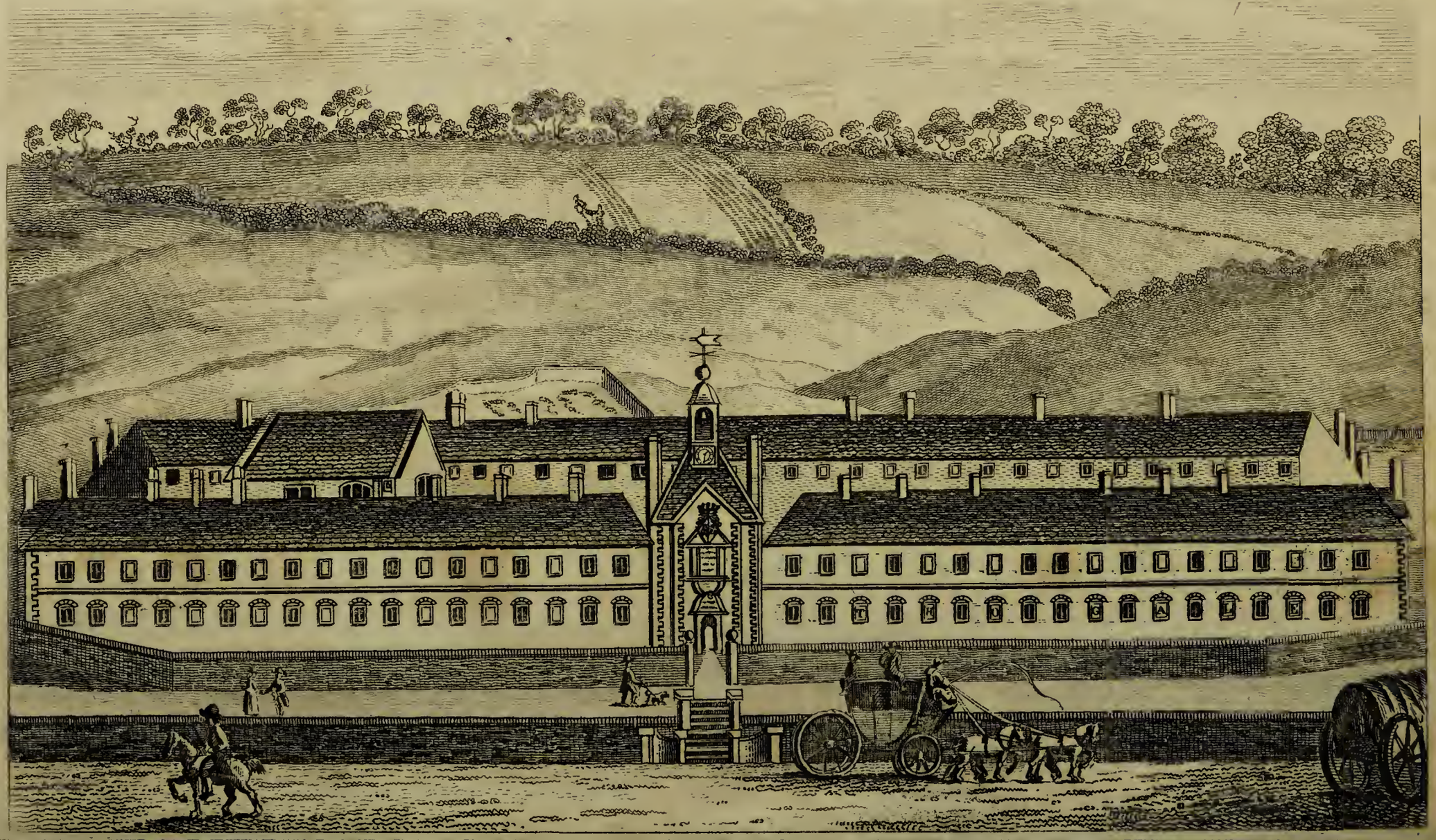
P. 22, r. Society of Antiquaries. The Eaſt part of the chancel cannot have been *formerly* the choir of the church, as Mr. Steele remarks, unleſs he means ſince the diſſolution; for it was obſerved the old choir was then pulled down.

We ſhould be glad to ſee the authority for ſaying, "ſo diſtinguiſhed was the favour of Henry I. that even *murder*, that blackeſt deepeſt crime of which man can be guilty, might be committed by the profeſſed [the monks of Dunſtable] with impunity." (p. 24.) This privilege we never met with granted to any religious houſes, though they could protect murderers who ſought refuge. Such errors are too groſs to be propagated in compilations that pretend to the merit of the neweſt and moſt correct information; and it is from a wiſh to preſerve this as pure as may be, that the preſent ſtrictures are thus early offered to the editors, who ſhould not conſider affectation of wit and of ſuperficial acquaintance with their ſubject as new and genuine information, and concealing the authorities whence they derive it, as in the appearance of a croſs in the air, 1189, from Hemingford's Chronicle, p. 519.

The religious ſpirit with which this compilation is made one is ſorry to eſtimate from the following paſſage; "One execution at Dunſtable, rendered ſingular by the moſt horrid diſplay of cruelty, will ever remain an indelible brand on the reign of the *ſeventh* Henry, in whoſe days it was *tranſacted*. Dr. Smyth, the *infamous* biſhop of Lincoln, ordered the unfortunate William Tilleſworth to be burnt for denying the pope's ſupremacy. But the infliction of corporeal pain was inſufficient to gratify the *malignant* and *fiend-like* feelings of *eccleſiaſtical vengeance*. The greateſt poſſible degree of mental anguiſh muſt alſo be ſuperadded to the agonized ſenſations produced by the *action* of *conſuming* flames. The *infernals* in human ſhape could only be ſatisfied by obliging the *fear-ſtruck* daughter of their miſerable victim to ſet fire to the pile deſtined to end the life of the *beloved author of her being! Curſes pierce not: but if the tooth of the never-dying worm be employed by eternal juſtice in the puniſhment of guilty deeds, the perpetrators of ſuch an atrocious act, we may be aſſured, will have their reward.*" (p. 28.) Not to inſiſt that not *Dunſtable*, but *Amerſham*, was the ſcene of this execution, Fox himſelf, who relates it and a few more inſtances of ſimilar perſecution under Bp. Smyth, and whoſe zeal againſt Popery would not ſuffer him to be more tender than the truth compelled him to be, even to the founder of the college where he received his education, ſays, however, of Smyth, ed. 1596, p. 750, that, "although he was ſomewhat eger and ſharpe againſt the poore ſimple flocke of Chriſte's ſervants, yet he was nothing ſo bloudy and cruell as Longland, which afterward ſucceeded in that dioces. For ſo I finde of him, that, in the time of the great abjuration, divers he ſent quietly, without puniſhment and pennance, bidding them go home, and live as good Chriſtian men ſhould do." The ſentence of the court was executed by the ſheriff; and if he exceeded that ſentence in ſeverity, or any other mode, the guilt muſt attach to him. Churton's Life of Smyth, p. 137—140. The ſtrong terms, therefore, applied by our compilers here, like the "*debaſing* ſpirit of Calviniſm" (p. 16), muſt be conſidered as ſo many affectations of faſhionable characteriſtic writing, to ſay nothing of the *ſpirit* which may inſpire them.

The

Gent Mag. April 1801. Pl. II. p. 321.



The lines copied (p. 31) from a MS. in the British Museum, not pointed out, seem to put it out of doubt, that the monument in Luton church did not belong to *lord* Wenlock, but to John le Wenlock, *knt.*

How the portico of the mansion at Luton Hoo can be called "a very beautiful specimen of that kind of architecture called the *florid Gothic* *;" let those judge who can consult Mr. Sandby's view of it in the Virtuosi's Museum, pl. IV. who refers it to some abbot of St. Alban's before the dissolution.

The cross at Leighton Buzzard (p. 36) was erected, like many others, in the centre of the market; but whether the conformity of its grotesque *ornaments* with those in the parish-church is any proof that the two structures are coæval, must be left to better judges.

P. 37, r. Lyzeanburyz.

Preceding topographers have been misled to place the fullers-earth pits at *Wandon*, near Woburn, in *Bedfordshire*, though really in *Buckinghamshire*, from the old, and now worn-out pit at *Aspley* being in the former county. (p. 39.)

Under Woburn abbey is a good account of the portraits and other paintings; the account of those of the Russel family lately published in the European Magazine, being the only list we recollect to have seen. It will interest you, Mr. Urban, to be told that the Lantivase, which you engraved vol. LXX. p. 817, is placed in the green-house.

For *Maudlin*, p. 66, r. *Malden*; and for *Hotley* (p. 71) r. *Hatley*. It would have been more to the purpose to have given Dr. Castell's *epitaph* than this quaint remark: "Thus perish the sons of science. Even the acquirement of knowledge, when pursued beyond the bounds of prudence, is as detrimental to human existence as the irrational conduct of the drunkard and the profligate." Was 79† then too short a term for the accomplishment of his great designs, on which he lavished so much time and money?

Infamous is so familiar an epithet with the compiler for any object of his dislike, that he bestows it on the ministry that caused Admiral Byng to be made a public example of. (p. 72.)

In *Northill* church some specimens of John Oliver's painting on glass, 1664. (p. 71—73).

I always understood the late Mr. Whitbread demolished *Warden* abbey (p. 74); which, when I saw it 30 years ago, was a good large farm-house; nor did I ever hear Mr. W. was partial to Antiquities.

P. 79, l. 11, r. the cartulary of Canons Ashby.

The account of this county concludes with "miscellaneous;" from which we learn that the *Isatis tinctoria*, or *Woad*, is no longer to be found in this county, where it was formerly universally cultivated, on the authority of the Rev. Tho. Orlebar Marsh, vicar of Stevington, near Bedford, and F.L.S. "who has been long employed in making collections for a natural history of the county, and is daily adding to his stock of information. Where diligent search is united with accurate investigation, a work *as nearly perfect as human wisdom will admit is the assured result.*"

D. H.

Mr. Urban, *Coventry, April* 10.

THE quotation from Hearne, p. 204, agrees with the Town-book; and, as the mayoralty commences in November, "William Smallwood, draper," called by Dr. Thomas "mayor in 1566," is the same person noted by Hearne in 1567; but the circumstance of the Queen of Scots being confined "in the mayoresses parlour" is probably placed one year too early. It appears by concurring histories, that she first landed at Wokington, in Cumberland, May 17, 1568; was thence removed to Carlisle, then to Bolton castle, and again to Tutbury, in which latter route she passed through Coventry.

It may be new to your readers that the queen was a second time a prisoner in this city; as the following unpublished extract from the Town-book will demonstrate:

"1569, Richard Hawden, mayor.—In his year was a great rebellion in the North, on which account Mary Queen of Scots was removed from Tutbury to Coventry, and there kept prisoner in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Huntingdon, from St. Andrew's tide until Candlemas, during which time the citizens

* This is borrowed from the account of Luton in the Bibl. Top. Brit. No. VII. p. 54*, and the words "*in brick*" omitted.

† 68 on his tomb is the year of his life *when he put it up*, not of his death. It is extraordinary no transcriber has given a version of the Arabic line on it.

citizens kept watch and ward day and night at every gate, that none passed by without examination."

COVENTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton, Staffordsh. near Newport, Salop, Apr.* 10

PERMIT me to thank Mr. Shaw for his polite and respectful letter. It gives me great pleasure and happiness to find that my first attempts to please the publick have met with the approbation of so learned a correspondent. I also feel much indebted to the Southern Faunist for his *obliging intention*. With respect to the error which Mr. Shaw has pointed out, it certainly did not arise from my being ignorant that Forton is in the county of Stafford, but was an *omission* of "Staffordshire" after the word "Forton." Whenever I am guilty of stating an error, or of adopting any erroneous opinion, I shall consider it an act of kindness to be corrected by the liberal and the candid. The same sentiments, I trust, Mr. Shaw will indulge, when I point out two mistakes into which he himself has accidentally fallen. In p. 230, col. 2, l. 51, if by "Norbury manor, &c. in the same parish," Mr. Shaw means to say, that Norbury manor is in the parish of Forton, I think, upon enquiry, he will find himself under a mistake, Norbury manor being in the parish of Norbury. Again, in p. 231, col. 1, l. 53—56, Mr. Shaw says, "in which place of Sutton, or South-town, in this parish, though *in the county of Salop*"—Sutton is my native place, is at present, and has been my place of residence the greater part of my life, and I always understood that it is in the county of *Stafford*; nor, upon recent enquiry, have I been informed the contrary. Any information which may be of the least service to Mr. Shaw, if it lays in my power, I shall be happy to communicate. With respect to the memorial which Mr. Shaw requests, I am afraid he overrates my talents; however, if he thinks the following worthy his notice, which I have made equally applicable to all pious benefactors of parish-churches, or to public charities, it is at his service.

Let Posterity read with reverence
the names of men who in their lives possess'd
charitable minds, and were active to promote
the sacred cause of Virtue and Religion.
He who shuns and retires from
Folly and Dissipation's noisy scenes;
and, with pious heart and willing mind,
employs his wealth to enrich
his Parish Church with charitable gifts,
to feed the hungry and the naked cloath,
to be the orphan's father
and the widow's friend;
He who gives his purse
to repair some sacred mouldering fane,
to adorn or build a new temple to
Almighty God,
where the village might assemble and hear
those Holy Oracles,
which dissipate the clouds that long,
in former ages,
darkened the mind of wretched man,
wandering in ignorance;
which teach 'Peace on earth,
good-will towards man;'
pointing to a bleeding Saviour's wounds,
pointing to another and a better world:
he is God's faithful steward.
Such characters deserve the greatest praise,
and are a bright example to
succeeding ages.
Let every Parish Church
record the deeds and names
of all her pious benefactors;
let Forton place conspicuous the name of
THOMAS BOTETOURT, esq.
one of the antient lords
of the manor of Mereton;
who at his own expence covered anew
the roof of this church,
and added a few ornaments,
which were spoiled
at a second reparation
by the parish about 1733;
and let them acknowledge his liberality
with gratitude and esteem.

WILLIAM SNAPE.

P. 126, col. 1, l. 30, r. "searchers into." Ibid. l. 40, read "Mrs. Honor Darwall," not "Mrs. Honor Danwell;" and also in the epitaph.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

THE following inscription on the wig-box of an independant preacher at Cambridge is at your service.

C. C. C. C.

כלב שבלי [Caleb Sibly] δουλος Ιησυ Χριστυ αφωρισμενος εις ευαγγελιον Θευ — a Deo cæpimus — in Deo claudimus.

At each end, KAINH Peruca Βονδρωμιων 2d 1755.

C. Sibly.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

HAVING been, among others, to view the collection of Antiques at Lord Besborough's house, Roehampton, I send you a brief account of some of them, which I have not seen noticed by others.

In the passage at the back of the house is the following inscription, which Gruter CCCXVIII. 2, describes as at Rome in the house of Urso de la Valle, *in cippo oblongo duplici.* Under two busts, the one of a lean old man with a beard close-shaved, and his head shaved and bare, and of a middle-aged bare-headed woman, her hair tied behind in a knot,

L . ANTISTIVS . CN . F . [1]HOR . SAR-
[CVLO . ANTISTIA
SALIVS . ALBANVS . IDEM . [2]MAC .
[SALIORVM . L . L . PLVTIA
RVFVS . [3]L . ANTHVS . L . IMAGINES .
DE . SVO . FECERVNT . PATRONO . ET .
[PATRONAE . PROMERITIS . [4]EORVM

Boissard, III. 137, has these variations: [1] HOR SAECVLO: [2] MAG, Holsteinius, and so I copied it March 31, 1801; [3] IANTHVS, B.; [4] omitted in B.

In the same collection at Rome Boissard and Gruter give the following, copied by Smetius and Mazzochi;

[1]L . ANTESTIVS . CN . F . HOR
SARCVLO . SALIVS . ALBANVS
ANTESTIA . L . L . PLVTIA
[2]FVFIA . P . F . TERTIA . SOROR
L . ANTESTIVS . L . L . QVINCTIO
L . [3]ANTESTIVS . L . L . [4]RVFVS . L .
[ANTESTIVS . L . OL . THAMYRIS
L . ANTISTIVS . L . O . L . ANTHVS . L .
[ANTISITIVS . L . L . [5]EROS . CAPPADOXS

[1] [3] L . ANTISTIVS. Fabretti emend. II. and Mazzochi in erratis.

[2] FVFFIA. B.

[4] RVFFVS. B.

[5] PROS. B.—Reinesius thought this was *Heros* the Cappadocean, commended by Galen, II. de comp. med. c. 3, and Aetius; but Gudius was of a different opinion.

Another sepulchral monument of the altar form, engraved by Boissard III. p. 81, in the collection of Cardinal Chigi, and by Gruter, DCCCXLIII. was also at Roehampton, and offered to sale April 6, 1801. It exhibits in relief a man and woman sitting on a couch, and having before them a table with round cakes on it. Under this relief these lines;

INGRATAE VENAERI
SPONDEBAM MVNERA
SVPPLEX EREPTA CONIVX
VIRGINITATE TIBI; PERSEPHO-
NE VOTIS INVIDIT PALLIDA NOS-
TRIS, ET PRAEMATURO FUNAE-
RE TE RAPVIT SVPPREMVM
VERSVS MVNVS DONAMVS
ET ARAM ET GRATAM CAR-
PSIT DOCTA PEDANA
CHELYN ME NUNC TORQVIT
AMOR, TIBI TRISTIS CURA
RECESSIT LETHAEOQUE
JACES CONDITA SARCOPHAGO

A pedestal formed of various fragments bore this inscription.

ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥ
ΑΣΕ ΜΕΛΙΤΙ ΙΑ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΕΣ
ΚΗΖΩΣΑ ΕΑΥΤΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ
ΙΔΙΩ ΣΥΝΒΙΩ ΓΑΑΥΚΙΑ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΙΔΙΟΙΣ ΕΑΥΤΗΣ
ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ Ο ΑΥΤΗΣ
ΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ, &c. &c.
ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝ ΔΗΜΟΣ, &c. &c.——

Sold for ten guineas.

On another cinerary urn:

"Epaphrodito
Phenicis M.
B. M. F."

Another from the Chigi collection. Boissard, III. 71; Gruter, 841, 8.

"Dis Manibus
C. Vinbricius
Veientanus
sibi et
Unbriciæ Delphini
conjugi suæ, et
Veientoni, filio
suo, vixit ann. XII,
et Umbriciæ Didoni
vixit an. XX."

At the sides laurel branches and birds picking the berries. Under them, on each side, a heron; on the right side catching a lizard, on the left a butterfly.

A small upright cinerary urn, emblematically sculptured, with a doorway, and the sides ornamented with the lotus in a bold style, inscribed,

"D. M.
Titus Clodius.
Pulcher conjugi
B. M. fecit."

Other cinerary urns, inscribed,

"Ossa Q. J. Licini
filius."

"D. M.
Quinto Terentio.
Aurelia Terentia,
filia piissima, fecit."

"D. M.
Q. Licinio, pr
icol Iasonis
conjux.

Licinius

Licinius Criſpus
filius B. M. F."

The principal antique ſtatues were, four of Minerva and Eſculapius, ſmall, Hygeia and Flora, life; from the collection of Cardinal Polignac.

Another of a fawn.

A ſitting conſular figure.

Pan inſtructing Apollo. A capital groupe, ſize of life, the character full of expreſſion, and the whole finely executed.—Purchaſed by the Earl of Egremont, for 126l.

A beautiful and very curious cumbent figure of a ſleeping hermaphrodite, a groupe of three children, one at the breaſt. The head is elegantly thrown back with an appearance of laſſitude; and the fleſhineſs of the body ingeniouſly contraſted with the maſculine dryneſs of the lower limb.—Purchaſed for 95l. 11s. by Mr. Townley.

A highly-finiſhed groupe of a lion devouring a horſe, a fine ſpecimen of the later ſtyle of antique ſculpture, found in the neighbourhood of Smyrna. It ſeems to have furniſhed Mr. Stubbe with his idea, the attitudes being the ſame.

A ſtatue of Ganymede, ſmall life, dug up in the Campus Martius, 1767, and purchaſed from the villa Albani.—Sold for 68l. 10s.

A capital and very curious ſtatue of Diana of Epheſus (the dea *Multimamma)*, the extremities of black marble. See Montfaucon, I. p. 158, plate XCV. —Purchaſed by Mr. Soane for 64l. There is another at Wilton, among Carey Creed's ſtatues, pl. 45.

The lower part of a torſo of a Venus of white marble, found near the Pantheon. This exquiſite fragment, undoubtedly of the fineſt times of the art, is ſingularly fleſhy; and, although of a different caſt from the Medicean Venus, it may be preſumed to have been, when entire, ſcarcely inferior to that celebrated ſtatue that was formerly in the collection of Baron Stoſch. Mr. Lyſons, Environs of London, I. 433, conſiders this as the moſt remarkable among the valuable Antiques preſerved here.——Mr. Hope purchaſed it for 199l. 10s.

A votive coloſſal foot in porphyry, at leaſt three feet long in the baſe, mounted on a yellow antique plinth: the part above the inſtep covered with a circle of yellow antique.—This alſo was bought by Mr. Hope for 99l. 15s.

A porphyry vaſe and cover of the beautiful Greek ſtyle, from the Arundel collection.

A capital oval one and cover, charged with rams' heads.

A large oval vaſe with exquiſite basreliefs of infant genii on ſea-horſes.

A moſt elegant vaſe of the beautiful oriental alabaſter.

An exceeding fine large porphyry vaſe, brought from Egypt by Biſhop Pococke.

A beautiful head of a female ſaint, in moſaic, done at the Vatican in the ſame manner as the pictures in St. Peter's, ſold for 37l. 16s.

Beſides other antique ſtatues, buſts, &c. in the temples and gardens.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

N. N. p. 128, may find abundant information about Major-general Overton in Noble's Lives of the Engliſh Regicides.

P. 160. St. John's college, Cambridge, I apprehend, is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, of whom thoſe pious Romaniſts, the fathers of the church, ſay, that, "being intended to be made a ſacrifice to the rage of the Emperor Domitian, he was put into a caldron of burning oil before the *Porta Latina* at Rome (ſo called becauſe it led to *Latium)*, but was miraculouſly delivered from the ſame." And the ſame perſons who coined the ſtory having probably fixed on May 6 for the time when the glorious miracle was wrought, the church of Rome celebrate that day in honour of it, which in our calendars is ſtill called St. John *Port Latin.* Is it not alſo a gala, or feaſt-day, to the abovenamed college? E. E.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

SINCE you inſerted my enquiry after the Hiſtory of *Howden*, p. 256, I have met with "An hiſtorical Account of the Pariſh of *Wreſsle*, in the Eaſt Riding of the County of York." 12mo. Though undated, it appears, by the account of the deſtruction of the caſtle by fire, 1796, to have been publiſhed 1797, as promiſed in your vol. LXVI. p. 647. There is a South-eaſt view of the caſtle prefixed. But ſtill we hear nothing of the Hiſtory of *Howden* and *Hemingborough*, unleſs, like many other local deſcriptions of towns or buildings, they never reach the capital, or find no purchaſers there, for want of being properly announced.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT.

GRECIAN

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, April* 13.

ARCHITECTURE being deſervedly eſteemed one of many accompliſhments that belong to a liberal education; it is preſumed, diſſertations on that noble ſcience may properly enter into your valuable Repoſitory, the Gentleman's Magazine. The rightly underſtanding the documents of Vitruvius will bring to light ſome diſcoveries not unintereſting to the curious, and at the ſame time conducive to the correcting many abuſes introduced into the Grecian architecture by modern authors and modern builders, altogether diſgraceful to the genius and character of our country, and deſtructive of the purity, elegance, and majeſty, of the truly *antique*. And although ſome few of our maſter's documents are rather of a queſtionable nature, ſuch as his precepts founded on his notions of the effect of the optics, and a few others, yet in general his precepts are well founded on the *authority of the Antique*, and ſtill better on his *own*; ſince he acquired his knowledge from maſters at the very fountain head of the arts and ſciences at Athens. We ſhould be cautious, therefore, in rejecting any, and rather ſtudious in applying his rules to the correcting abuſes and reſtoring the art to its priſtine dignity. This is to be attempted, Mr. Urban, in a ſeries of letters, ſhould you judge them worthy of inſertion in your Miſcellany.

It is an opinion rather prevalent, that a competent knowledge of both theory and practice is requiſite in order to write to advantage on any art or ſcience. But it falls out unluckily for the ſcientific art of Architecture, that the very beſt practitioners are ſeldom poſſeſſed with a competency in the theory, for want of a literary education. The men who have ſerved an apprenticeſhip to Maſonry, bricklaying, or carpentry, and happen afterwards by induſtry to ſecure to themſelves juſt time to improve a good natural genius for lineal knowledge, generally promote themſelves to the higher ſtations of the profeſſion, and commence architects; but too often, for want of a more extenſive reading and acquaintance with the theory and principles of the ſcience, diſdain information; from a prejudice complained of by Mr. Evelyn in his days, that, having ſerved their time to their buſineſs, they want not to be taught the art of building. Hence come the numberleſs abſurdities and abuſes in executing what they call Grecian architecture; to combat which is the principal deſign of theſe letters: and how far the writer may be entitled to any reputation for knowledge both of theory and practice, ſhall reſt with the publick to decide. The writer, however, is already convinced that his abilities, either from genius or ſtudy, are by no means matchleſs; and as truth, rather than triumph, is his ſearch, it will even give him pleaſure to be refuted in his attempt to ſhew that neither Philander, nor Barbaro, nor the ingenious Perrault, no more than other commentators of Vitruvius, have given the true meaning of the text in many of the controverted points wherein certainty would not merely gratify curioſity, but prove really uſeful. The text of Vitruvius, handed down to us with the loſs of all his promiſed explanatory figures, and his verbal deſcriptions left to anſwer for themſelves, requires a very cloſe attention to diſcover ſometimes the grammatical conſtruction of the language, and often the purport of the documents. Perrault, indeed, in a way as little ſatisfactory as that of Alexander with the Gordian knot, makes eaſy work of both the one and the other, by ſupplying words to the text, or changing thoſe he diſlikes, and thus preſently finds a meaning, but not that intended by Vitruvius, as will be proved occaſionally.

To begin then, Mr. Urban: The firſt abſurd error, though not the moſt material univerſally adopted, is the incongruous term, *an order of Architecture*. How it came to be ſo univerſally uſed by modern writers, is equally unaccountable as it is immaterial; certainly there is no authority for ſuch an appellation from Vitruvius. Without heſitation, therefore, it ſhall be exploded, as the parent of much confuſion; and, indeed, the variety of opinions amongſt authors what conſtitutes *an order*, when they treat of the *five orders* as they call them, ſhould long ſince have ſuggeſted a doubt as to the propriety of the term. Vitruvius teaches that the characteriſtic of a ſtructure is diſcernible in its kind of column: hence he diſtinguiſhes them by the terms, the Ionic manner, the Doric or Corinthian manner; the character of the capitals of theſe ſeveral columns

lumns being altogether different one from another, and are properly the only variations of columns belonging to the Grecian Architecture: and when in his fourth book Vitruvius treats of the Tuſcan temples, he deſcribes the capital of the column ſo as to make it only a more ſimple form of the Doric capital, making it by this means appropriate to the Tuſcan, in diſtinction from the Grecian columns. Nor is there any warrant from Vitruvius for any more than theſe four kinds of columns; for he expreſſly ſays, concerning innovations introduced into the Corinthian capital partly from the Ionic and partly from the Doric capitals, and the various names attributed to ſuch innovated capitals, we can call by no other name than Corinthian, the alterations being only diſcernible in the ornamental proportions and delicacies in the carving. See laſt few lines, ch. i. book IV. Theſe columns with varied capitals, it is preſumed, are what the moderns call the Compoſite order; and had they termed them compoſite columns or capitals, the name had been ſupportable; but the character of the ſtructure Vitruvius teaches muſt ſtill be called the Corinthian manner. The erroneous and blundering term of the *five orders* probably aroſe from a miſapprehenſion of the deſcription our maſter gives in ch. ii. book I. of the ſix things that Architecture comprizes, viz. order or ordination, called by the Greeks ταξις, diſpoſition, called διαθεσις, eurithony, ſymmetry, decorum, and diſtribution, called οἰκονομία. The true meaning of theſe in my next.

PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, Hants, Mar.* 21.

PERMIT me to requeſt your giving a place to the following remarks and ſtrictures on Viator's ichnographic plan of the celebrated temple of Diana, at Epheſus, with which we are gratified in your Magazine p. 121. The ſubject, it is humbly conceived, though not of univerſal entertainment, may prove acceptable to ſuch of your readers that have a taſte for Grecian architecture, ſuch as it exiſted in and immediately before the Auguſtan age, uſually diſtinguiſhed by the term *the Antique*.

Viator, depending on the aſſertions and dimenſion given by Pliny, concludes, with a perſuaſion of certainty, that the Temple of Diana at Epheſus had twelve columns in front; but in reaſoning from the documents of Vitruvius, in ſupport of this opinion, he muſt permit me to ſay he is not quite accurate; on a ſecond peruſal and cloſe attention to our antient Maſter, Viator will diſcover from chap. ii. and iii. of book III. and of chap. iv. book IV. that Vitruvius lays down the rules of ſymmetry by which temples were planned and proportioned, and expreſſly ſays, the temple called Dipteros had eight columns in front and eight at the poſticum, and double rows of columns along the ſides forming the double wings: of this kind, ſays our Maſter, is the temple of Quirinus in the Doric ſtyle, and that at Epheſus of Diana, in the Ionic, built by Cteſiphon. See ch. i. book III. towards the end. This temple Vitruvius repeatedly mentions, as in chap. ii. book III. where, treating of the various kinds of intercolumniation, when he comes to that called *Dyaſtylos*, which he ſays admitted three diameters of the column for the ſpace between the columns, as in that of Apollo and that of Diana; again in chap. i. book IV, accounting for the reaſon why columns had the determinate height ſuitable to the height of the body of a man; he goes on and ſays, that in after-times they determined to build a temple to *Diana*, and ſeeking a new and more delicate appearance concluded to give eight diameters to the height of the column. And their ſucceſſors, goes on our Maſter, improving in their taſte for elegance and lightneſs, and affecting a ſtill more ſlender proportion, gave the Doric eight diameters for the height, and the Ionic eight and a half. Hence it is equal to demonſtration, that, according to the clear documents and explicit aſſertions of Vitruvius, the temple of Diana at Epheſus was an Octaſtyle Diptere, and its intercolumniation Diaſtyle, that is, the ſpaces between the columns about three diameters. But it muſt be obſerved that Vitruvius, in deſcribing the five kinds of intercolumniation, ſays of the pycnoſtyle that it has one diameter and a half, and by his rule for the monotrighyphon work, it muſt be juſt the one and half. Again, he ſays the ſyſtyle hath two diameters, and orders the plinths of the baſes to be ſo placed that there may be the ſpace of one plinth between two plinths, and

as he directs the bases to project 1-4th of a diameter, this confines the Systyle to just two diameters between the shafts of the columns. But when he comes to speak of the diastyle, he then says, *possumus interponere*, we may place three diameters between the columns, and immediately subjoins that this is attended with inconvenience in causing so great a length in the epistyle as to endanger its breaking; to avoid this inconvenience, he tells us, they invented a reform of the diastyle, by preserving the middle intercolumniate in front and posticum as before of three diameters, and contracted all the other intercolumniates, yet not so much as to render them systyle, but by giving 1-4th of a diameter more than systyle, and thus appropriate these spaces still to the diastyle; and our Master, who highly improves of this invention, says, from the beauty of its appearance it was called *eustyle*. And that the temple of Diana was probably *eustylos*, we may gather both from Pliny, who says the *middle epistyle* was of so enormous a size that it induced a persuasion amongst the people, that the goddess must have placed it on the columns herself: also from chap. vi. book X. where Vitruvius informs us of an invention of Ctesiphon's to convey the immense weight of the columns to Ephesus, and that his son Metagenes improved on it for the carriage of the epistyles; since the two epistyles for the front and posticum exceeded the others in length. Hence, it is probable, Ctesiphon planned this temple in the eustyle intercolumniation. There are other documents in Vitruvius's work, to prove that Ionic columns were never placed so close as the pycnostyle as Viator has done, nor even systyle. Whether, therefore, we take the eustyle or the unreformed diastyle (the areostyle being quite out of the question), the dimensions given by Pliny are at variance with themselves. For the front line, which Pliny makes 220 feet divided by $24\frac{1}{2}$, as Vitruvius orders for an Ionic octastyle in the eustyles in order that one such part be taken for the diameter of the column, allowing he orders first for the ecphora of the bases of the extreme columns and the sallies of the upper step. Let us then suppose a column of 12 inches diameter, then 8 columns=8 feet+3 middle space=11+6 spaces of $2\frac{1}{4}$ each, which is $13\frac{1}{2}$=24+Ecphora's $\frac{1}{4}$ each, which is $\frac{1}{2}$=25 feet for the ground line: then deducting from Pliny's 220 three inches for the sallies of upper step, there remains 219 feet 9 inches. The proportion will then be as 25 feet: 12 inches : : 219 feet 9 inches : 105, 48= 8 feet 9 inches 7-10ths for the diameter of column, which $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$=74 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the height of a column, instead of the 60 that Pliny gives it, and which produces a diameter of 7 feet and and 11-10ths of an inch, rejecting the fraction and calculating with 7 feet diameter, the work falls very short of Pliny's 220. I suspect he took his dimensions at the bottom of the steps of the temple, but even then, after laying out the temple by Vitruvius's rules, with 7 feet diameter, the surplus of Pliny's dimension will not well accord with the arrangement of the steps. His dimensions are, therefore, inaccurate as well as his number of columns; and Viator's intercolumniation and idea of his dodecastyle altogether inadmissible.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *April 2.*

IN p. 197 is a strange mistake in the exordium of the account of Downing college, saying that it is the only college that has been founded in the two last centuries in *either* of the Universities; Wadham being founded 1612, Pembroke 1620, Worcester 1713, Hertford 1740, all in the University of *Oxford*. The account also speaks of Gamlingham, instead of Gamlingay; and of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing, instead of Garrard. E.

Mr. URBAN, *April 2.*

AS the quarter sessions will take place in most parts of England in the course of the present month, I wish, through the medium of your extensively-circulated Magazine, to submit to the serious consideration of the country magistrates the absolute necessity of adopting some vigorous measures, in order to check the career of those infamous swindlers, who are in the constant habit of attending our fairs and races with E. O. tables, &c. It is an alarming fact, that there is scarcely a fair or a race of the least celebrity which is not infested with these villains, many of whom clear 500*l.* annually by plundering the unsuspecting rustics, who attend such places, of their property.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *St. George's Day.*

IMPELLED by the ſolemn engagement which I have entered into with the publick, as literary defender of the Antiquities of this kingdom, I make the following communication, tending to ſhew that they have recently been deprived of a privilege paſſed to them for generations, of that free acceſs to purſue thoſe ſtudies ſo immediately connected with the future welfare of ſuch hiſtoric records, and in a ſituation the moſt dear; and the moſt likely to promote ſo important an end.

Before the general ſubverſion of all eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments in the horrid French revolution, it was the boaſt of our travelled countrymen, that ready admiſſion was always had into the Churches of that nation; their Libraries and Muſeums at the ſame time being open to every viſitant, unfettered by pecuniary offerings; and that one of their moſt learned members attended as an explanatory guide. How then are we at this dread hour, when the "new order of things" is making its deſolating way through the world's trembling ſpace, to approve of the "ORDER" for the limitation of the uſual liberty of entrance (during the ſuſpenſion of divine ſervice) into the ABBEY-CHURCH AT WESTMINSTER, to gaze at its wonders, ponder on its paſt events, and to reflect on its monumental decorations? Muſt the addition of dirty "three-pences" be the excuſe to ſhut the doors againſt the Hiſtorian, the Moraliſt, the Artiſt, or any other deſcription of perſons who behave with that due decorum which ſo holy a place requires? Is it not enough that the publick pay for leave to view the Eaſtern part of the pile, but that this new demand muſt ſtop their walk round the Weſtern part alſo? What other choral inſtitutions in this country, I ſhould be glad to be informed, are maintained in any other ſort than by the revenues of the church to which they belong?

Should we ever have known the heavenly effuſions of a Milton*, the moral leſſon of an Addiſon†, or the Sepulchral Antiquities of a Gough‡, caught from the native enthuſiaſm of theſe ſolemn ailes, had they been interrupted in their anticipating labours at the doors by pecuniary requiſitions? No; it is that generous encouragement, that religious invitation, heretofore diſtinguiſhing this church, that has on ſo many occaſions expanded the mind to conceive ideas, which have in various publications charmed and improved mankind. St. Peter, thy open portals have often drawn inſenſibly within thy walls the ſinful man, who, from commenting on ſurrounding objects, has owned the frailty of all earthly joys, has repented, and has been forgiven!

The narrow-minded practice of ſhutting out viſitants from St. Paul's cathedral (when ſervice-hours are over) might plead a bare excuſe, as in that edifice hiſtoric evidence is not to be found. But in this ſublime repoſitory of departed greatneſs, to bar the door of entrance to a public ſtructure, the Chriſtian birthright of every Engliſhman, who till now never met denial, is a circumſtance, I truſt, that will be univerſally diſapproved; and, upon mature reflection, it is hoped, will ſo appear to that Power which has been prevailed on to liſten to the petition of a few for the ſhutting-up of this church, by an "ORDER" as ill-timed as it is impolitic.

I may be anſwered, this buſineſs is ſet on foot to keep out improper characters, who either behave indecently, or who break and deſpoil the monuments, architectural parts, &c. To this I incline; but in no other way than by the aſſiſtance of a legal officer, at a certain ſalary, to be borne out by the diſburſement of the Chapter, preventing, at the ſame time, the "unreproved" youths of an adjoining ſeminary from their uſual perambulations; who, in groups, diſfigure the enrichments of the cloiſters, or the tombs and embelliſhments in the church itſelf.

I may be told alſo, that theſe modeſt ſtudents are not the only deſtroyers of St. Peter's honours. This I farther ſubſcribe to; and own that they neither dig up the foundations of the tranſepts for making lucrative graves therein, to the imminent danger of the whole pile, or mutilate the baſement lines of its interior, from the like inducement, in the indiſcriminate ſticking-up of beaux* and broken-necked admirals†, Roman-dreſſed ſecretaries of ſtate‡, heathen gods and goddeſſes, poets and ſtage-players!

AN ARCHITECT.

‡ L'Allegro il Penſeroſo.
† Spectator, No. 26. 329.
‡ Gough's Sepulchral Monuments; referring to thoſe deſcribed in this church.

* Sir Cloudeſly Shovel.
† Rear-admiral Tyrrel.
‡ Secretary Craggs.

88. *Deſcription des Pyramides de* Ghize, *de la Ville du* Kaire, *& de ſes Environs. Par* J. Grobert, *Chef de Brigade d'Artillerie, Membre de l'Inſtitut de* Bologne. [Deſcription of the Pyramids of *Ghize*, of the City of *Cairo*, and its Environs. By *J. Grobert*, Chief of Brigade of Artillery, and Member of the Inſtitute of *Bolegna*.]

THIS work has not yet been tranſlated into Engliſh.

The pyramids of Sakhara, more antient than thoſe of Ghize, with which they are often confounded, have not been ſufficiently attended to, on account of their diſtance from Cairo. They are of various forms *(difformes)*, ſome of them built of brick; they are in number 9, beſides 8 little ones diſcernible only on the ſpot. They are on a level, 50 feet above the plain; the moſt conſiderable is 800 feet, meaſured on an apparent baſe; its form is that of a ſquare conſole reverſed; it is built of large bricks; a ſlight ſection is obſervable on its ſummit, and it is much *degradée*. The apparent baſe of the ſecond ſhews it to be not much leſs than that of the ſecond pyramid at Ghize, called the *Chephren*, and its height nearly the ſame as that of the great pyramid of Ghize. This, as well as the former, has been opened and entered. The pyramids of *Sakhara* reach to Meheddoun; that which is called by this name is the Southernmoſt; it conſiſts of 4 ſtories [*aſſiſes*], each 20 feet high. It ſtands on a hill, cut like a truncated pyramid; on the ſection is placed this pile in ſtages, which the hill equals in height, whence it is called the *falſe pyramid*. Cheops, having exhauſted the immenſe treaſures collected by his predeceſſor in making the lake Moris, projected an immenſe tomb, in which he was afraid of being depoſited, having haraſſed his ſubjects ſo much in completing it. He removed from the burial-place at Memphis, that his monument might not be confounded with the reſt, and choſe a ſpot South-weſt of Ghize. South of it are three leſſer pyramids, for his wives or concubines, and two on the Weſt, the leaſt of which is that raiſed by his daughter, which Shaw has confounded with the ſecond large one, which is that of *Chephren*. On the North and Weſt ſides of this is a kind of foſſe, with galleries, in which are carved hieroglyphicks. The remains of walls on the Eaſt ſide, higher in 1738, when Norden was there, imply a temple. At the bottoms of theſe and other pyramids are heaps of ſand and ſtones, which have fallen from their ſurface. Proceeding South-eaſt from the Chephren, we meet with ruins of an incloſure of a temple, like that before-mentioned. Some of its ſtones are 20 feet long. Before this temple was an avenue, entire in Norden's time, but now gone. Behind the temple is the third of the large pyramids, that of Mycerinus, ſon of Cheops, faced with red granite. South-weſt of this are three leſſer, not viſible till you come to them, and only one of them mentioned by Norden. Paſſing before the South face of Chephren, and keeping at a little diſtance to the right, you deſcend, by a gentle ſlope, to the head of the Sphinx, a coloſſal head of one ſtone, of Ethiopian character, and painted of a yellow colour well preſerved. On the top is a hole, ſloping downward, and partly filled up. In the aſcent of the rock to the North-eaſt are grottos, with hieroglyphicks carved on the wall. On the plain, in front of the Cheops, are rude traces of pillars which ſupported a cauſeway, inclining from Eaſt to Weſt, to draw the ſtones on. The 50 years reign of Cheops is placed 1178 years before Chriſt; that of Chephren 1128; that of Mycerinus 1072. The height of the largeſt pyramid, ſeen at a diſtance, is confounded with that of the ſurface on which it ſtands. A man on its top is eaſily ſeen, and his voice reflected by the ſenſible echo from the faces is diſtinctly heard at the foot. Who then, at firſt ſight of Cheops, could doubt that its baſe did not very perceivably exceed its height? Yet Maillet has made the height almoſt double the baſe; and Pococke and Norden have adopted the miſtake. Grobert, counting and meaſuring the 205 ſteps, makes the whole height 437 feet 2 inches, and, adding 11 feet for 3 more at bottom which he cleared, 448 feet 2 inches. The aſcent is dangerous, and the ſteps ſometimes looſe. The proſpect from the top extends over the wide deſarts of Libya. On the lower ſteps are inſcriptions, ſome in Gothic letters, by viſitors of all nations of Europe. The entrance into Cheops, on the North-weſt ſide, leads into a ſmall chamber, ſome inches ſquare, in an angle of which is a hole or well. No traveller has mentioned this room. This well ſeems

ſeems very deep, but leads to nothing; for, the hope of viſiting the pyramids by this entrance has been given up; perhaps it was made to deceive thoſe who ſhould attempt to enter; perhaps, during the firſt work, they diſcovered the great entrance at the bottom of the North face, and deſerted the other *. At about 18 ſteps from the baſe one muſt quit the *arrete* (ſtop, degrees, Pococke), which is here conſiderably *(abrechée)* broken. This height varies at every *arrete*; but the accident is the ſame in all the pyramids, and ſeems to make a rapid progreſs, and threaten the deſtruction of the monument. The meaſures of the galleries, chamber, and well, agree nearly with thoſe of Maillet; but the lower chamber is not, as he places it, in the centre of the pyramid. It is 32 feet long, 16 wide, 18 feet 10 inches high; the cieling, which is horizontal, is formed of 9 ſtones, 7 larger than thoſe at the two extremities. The ſepulchral vaſe is 7 feet long, 4 broad, and 3 feet 2 inches high, of one ſtone, and ſounds; the cover is broken. Neither is the upper chamber in the centre of the building, perhaps the better to conceal the body of the king from his angry ſubjects; or more bodies than one may have been depoſited in it for deception. The benches and grooves in the galleries may have ſerved to put in the ſtones to fill up. In the opinion of our engineer, the expence of time, labour, and money beſtowed on the pyramids, and the cauſeways, prove the imperfect knowledge of mechanicks among the Egyptians. He makes the different heights of the ſteps on their faces proof of their bad taſte; and the roof of their galleries, which are ∧ inſtead of arched, a proof of their want of ſkill.

The baſe of Chephren is 655 feet, and its height 398; the ſurface ſmooth, covered with plaſter.

The baſe of Mycerinus is 280 feet, the height 162. It was covered with more beautiful Æthiopic marble.

This account is followed by an analyſis of the different facings, ſtones, and others, found in the neighbourhood.

The pyramid built of *brick* by Aſychis is ſuppoſed to be the great pyramid of Sakhara.

In diſcuſſing the different meaſurements of theſe pyramids by the antients and moderns, it appears that Herodotus came very near the moſt correct and lateſt.

Corabœuf, another engineer employed in Egypt, gives an account of his reſearches and diſcoveries; a new map on aſtronomical principles, with a table of geographical poſitions, plans of cities and monuments, drawings of ſculptures, *complete rolls of papyrus*, taken out of mummies; theſe MSS. the oldeſt in the world, contain, beſides hieroglyphical characters, *a literal writing (une ecriture literale)*, two zodiacks, carved on the cielings of temples, one expreſſing the ſolſtice in Virgo, the other, more modern, in Leo. From this deſcription, *if correct, or the ſolſtitial points correctly marked*, another member of the Egyptian Inſtitute takes upon himſelf to infer that, as "a people who cultivated aſtronomy, they muſt have exiſted for many thouſand years;" and, as Dupuis * has obſerved that our zodiack can only ſuit the climate of England, and, at the time of its invention, Capricorn muſt have occupied the Summer ſolſtice, which muſt have happened 14 or 1500 years before our æra †."

We come now to the deſcription of Cairo. Babylon was exiſting when Amrou took it from Heraclius and enlarged it, and called it *Fortal*. It became the capital of Egypt, under the name of *Maſſr el latikha*, old *Maſſr*, or the old capital. The principal monument in Old Cairo is *Deir el Naſſara*, or the Chriſtian Convent, which ſeems to have been a caſtle, and in which they ſhew a place like an oven, in which it is pretended Joſeph concealed the Virgin and Child ‡. Through the city runs a canal, ſided by houſes, many of them ruined. South of the convent before-mentioned is a handſome arch or gate, adorned with Roman architecture, and on each ſide of it two ſquare windows ſtopped up. In the North of the ſuburb is the aqueduct of Old Cairo, running from Eaſt to Weſt, ſupplied from an octagon tower §, where a chain of pots, raiſed by oxen, but now deſtroyed, furniſhed the town and gardens with water. The French have raiſed on the top of this

* Macriſi mentions two entrances.

* "Origin de tous les Cultes," tom. III. p. 324.

† See this more at large p. 306.

‡ Pococke, p. 27, ſays this of the church of St. Sergius.

§ Engraved by Pococke, Pl. X. p. 27.

tower

tower a battery againſt the Arabs who took ſhelter in the ruins. The city is ſupplied by two branches of the canal *El Maſſr*, a work of one of the antient kings, reſtored by Adrian, and afterwards by Amrou, but, after the death of Omar, in part filled up. Within the garden of the country houſe of Ibrahim Bey the French have made a fort and an hoſpital; and in one of the demi-baſtions is buried Gen. Kleber. The caſtle, which is the reſidence of the Pacha, ſtands on a rock; the principal monuments in it are, Joſeph's well, hollowed in the rock with ſteps *, and an antient temple, with lofty pillars of red granite, each of a ſingle ſtone †. The walls are covered with *Saracen* characters, which approach the *Cuphic*, if we may believe the Copts, whoſe knowledge is limited and uncertain. But what moſt ſurpriſed our author were "four great fleurs de lis ‡, carved in bas-relief, over the little pillars in the inner walls. They are above 12 feet high, and in their outline exactly reſemble the lilies on the Florentine ſequins. It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the edges of the moſt modern incloſures of gardens, courts, and moſques, are ſurmounted by indifferent imitations of fleurs de lis, branched out and formed like thoſe in Europe. The frequency of this repreſentation ſeems to intimate that it was a traditionary mark of power. Is it improbable that the French borrowed it from this country?"

"The ſhops of Cairo are only ſquare openings, 5 or 6 feet wide, long, and high, in which the merchant leaves as few goods as he can. He ſits on the outſide, ſmoking, on his mat ſpread on the ſtone curb, 3½ feet high and 2 wide. At day-cloſe he ſhuts up his poor dirty ſhop with a wooden key or rod *(tringle)*, armed with ſome iron points, put into an anvil *(taſſeau)*, hollowed to receive it, and having holes and moveable points correſponding to thoſe of the key, which lifts them up as it goes on, and lets them drop as it comes out. This lock is faſtened on by four wretched nails. But iron is ſo ſcarce, and the art of working it when hot *(corroyer)* ſo little known, that there are no other locks in Egypt. Some iron ones are ſold at a high price by the Europeans. They ſay theſe wooden locks are very antient. In the day-time the *Motaſſeb* runs about the ſtreets with balances to correct the weight of goods and puniſh offenders. At night the *Oſſali* go about with a company of Janiſſaries. Every ſhop, as well as every houſe, ought to have a lamp burning. The *Okholas* are very large warehouſes, where are depoſited the more valuable goods, which are brought out daily, by parcels, to ſell in the little ſhops. Every thing ſhews minute precaution to conceal their property, and keep it out of the ſight of a greedy oppreſſive government."

"In the *Khamkalili*, or frippery, the Italian recollects have a regular-built monaſtery, to which the commander in chief preſented an organ, found in the houſe of Murat Bey at Ghize. The French cannot ſpeak of theſe reſpectful monks without gratitude. They received them, took care of them in their infirmities, and often gave them advice. They have eſtabliſhed a kind of ſpiritual police in the crowd of 80,000 Chriſtians in the country, who may be compared to the antient Hebrews. The exerciſe of the Chriſtian religion among theſe venerable fathers is only the practice of ſimple benevolent morality, ſuch as it was in the origin of this worſhip. In time of plague theſe monks are the only Chriſtians who impoſed on themſelves the duty of going out and facing all dangers. They attended the ſick, and relieved the poor. The French ſoldiery loved them, and gave them alms. Gratitude, or ſome other motive, drew numbers of them to the church, where they aſſiſted at ceremonies free from the pomp of our church, but ſet off by the ſilence, reſpect, and ſincere piety of theſe troops, whom ſo many declaimers have repreſented in other colours in Europe. The good conduct of their religion has procured them the veneration of the country people." The palace of Ibrahim Bey occupies a large part of the centre of the city; that of Murat Bey was burnt by the populace when the French entered Cairo. Elfy Bey built in the Eſbekier ſquare a large houſe adjoining to a garden, where Gen. Kleber was aſſaſſinated. In the ſame ſquare are the houſes of the two wives of Murat Bey; that of Sitty Nephiza was built by Aly Bey el Kebir with more taſte and magnificence than the reſt, the ſtair-

* Pococke, 34, Pl. XV.

† This is called Joſeph's hall in Pococke, 33, Pl. XIV.

‡ Nothing like this occurred to Pococke.

ſtaircaſes acceſſible, whereas thoſe of the largeſt houſes are frequently narrow, dark, and have ſteps 14 inches high. On the North ſide of Eſbekier is a quay, inhabited only by the Copts, on account of the exceſſive heat! The French have built round the city ſeveral forts, all named after the officers who loſt their lives in the revolt at Cairo. The extent of Cairo, from South to North, is 2445 toiſes, from Eaſt to Weſt 1590; but though the ſtreets are very numerous, they do not amount to *twenty-two thouſand*, as P. della Valle believed. The iſland of Rhaouda is approached by a bridge of boats oppoſite the baſtion of Ibrahim Bey, over a branch of the Nile, which at times is dry. It is a fertile ſpot, capable of improvement. At the South point is the *Mikias*, or *Nilometer*, on the ſite of a temple of *Serapis* *, ſucceeded by a moſque. The pillar is one block of yellow marble, octagon, with a gilt Corinthian capital †. The ruins ſhew that one-fifth of the iſland has been covered with buildings, more particularly at the South point. On the Weſt bank are to be ſeen enormous maſſes of brick and ſtone foundations, a large ſtaircaſe, and ſkirts of ſtrong walls. The manufactory of ſal ammoniac, mentioned by Savary, no longer exiſts. The palace of Ibrahim Bey is the only remarkable building. One muſt take one's hat off to go in at the garden gate; nor is another gate, leading to a dark, narrow veſtibule, much larger. The inſide contains a few habitable apartments; the largeſt is a ſaloon, made like thoſe of the Turks, in form of a truncated croſs. Near two large corridors, joining to the palace, are the apartments of his Mamelucs. Thoſe of the Cacheſs are diſtinguiſhed by paintings on the walls.

"The general of artillery having formed in Ghize a park of artillery, and manufactures of arms in a country which has neither iron nor coal, nor much wood, and the climate diſagreeing with European workmen, are proofs that the warlike genius of the French is a part of their national character. Impetuoſity and unbounded courage have frequently diſtinguiſhed theſe troops. But the activity which could create every thing where every thing was wanting ſhews a faculty of ſurmounting obſtacles almoſt invincible in the moſt difficult enterprizes. Why are not all nations friends to that nation, which unites to the moſt determined bravery perſeverance, intelligence, and vivacity, indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſucceſs of every kind? Let the people of Europe reflect on theſe ideas. The military talents and courage of many nations find in France the homage due to Truth; but the conqueſt of Egypt, the prodigious rapidity of our marches, and our ſettlements, muſt inſpire all the powers of the earth with an affectionate veneration for the wonderful army which has performed all theſe prodigies."

To this ill-timed queſtion we aſk, Why do not all nations acknowledge theſe exertions? But becauſe they have no better foundation than thoſe of a Genſeric, an Attila, a Kuli Khan, or a Tippoo, with all their murderous, unprincipled hoſts; and, in addition to this, becauſe the arms of France ſpread not only ſpoil, and havock of property and perſons, but eradicate from the human mind its beſt and moſt deeply-rooted principles of Religion, Morality, Honour, Probity, and Juſtice. In dethroning Sovereigns, they debauch their ſubjects. Ambition and univerſal dominion are their object; Chicane, Inſincerity, and Fraud, their miniſters.

89. *Letters on the* Iriſh *Nation; written on a Viſit to that Kingdom in the Autumn of* 1799. *By* George Cooper, *Eſq. of the Honourable Society of* Lincoln's Inn. *The Second Edition.*

THESE Letters have been already reviewed in our vol. LXX. pp. 767, 834, 1048. But, ſince the firſt publication, one of the moſt leading circumſtances on which it is profeſſed to treat, the nature of the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, has undergone a moſt important change. The firſt trait in the national character of Ireland is the diſtinction of ranks—the Engliſh coloniſts with their deſcendants, and the native Iriſh original inhabitants of the country. "The principle of paſſion ſeems to bear more than equal ſway over that of reaſon with this people. They are endued with warm hearts, ſtrong feelings, and that peculiar force of natural ſentiment which is capable of being exalted, by the wiſdom of legiſlation, into a moſt amiable national character. But that

* *Serapis* is here derived from *Sar-api'*, pillar of meaſure.

† See Pococke, Pl. XII. XXIX.

that which ought only to enliven and impaſſion the underſtanding is left to vegetate, unpruned, in all the wanton exuberance of Nature. It is not ſufficiently under the controul and diſcipline of Reaſon and Moral Habit. The conſequence is, that it leads to many faults, at the ſame time that it conſtitutes many virtues in their character. The firſt is a great national pride, and high conceit of the political rank of their country in the liſt of nations, and of each individual of it as an important member of ſociety. It cannot be diſſembled that they are a vain-glorious and a boaſting nation. The popular vanity of the whole can only be equaled by the family pride of each individual. Their heroic courage proceeds from that pride, that love of diſtinction, and warmth of temper, which ſo much diſtinguiſhes them; but they are haſty, impetuous, raſh, and choleric, and ſubject to the moſt violent attacks of anger and paſſion, particularly when heated with wine, of which they are immoderately fond, and which, inſtead of promoting harmony and conviviality, too frequently leads to broils and encounters. Even the merry-making of the peaſant generally ends in bloodſhed. In liberality and generoſity I have ſeldom ſeen them equaled, at leaſt not exceeded, in any European country. Reſerve to ſtrangers is unknown in Ireland. Connected with this hoſpitality, and often ſerving as a foil to it, is their immoderate love of gaming. The profeſſion of a gameſter is more confined to the natives of Ireland than of any other portion of his Majeſty's dominions. The laſt character is an exceſſive credulity. All the higher ranks, having emigrated from England or Scotland, are diſtinguiſhed by a degree of civilization and refinement in their manners unknown to the majority of the people. In this Engliſh ſchool are formed the individuals who compoſe the Iriſh legiſlative and judicial bodies; one-third of the Houſe of Commons has generally been practiſing lawyers; for, in Ireland as well as in England, the profeſſion of the law now takes place of the church, and is at preſent the ſame road to fame and dignity that the latter was a few centuries ago. Mr. C. gives a decided preference to the Iriſh over the Engliſh lawyers for enlarged education, which tends to form orators, philoſophers, and ſtateſmen. The warmth of their tempers inſpires the Iriſh with that romantic gallantry and chivalrous ſpirit which has always ſo highly diſtinguiſhed and marked their nation. Religion has done little or nothing towards the civilization of the Iriſh. Yet inſtances of conjugal infidelity are much leſs frequent among them than in England. But the evil of chivalry, which has not extended to the corruption of women, has made full amends for that deficiency by the ravages it has made, in this particular, in the characters of the men. Although their debaucheries may not be ſo evident in their own country, yet in England and in foreign nations they have always been highly diſtinguiſhed for them. Refinement of manners has never crept into the great maſs of the people. Other nations have advanced in all the arts of poliſhed life by inſenſible degrees; but the bulk of the Iriſh nation is ſtill almoſt at a ſtand. The natives of that country, the deſcendants, as it ſeems probable, of its aborigines, ſtill remain the ſame rude barbarians that our earlieſt accounts deſcribe them. The peaſantry live in miſerable, clay, ſmoky huts, which contain their cattle alſo; and, if they have a ſmall piece of ground, it yields them their vegetable food, for animal food they never taſte; and they are miſerably deſtitute of fear, reaſon, and often of humanity. Poverty and oppreſſion neceſſarily make them a prey to the mean and ferocious vices; ſlaves of Ignorance and Superſtition. The Roman Catholic prieſt is the petty tyrant of each village; but his authority does not create that religious, orderly, decent, and dignified conduct, which Chriſtianity produces in England. There is no where ſeen that orderly obſervance of the ſabbath which, to a traveller in Great Britain, beſpeaks the mild influence of Religion. On the contrary, the lower claſſes of people are a prey to that groſs irrational ſort of ſuperſtition, which has little tendency to enlighten the mind, curb the paſſions, or regulate the conduct. It ſupports the empire of the prieſt. The laſt feature to be added to this degraded character, and which invariably is found to characteriſe the manners of a people in a ſtate of ignorance and poverty, is Indolence. To Agriculture, Trade, and Civilization, we can alone look for a removal of this defect. The poliſhed minority of the nation is 100 years behind England in refinement;

and

and the majority at leaſt 500. With many noble qualities of the heart there is ſtill much remaining for the ſlow operation of laws and civilization to effect. In Ireland there is no intermediate claſs of people. "The traveller who lands in Dublin finds the ſtreets crowded with craving wretches, whoſe diſtreſſes are ſhocking to Humanity, and whoſe nakedneſs is hurtful to the eye of Decency. With this miſery of the lower claſs (for, in a greater or leſs degree, it pervades three-fourths of the whole people of Ireland) is contraſted the condition of the wealthy. Their public edifices, palaces, ſquares, and ſtreets, and their equipages, are magnificent beyond meaſure. In the capital of the kingdom there is to be ſeen nothing of thoſe groupes of modeſtly-dimenſioned houſes inhabited by the middling claſſes of people, and ſuited to a mediocrity of fortune which compoſe the far greater part of the city of London." (pp. 107, 108.) While viewing the ſplendid Parliament-houſe, the author was aſſailed with the ſtench from the Liffy, the great ſewer of the city, the clamourous importunities of a crowd of beggars, and every diſguſting building and object within the horizon. (p. 112.)

The accommodation which the Dublin hotels (for they have no inns) offer to ſtrangers is moſt execrable and intolerable. An Engliſhman, who has never travelled out of his own country, can form no adequate idea of their dirt and inconveniences. The roads are good, and the inns in the country infinitely ſuperior to thoſe of the capital. But the contraſt between the lord and the peaſant is as ſtrongly marked as in Dublin. The bondſmen and villeins of the antient feudal ſyſtem were not ſo miſerable as the Iriſh peaſantry; the condition of the Weſt India negro is a paradiſe to theirs. There is neither balanced power nor a middling claſs of people. The country is divided between the diſproportionably rich and the miſerably poor, and ruled by an Ariſtocracy with a rod of iron. A miſerable government, which cannot exiſt long. Religious diſtinctions are next lamented; the coloniſts being Proteſtants of the Churches of England and Scotland, and the natives Catholicks. Our author pleads for univerſal toleration. He ſays, the Catholicks object only to the abjuring the *eccleſiaſtical* or *ſpiritual* power of the Pope within this realm (p. 143); for which he propoſes to ſubſtitute *civil* or *temporal* in the oath. The object of Government being to provide for the neceſſities of the people, this can only be done by encouraging agriculture; and long leaſes, at a fixed rent, ſome ſubſtitute for tithes, which are paid to Proteſtant clergy beſides what is paid to the prieſts. The ſoil and climate of Ireland have great advantages; but there is a general want of employment and bounties on exportation to encourage the growing of corn. No manufactures but the linen trade; and coals are not worked. The high rate of intereſt and want of capital are againſt manufacture and trade, both inland and foreign. Nor is there any parochial proviſion for the poor in Ireland.

We come now to a very intereſting part of this work,—the cauſes of the late rebellion; of which ſo many affecting memorials every where preſented themſelves to the writer. The Proteſtants aſcribed the war to the Catholicks; the Diſſenters to the oppreſſion of the Peaſantry; and the Catholicks to the Partiſans of French Principles. Mr. C. diſcovered that the whole nation was convulſed with jarring intereſts. Since the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, many attempts have been made, by ſucceſſive viceroys, to diminiſh the overgrowing Ariſtocracy of the country; all which failed of effect, becauſe they wanted the cordial co-operation of the Britiſh Cabinet. Great Britain hoped and truſted that Ireland would ſee the neceſſity of an Union. Under Lord Weſtmoreland's adminiſtration the Orange Faction and the Conſpiracy of the United Iriſhmen took their riſe; and, in the principles upon which theſe two cabals were formed, may be diſtinctly traced the immediate cauſes of the Iriſh rebellion. The Orange party was formed to perpetuate the abuſes and oppreſſions of the Government, by diſcountenancing every innovation. The United Iriſhmen marſhaled themſelves, not merely to reform all abuſes (for, had they proceeded no farther, they would have merited the higheſt applauſe), but alſo to carry innovation to the extent of ſeparating the country from Great Britain, and making it a free and independent republick. (p. 239—241.)

"The narrative of the colliſion of theſe two parties, till an exploſion took place, may be compriſed in a few words.

words. Lord Weſtmoreland, in a ſpeech from the throne, recommended the claim of the Catholicks to be taken into immediate conſideration; and the expectation of their complete emancipation (as it was figuratively called) ran very high. The impulſe of all diſintereſted men was greatly in favour of the meaſure. The beſt ſhare of the talents on both ſides the water was exerted in its behalf. Burke wrote and ſpoke for the Catholicks, and ſent his only ſon over to Ireland; and the whole eloquence of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons was raiſed in their behalf. To oppoſe this, the Ariſtocracy of Ireland proceeded to array an army of their own. They openly avowed themſelves determined to ſhed the laſt drop of their blood before any conceſſions ſhould be made to the Catholic body. In this oppoſition may be ſeen the origin of the Orange party. During the whole of theſe proceedings in favour of the Catholicks it is obvious that the Conſpiracy of the United Iriſhmen was gradually ripening. The abuſes of the Government were the theme both of public and private diſcuſſion. The United Iriſhmen artfully fomented the diſcontents of the people, as an engine to effect their own views; they had imbibed their political opinions from the French Revolution, and were cloſely connected with the partizans of it (by an accredited repreſentative at Paris), whoſe views of diſorganization completely correſponded with their own. This threatened to prove the ſource of the utmoſt diſorder to the State. The tide of Republicaniſm in Ireland ebbed and flowed, according to the ſucceſs of its friends on the Continent. When the allied armies retired from the French territories, in 1792, it was at its higheſt pitch. Eternal war was declared againſt all kings by the friends of liberty. The United Iriſhmen marſhaled their corps, and diſplayed the emblems of Sedition in the ſtreets and ſquares of Dublin, and in the full face of day. A national guard was formed upon the plan, and even with the uniform, of that of Paris. The nation was attempted to be rouſed by ſeditious publications and addreſſes; and Dungannon, where the volunteers of Ireland had, a few years before, aſſerted the independence of the country, was re-appointed the ſpot where the voice of Liberty was once more to be heard. During the whole of theſe proceedings the arm of Government ſeemed palſied, and the nation looked on, appalled ſpectators of the ſcene. The ſteadineſs of the phyſician ſeemed overpaid by the aſpect of the diſeaſe. It appeared as if little more than the caſt of a die whether Revolution or Treaſon was to be the watchword of Ireland. At length the Government took courage; proclamations were iſſued, forbidding armed aſſemblies of the people, and ſome of the conſpirators were ſeized. Hamilton Rowan was brought to trial; others fled to France; and the proceedings of the conſpiracy, though not leſs vigourous, became leſs open. They had coupled their cauſe with that of the Catholicks, and every exertion which was made for that oppreſſed body was paving the way to the deſigns of the conſpirators. They therefore endeavoured to rouſe the Catholicks, as the inſtruments by which the Conſtitution, both in church and ſtate, was to be completely overturned. But, to the honour of that great body be it recorded, the loyalty of the far greater part of them was proof againſt theſe artful machinations. The Catholicks felt themſelves attached to a Conſtitution of King, Lords, and Commons. They therefore renounced all coalition with the conſpirators, and preferred their humble claims to Parliament to be admitted within the pale of a Conſtitution which they were ready to defend with their lives and fortunes. This was during the adminiſtration of the Earl of Weſtmoreland. The petition of the Catholicks was preſented to his Majeſty, and by him graciouſly received, and referred to the Parliament of Ireland; the juſtice of their claims being ſupported by able friends on both ſides of the water, made this the period in which thoſe conceſſions they have obtained were made to them, and thoſe harſh diſqualifications which formerly attended them were in a great degree repealed. Such was the ſtate of parties when Lord Weſtmoreland was recalled, and the adminiſtration of Earl Fitzwilliam commenced. The ſudden recall of that amiable nobleman, at the moment when the expectations of Catholic emancipation were at their full height, and made the avowed object of his adminiſtration, contributed not a little to bring the affairs of Ireland to a ſpeedy criſis. Nothing could have happened more opportune to the United

United Iriſhmen. If we are only to conſider this recall as the precurſor of that deſolating civil war which ravaged Ireland, it is undoubtedly much to be lamented. But if, on the contrary, we contemplate it as one of thoſe meaſures which was to prepare the kingdom for a full and final ſettlement of its political and religious intereſts (although the object was not at the time ſufficiently ripe for avowal), it ſeems to me that the wiſdom and neceſſity of it cannot but be acquieſced in. The conſpiracy of the United Iriſhmen, notwithſtanding the obſtacles it had met with, was now ripe for exploſion, and the virtuous Lord Camden's adminiſtration was to be the unhappy epoch of it. At the head of this plot was an "Executive Directory," under the controul and ſuperintendance of which were "Provincial and Baronial Committees" ſcattered over the greater part of the country. They had their "Affiliated Societies" in different parts of the three kingdoms, with which, and with the Government of France, they kept up a regular and frequent correſpondence. The train was laid throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; but fortunately the exploſion only took place in the latter country. Unfortunately for Ireland, the Catholicks of ſome few counties liſtened to artful invitations; but the Preſbyterian intereſt ſtood aloof, and refuſed its concurrence. Neither would any of the Catholic body have joined the aſſociation if the eloquent exertions of the Earl of Moira had been liſtened to in the Parliament of his native country. The critical and dangerous ſtate of affairs at this time was ſeen into and predicted by that virtuous nobleman. With the moſt patriotic enthuſiaſm he hurried from Great Britain to his native country, and, in his place in the legiſlature of the kingdom, propoſed conciliatory meaſures to allay the threatening diſcontents. But the infatuation of the Iriſh Parliament prevented his advice from being attended to. Nothing then could prevent the burſting of the impending ſtorm; the rebellion broke out May 23, 1798. The Catholicks would never have been brought into the field if it had not been induſtriouſly circulated, by the United Iriſhmen, that the Orange party was inſtituted in order to exterminate them; and that the Proteſtants had entered into a ſolemn league and covenant to deſtroy them. Orange lodges were ſpread over the counties in which the rebellion broke out more numerouſly than through the other parts of the kingdom. Neither is there a doubt but that ſuch a wiſh has been profeſſed by many of the Orange party. Nor have ſuch aſſertions been contradicted. Peace was at length purchaſed, with little leſs than the loſs of 100,000 lives; of theſe about nine-tenths were of the inſurgents, the loſs of the royaliſts being about 10,000 men. *The Catholicks became the tools, and the Society of United Iriſhmen were the buſy workmen, of that rebellion.* It is well known that the Catholicks would have ſoon ſhaken off their connexion with the apoſtles of French freedom; but the fortune of the kingdom prevented our witneſſing the horrid ſcenes which muſt have followed their ſucceſs." (pp. 235—267.)

In Letter VI. Mr. C. inveſtigates the cauſes which led to the acknowledgement of the Iriſh Conſtitution of 1782. "A reſort to the original ſources (of juriſprudence) in the form of a Britiſh appellative juriſdiction, was wiſe and commendable. But, independent of its propriety, it was highly neceſſary, for the preſervation of that ſovereign power and intereſt which Great Britain claimed over Ireland. Supreme judicial and legiſlative powers are inſeparably connected. Such was the ſtate of the kingdom; but all exiſting proviſions for the government of the country were ſwept away by the Act of Independence. A falſe remedy was too haſtily adopted, totally inadequate to the extent of the evil, adopting only half-meaſures for the relief of the nation. An Ariſtocracy was ſeated on the kingdom, whoſe commands were averſe, and whoſe intereſts were oppoſite, to thoſe of the bulk of the people. With all the little conceſſions made to the Catholicks, while they are precluded from enjoying the eſſence of a free government, a repreſentation in parliament, by members of their own choice and approbation, and are obliged to chooſe the tools of the Ariſtocracy, and the declared enemies of their intereſts, they are little better than in a ſtate of ſervitude; the aſcendancy of one party is maintained by the degradation of the other; and thoſe antient animoſities, feuds, and rival intereſts perpetuated, which have ſo often turned the kingdom into anarchy and confuſion. Neither

ther has much more been done to improve the induſtry and commerce of the kingdom. Every thing was offered which was thought at that time at all conſiſtent with the intereſts of the mother country; but becauſe Great Britain would not aſſign over to this independent kingdom all its own commercial advantages, the Parliament of Ireland rejected the propoſals altogether. The firſt effect of the new Conſtitution was, to fix firmly the *old ſtate of things*, with all the abuſes and oppreſſion which accompanied it. Its other effect was to occaſion the moſt enormous increaſe of bribery and corruption, in order to maintain its juſt ſtation. (p. 278—298.)

"The advantages of the Legiſlative Union appear to me ſo manifeſt and obvious, that I cannot for a moment conceive that any thing but the moſt abſurd national pride, which diſtinguiſhes this people, or the perhaps ſtill moſt irreconcileable ſenſe of private intereſt influencing the Ariſtocracy of the country, in oppoſition to the public good, ſhould induce a moment's heſitation in accepting ſuch an offer. I have always thought the advantages which even America gained by her independence were of a doubtful complexion. But the Iriſh Conſtitution of 1782 has not, to my judgement, the leaſt evidence to bring forward in ſupport of its character and merits. The emigration of its own landholders into England, where they knew that both their lives and property are ſecure, and draw after them one-third of its annual rent, is the greateſt proof of the inefficacy of this independence towards inſuring the proſperity of Ireland. The influence of the Union on religion will be, that Civilization and Education will baniſh Superſtition. That influx of Catholic power which, under the Conſtitution of 1782, would be ſubverſive of the Proteſtant intereſt, will, by an Union, be attended with no danger of that ſort. It will add to our balance of civil power a *balance of religious intereſts*, and our government of check and controul will be thereby perfected and completed. Agriculture will be much benefited by the Union, and Commerce aided by Britiſh capital. The more labour is employed beyond the mere neceſſaries of life, the more powerful is the ſtate, ſince the perſons engaged in that labour may be eaſily converted to the public ſervice. By impoſing a tax, the people are obliged to retrench in ſome of thoſe ſuperfluities which they can beſt diſpenſe with. Thoſe whoſe labour has been employed about thoſe luxuries muſt either enliſt in the troops, or, by hiring themſelves to agriculture, oblige ſome labourers to enliſt for want of employment. Thus does a ſovereign raiſe an army, or man a fleet. *An alliance of the richeſt and moſt commercial country in Europe with one that is, perhaps without exception, the pooreſt, muſt raiſe its proſperity to a level with the height of the ſuperior ſtate with which it unites.* (p. 326.) An Union, while it promiſes to Ireland the ſolid benefits of law and policy, trade and manufactures, arts and ſciences, will, by the acceſſion of ſtrength, render Great Britain equal to the weight of a powerful empire, and of the conteſts in which ſhe may be engaged." (p. 328.)

"In travelling through the South-eaſt of the country, the ſpot where the rebellion moſt raged, I had frequent opportunities of hearing the ſentiments of the peaſantry of Wicklow and Wexford on the ſtate of affairs; they all profeſs as much hatred now againſt thoſe men who inſtigated them to take up arms, as they formerly did againſt the Proteſtant Ariſtocracy of the country. It ſeems alſo to be their unanimous opinion, that an Union holds out the proſpect of effectual relief to them." (p. 346.) Dublin itſelf will, like Edinburgh, not be injured by the ſeat of legiſlation being removed to London.

"This meaſure, which ſhall unite the hitherto diſcordant members of our political greatneſs, and unite all ranks of men, and rally them round the throne, this maſter-piece of politicks, which was the darling project of the illuſtrious Lord Chatham, will be carried into execution by his full greater ſon and ſucceſſor. He is an active and penetrating miniſter, whoſe motives I ſincerely believe to be patriotic and diſintereſted. If his love for his country, and his exertions in its behalf, are not ſhewn in the manner in which ſome individuals would deſire, and according to their faſhion of thinking and acting, it remains for poſterity to determine which is in the right. They will have before them that experience of the effects of his meaſures which is at preſent

ſent hid in the womb of Futurity. As for ourſelves, we are incapable of penetrating into it. Our ſhort-ſighted impatience may indeed complain, but it cannot properly judge of his conduct. If Providence, in its wiſdom, ſhould ordain that the exertions of this miniſter are to be crowned with ſucceſs; if to the political ſalvation of Europe, which he promiſed to effect (and in which, if he fails, it will only be from the want of proper ſupport, and not from any deficiency in his own natural energies); if to this any freſh glory can be added, or any freſh laurels be gained, it will reſult from this meaſure of Union. The alliance of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, will then be ſure, when their purſuits and averſions are invariably directed towards the ſame object. We ſhall then be all equally ſheltered under the canopy of a common cauſe. Our connexion will be cloſe and indiſſoluble; a conſolidation of force which ſhall combine us, with a degree of coheſion and firmneſs before unknown, into one mighty body, informed by one ſoul. Our reciprocal intereſts will reſt on the firm pillars of Juſtice, Religion, Council, and Treaſure. National and local diſtinctions, prejudices, and grievances, will be removed; no ſtings of reſentment will be left to rankle in the hearts of a ſuffering party; all will be melted and blended into one great people; and then at length we ſhall be able to exclaim, with joy and triumph, on both ſides of the Iriſh ſea, "*Cuncti gens ſumus una.*" (p. 351—354.)

Mr. C. appears to give a fair and faithful picture of the ſtate of Ireland; but in this ſecond edition he has interwoven rather too much abſtract political diſquiſition, and ſwelled it with diſcuſſions not abſolutely connected with his ſubject. He is a complete convert from the *blaze* of the French Revolution. (p. xxiv.)

Mr. C. informs us, that Ireland is a country of paſturage, but uncommonly deficient in timber.

90. *A conciſe Account of the material Events and Atrocities which occurred in the late Rebellion; with the Cauſes which produced them, and an Anſwer to* Veritas's "*Vindication of the* Roman *Catholic Clergy of the Town of* Wexford." *By* Veridicus.

"THE following paragraph appeared in the Hibernian Journal, July 10, 1798, extracted from Swinney's Birmingham Chronicle, 'that Dr. James Caulfield, the Catholic biſhop, and his Clergy, were priſoners at large in Wexford; that they were terrified, but not perſonally inſulted; that the Biſhop and his Clergy, on their knees, and with uplifted hands, ſaved ſome of the cloſe priſoners who were brought out for execution the day before the arrival of the King's troops, and that about 20 Proteſtants, or moſtly Proteſtants, were ſaved by them.' An anonymous writer, under the ſignature of Verax, publiſhed, in the Dublin Journal, Auguſt 16, 1798, ſome animadverſions on the above falſe and groundleſs paragraph; and Veritas, in anſwer to Verax, wrote a pamphlet in defence of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the town of Wexford, fraught with the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations; in reply to which, Veridicus publiſhed the following anſwer in the month of March, 1799, and he appeals to the loyal ſubjects in the different counties where the facts which he ſtates occurred for the truth of them." (Notice to the Reader.) It is too much to be feared the facts at which Humanity ſhudders are but too well ſubſtantiated. "Should the Roman Catholicks regard Veridicus as ſevere, they ſhould be reminded that their prieſts never fail, both orally and by publications conſtantly in circulation, to denounce the eſtabliſhed religion as a peſtilent hereſy, which brings the frowns of the Almighty on its ſectaries in this life, and dooms them to eternal damnation hereafter. One of theſe publications, intituled, "Fifty Reaſons why the Holy Roman Catholic Religion ought to be preferred to all the ſects in Chriſtendom," is printed by Wogan and Croſs, in Bridge-ſtreet, and annually diſſeminated among the lower claſs of people by the prieſts." (p. 76.) Extracts are given from this and other ſuch publications; and the author calls on the Roman Catholicks in Ireland to "imitate the wiſdom, the liberality, and independence of thoſe of England, who, much to their honour alſo, in 1787, ſpurned at the inordinate and unreaſonable authority which their biſhops attempted to uſurp over them, and vindicated the purity of their moral and political principles." (p. 79.)

The total amount of claims by the Loyaliſts for loſſes ſuſtained in the rebellion in the ſeveral counties, as preſented

fented to the commiſſioners appointed to enquire into them, appears to be 756,375 l. 4 s. 0 d. ½, excluſive of others ſince April 10, 1799.

91. *Subſtance of the Speech of the Right Honourable Lord* Sheffield, *April 22, 1799, on the Subject of the Union with* Ireland.

HIS Lordſhip has long made the political and commercial welfare of the ſiſter kingdom the object of his enquiries; and he argues with becoming temper, candour, and well-grounded information for the Iriſh Union, on the ground of its abſolute neceſſity.

92. *Obſervations on the Speech of the Right Honourable* John Foſter, *Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of* Ireland, *delivered there* April 11, 1799. *By a Gentleman at the Bar.*

THE writer treats with contempt the Speaker's motives and arguments. But, as the meaſure which is the ſubject of both has ſince been carried into complete effect, it is ſufficient to notice this among other publications on the ſubject.

93. *The Speech of Lord* Minto, *in the Houſe of Peers,* April 11, 1799, *on a Motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, to communicate the Reſolutions of the Two Houſes of Parliament reſpecting an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

A FRESH inſtance of the attention paid by our ſtateſmen to the grand queſtion, which, after having undergone a full diſcuſſion in both kingdoms, has terminated in a happy iſſue. Lord M. wiſhes the ſtate of the Catholicks to be taken into immediate conſideration.

94. *Letter, addreſſed to a Member of the* Iriſh *Parliament, on the Subject of the propoſed Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

THIS writer compares the "Government of Ireland to an anarchy formed from the moſt pernicious of Oligarchies contending againſt the moſt unruly of Ochlocracies;" and that the people of Ireland are not completely repreſented by their Parliament.

95. *An Eſſay on the Nature and Treatment of a putrid malignant Fever, which prevailed at* Warwick, *and in the neighbouring Villages, in the Year* 1798. *By* George Lipſcomb, *Surgeon at* Warwick.

A PLAIN account of this epidemick, the only uncommon circumſtance attending which was, the frequent occurrence of apthæ in the mouth and throat; and it was treated in the uſual way.

96. *Cautions to Women reſpecting the State of Pregnancy, the Progreſs of Labour, and of Delivery, &c. By* Seguin Henry Jackſon, *M. D.*

DR. J. drew up theſe cautions to the ſex from an idea he had taken up, that the illneſs which terminated the life of the celebrated Mrs. W. Godwin originated in the neglect of ſome of the attentions neceſſary in the puerperal ſtate, all habits and ſituations of body being equal, as well as minds and bodies.

97. *Who'll change old Lamps for new; or, a Word or Two concerning the Clergy and their Proviſion.*

THE lively author, adopting the ſtory, in the Arabian Nights Entertainment, of Aladdin's fatal exchange of an old lamp for a new one, which ended in his ruin, argues againſt the new compenſation for tithes, propoſed to be by converting it into ſtock, and prefers a *corn-rent.*

98. *Obſervations on the preſent State and Influence of the Poor Laws, founded on Experience; and a Plan propoſed for the Conſideration of Parliament, by which the Affairs of the Poor may in future be better regulated.*

MR. S. objects to the extenſive power of *overſeers,* as the ſource of all the evils attending the management of the poor. He wiſhes to ſeparate the drudgery of collecting the rates from that of managing the poor; and he exemplifies, in his own pariſh of Lewiſham, the ill conſequences of increaſing the rates, inſtead of preventing debts.

99. *A Letter to the Pope, on the probable Cauſe of the War, and that it waits on his Holineſs to invite the Bleſſings of Peace. An humble Attempt (as far as Fallibility can go) from the cool Reflection of religious Reaſon, not dictated by ardent Paſſion, nor warped by the plauſible Inſinuations of Prejudice. By* Chriſtophilus.

ADMITTING that it were likely that the head of the Roman Catholic Church could be convinced by arguments which it is more than probable will never reach him, what aſſurance is there, from any thing that has yet occurred, that his partizans would follow his example and converſion? No advances to this appear to have been made by any emigrant of the Roman Catholic

Catholic perſuaſion; nor have the Catholic countries or churches, which have eſcaped the ſcourge, ſhewn ſigns of conviction that their cauſe is a bad one. On the contrary, ſuch is the blindneſs of their hearts, and their infatuation, that they not only profeſs their religious principles with impunity in our Proteſtant country, but ſeek to make converts, and write in its defence; and their conduct to Proteſtants in the ſiſter kingdom is too notorious, and written in characters of blood. If the loud accents in which Providence ſpeaks to the Pope and his followers are not impreſſive enough, how ſhall the ſtill, ſmall voice of Reaſon, in the moſt cool and candid expreſſions, be heard?

100. *A Sermon, delivered in the Pariſh-church of* Wimbledon, *in the County of* Surrey, *before the* Wimbledon *Corps of Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, on* Sunday, September 28, 1800. *To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Nature of the Engagements which the Members of Volunteer Corps pledge themſelves to at the Time of their Aſſociation. By* S. Hodſon, *M. B. Rector of* Thrapſton, *in* Northamptonſhire.

FROM Pſ. cxliv. 15. Mr. H. very properly juſtifies the principles of aſſociation; and in an appendix inculcates the duty of the aſſociators.

101. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of* Lincoln, *at the Triennial Viſitation of that Dioceſe, in* June *and* July, 1800. *By* George Pretyman, *D. D. F. R. S. Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln.

IN a preliminary addreſs to the clergy of his dioceſe his Lordſhip handſomely and gratefully expreſſes their concurrence with his "humble efforts to promote the Sacred Cauſe in which they are equally intereſted;" and "the genuine ſatisfaction he has experienced in the five viſitations of his extenſive dioceſe" in 13 years. He repreſents the characteriſticks of the preſent times as confeſſedly Infidelity and an unprecedented Indifference to the Religion of Chriſt among profeſſed Believers; and he recommends to ſerious conſideration a cloſe attention to the ſcriptural prophecies, and to the evidence of Chriſtian truth; to preach the word of God with ſimplicity, energy, and judgement. He paſſes the following commendation on the Report reviewed in our vol. LXX. p. 973*: "I rejoice to avail myſelf of this opportunity of publicly teſtifying my warmeſt approbation of the report of a committee in this diſtrict appointed to examine into the real ſtate of religion, the cauſes of its decay, and the means of its revival. It diſplays at once a genuine ſpirit of Chriſtian humility, of Chriſtian zeal, and Chriſtian charity; and I will venture to affirm, that, if the principles and regulations of this report, which refer to the ſtrict and conſcientious diſcharge of every duty annexed to their ſacred office, were punctually adhered to by all the parochial clergy of the kingdom, we might ſet at defiance all our enemies, both foreign and domeſtic, both open and concealed. Satisfied I am that you, my brethren, who have voluntarily taken upon yourſelves theſe ſolemn obligations, will ſteadily fulfill them, and, in ſo doing, you will abundantly contribute your ſhare towards the reſtoration of genuine piety, ſound morality, and Chriſtian loyalty; and thus, we may humbly truſt, you will be the glorious inſtruments towards ſecuring the continuance of the Divine bleſſing upon our country and our church." (p. 17, n.) The Biſhop properly expoſes the "miſcalled *Evangelical preaching*, the effect of which too often appears in the deſpondence of religious melancholy, or in the licentiouſneſs of ſhameleſs profligacy, and in that principle and conduct which the precepts of the Goſpel and the whole hiſtory of mankind declare to be abſolutely inconſiſtent with true religion and the well-being of ſociety. A firm union of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church, a fixed determination to be uniformly correct in every part of their conduct, both public and private, an unremitting attention to the various duties of their ſtation, a zealous regard to the ſpiritual wants and intereſts of their pariſhioners, and a conſtant endeavour to alleviate their diſtreſſes, muſt then be found the moſt effectual means to check the growth of ſchiſm, to counteract the open or inſidious attacks of infidels and ſectaries, and to avert thoſe evils which threaten the ſubverſion of our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, and the deſtruction of all religion. If you aſpire to the reward of faithful ſtewards, you muſt not, in times like theſe, confine yourſelves to general decency of character, to the ordinary diſcharge of the ſtated duties of public worſhip. The enemy is at our gate, nay, he is in the midſt of us. We

* Omitted in our Index.

We muſt oppoſe energy to violence, zeal to enthuſiaſm, vigilance to cunning, piety to infidelity, and Chriſtian firmneſs, forbearance, and charity, to the ſhafts of envy and malice, ridicule and ignorance. We muſt urge the important enquiry of the excellent Hooker, whether, "as we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, ſo the precepts of diſcipline we are not in like ſort bound for ever to obſerve?" We muſt redouble our care to train the riſing generation in thoſe principles and habits which will beſt enable them to engage in this mighty ſtruggle as the followers of Chriſt, and guard, with redoubled caution, againſt the admiſſion of any perſons into holy orders who are not properly qualified, by their life and converſation, as well as by their religious principles and knowledge, to fight the good fight of faith, as leaders and examples to the people."

The Biſhop conſiders the mode of inſtruction by Sunday-ſchools as growing every day more important to the country at large; and he cannot but aſcribe the objections too commonly raiſed againſt thoſe inſtitutions to that alarming infatuation which leads the preſent age to reject the remedies propoſed for its amendment. He recommends to the candidates for confirmation the Biſhop of London's tract on the truth and divine origin of the Chriſtian revelation. Upon the great point of circumſpection in ſigning teſtimonials for orders, he again entreats them to conſider the aweful reſponſibility which every one takes upon himſelf when he becomes inſtrumental in placing a miniſter in the church of Chriſt. The dedication of a life to the duties of our holy religion is no light matter. And the more difficult and complicate theſe duties are rendered by the peculiar circumſtances of the times, the more important is it to be well prepared to fulfill them. Surely then it muſt be a ſpurious kind of tenderneſs towards individuals which can lead perſons, without a ſufficient knowledge of their characters, to bear teſtimony to their fitneſs for the moſt ſolemn of all truſts, the care of the ſouls of their fellow-creatures. Yet this is the only plea that can be urged in extenuation of that criminal negligence of enquiry, and indifference to the accuracy of aſſertions, which are too frequent on theſe occaſions, and muſt inevitably make the parties accountable for all the miſchief they may produce.

"I can ſcarcely," concludes his Lordſhip, "bring myſelf to mention Reſidence ſpecifically, after having thus earneſtly endeavoured to impreſs upon your minds and upon your hearts the abſolute neceſſity of unceaſing attention to the various duties of your profeſſion, which it is *impoſſible for you to perform without actual preſence on your cures*. A conviction of the *infinite importance of reſidence* in the parochial clergy, in the preſent moment, has induced me to requeſt from every incumbent in my dioceſe, who does not reſide upon his benefice, the reaſons of his non-reſidence in writing; and, whenever I ſhall judge thoſe reaſons to be inſufficient, I ſhall feel it my duty to enforce reſidence by the exertions of the powers with which I am inveſted."

Much do we rejoice that one prelate of the Eſtabliſhed Church *feels* the importance of *parochial reſidence*, and entertains the ſame opinion with us, that it is the beſt bulwark that can be oppoſed to Infidelity and Enthuſiaſm. While others waver between coercion and indulgence, and ſuffer themſelves to be awakened from that torpor which has brought the Eſtabliſhment, and with it Chriſtianity, into contempt and danger, only by the ill-placed interference of the *Qui tam* act in unworthy hands, we, avowing ourſelves perſonal ſtrangers to the Biſhop of Lincoln, ſhall hold him up, as we have done on another occaſion, as a bright luminary and active miniſter and ſupport of the Church of England.

102. *A Sermon, preached at the Chapel in* Hanover Square, Newcaſtle, *for the Support of the* New College, Mancheſter. *By* William Turner.

MR. T. gives a conciſe and candid hiſtory of Nonconformity, which received a legal exiſtence at the Revolution by the act of Toleration. The three claſſes of Engliſh Nonconformiſts were then Preſbyterians, Independents, and Baptiſts. But the church diſcipline of all is now the ſame; "each agreeing that every ſociety of worſhiping Chriſtians is independent of every other, and accountable for its religious faith, and the modes of its public worſhip, and the tranſaction of all affairs which pertain to it as a religious body, only to its ſeveral members, and to the common maſter and head of the great community

community of Chriſtians. They are therefore improperly diſtinguiſhed by an appellation which now belongs only to thoſe ſocieties chiefly in the Northern counties, in which the majority are of Scotiſh origin or extraction, and whoſe miniſters, maintaining communion with the Church of Scotland, and perhaps looking towards it for a permanent ſettlement, have naturally choſen to encourage a more ſtrict attention to the preſervation of its forms." (pp. 7, 8.) As to doctrine, the bulk of the Independents, and moſt of the Baptiſts, hold the Calviniſtic, which is alſo, in ſubſtance, the doctrine of the public creeds, though certainly *not of the preſent profeſſions of many reſpectable members of both our Eſtabliſhed Churches.* Thoſe called Preſbyterian, on the other hand, from whatever circumſtance (whether becauſe they poſſeſs more learning, and perhaps more leiſure, than their brethren of the other denomination, or whether becauſe they could indulge a greater freedom of enquiry from the candour — ſometimes ſhall it be ſaid from the indulgence — of their hearers?) began, after the example of thoſe eminent members of the Eſtabliſhment, Whitby, Locke, Newton, Hoadly, Clarke, and Sykes, to ſtudy the Scriptures leſs under the influence of ſyſtem, and, applying to their examination the rules of rational criticiſm, and a careful attention to the circumſtances of the writers, and of the perſons whom they addreſſed, found, or imagined they found, no ſuch doctrines in the New Teſtament, and therefore believed themſelves at liberty to depart, in theſe reſpects, from the creed of their fathers. But, *whatever may be their own ſentiments, or thoſe of their immediate connexions,* the miniſters of this claſs endeavour, I believe, with few exceptions, *to conduct the public worſhip, in their reſpective congregations, in ſuch a manner as to render it eaſy for Chriſtians of all denominations to attend them without difficulty, and, ſtill more, without offence.* It is their wiſh to conſider the perſons there aſſembled, not as Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, or Independents, not as Calviniſts or Arminians, Trinitarians or Unitarians, Baptiſts or Pædobaptiſts, *as ſuch,* but as ſo many *individual Chriſtians,* each one profeſſing Chriſtianity for himſelf, according to his own views of it, and acknowledging the miniſter's right to do the ſame, and as neceſſarily united in nothing but a deſire to worſhip the Supreme Lord of All as the diſciples of one common Maſter; and alſo in a deſire to keep the unity of the ſpirit in the bond of peace, rather than the unity of the faith in the bonds of ignorance and preſumption. On this principle is uſually their endeavour to model their *devotional* ſervices more eſpecially; *and if, in the courſe of their public preaching, or in the expoſition of the Scriptures, they cannot diſcharge their duty with fidelity without freely declaring their ſentiments on particular ſubjects of debate,* they conceive it to be, at the ſame time, their duty to do this with modeſty and good temper, with a proper ſenſe of the limited nature of the human powers, and of the neceſſary effect of the various influences of birth, education, and connexions in life, to produce a juſtifiable variety in the opinions of men; and therefore, with all due deference to this variety of opinions, and without the moſt diſtant wiſh to impoſe their own ſentiments upon any ſingle hearer, againſt his own ſerious and deliberate conviction. Meeting then together as *individual Chriſtians,* and having no creed as a term of communion, they have never any ſcruple of admitting to the Lord's Supper, whenever it is celebrated among them, any ſincere Chriſtian of reputable life, whatever be his religious opinions, or whether he have already conſidered, or be determined in future to conſider himſelf as habitually connected with any other community of Chriſtians or not. It is to provide ſucceſſors in the miniſtry, for the ſervice of this claſs, that the inſtitution which now ſolicits your ſupport has been founded." (p. 11.) — "Immediately after the Revolution, the opulent Diſſenters in and about London raiſed a fund for the ſupport of three ſtudents, to be educated in Holland, for the expreſs purpoſe of being theological tutors among the Preſbyterians. Of theſe, Eames directed an academy in London, Jones at Tewkeſbury, where Butler and Secker were educated, and Phelps, who I think was intended to be placed in Wales, conformed, and was employed in the education of William Duke of Cumberland. W. W." (p. 12, n.) — "The academy of Mr. John Frankland was of great uſe in the Northern counties; it had ſubſiſted amidſt much perſecution and trouble, which obliged him

him frequently to remove it during a great part of the reigns of Charles and James II." (p. 12.)

The reader will by this time be convinced of the latitude of principles profeſſed in this ſeminary, which is intended as a revival of the academy at Warrington, which, ſoon after the death of the late Dr. Aikin, from various cauſes, declined, and was, 1784, transferred to Mancheſter. He will, farther, be convinced of the almoſt inſuperable difficulties which preſent themſelves to the "continuance of a cauſe which originated with the Reformation in England, to which Religion and Truth and Science have been greatly indebted." (p. 21.)—"Where are we to find young men whoſe parents are at the ſame time able to incur the needful expence, and willing that their ſons ſhould be educated to the profeſſion of a Chriſtian teacher? That there *is* this averſion among thoſe in better circumſtances, is a fact ſufficiently obvious. Whether or no the averſion is well founded, may be a reaſonable ſubject of enquiry." (p. 17.)—The reſult of this enquiry appears to be, that "the pecuniary proſpects of Proteſtant diſſenting-miniſters are not, of all others, the moſt inviting."—"The new college at Mancheſter is the *only* Engliſh ſeminary in which young miniſters of the deſcription above named are at preſent training up *. A ſimilar eſtabliſhment in the neighbourhood of London, which was alſo intended to ſupply the place of Warrington, has been diſſolved through the failure of its funds; and a very reſpectable academy at Northampton, which had furniſhed many uſeful miniſters, has ſince been diſcontinued, for reaſons beſt known to its former patrons †. On this account many of our ſmaller congregations are daily falling into the hands of the Scotiſh or Welſh ſeminaries, who, in many inſtances which might be named, by their total want of reſpectability, either in the pulpit or out of it, have diſperſed all the more reſpectable members, and brought the intereſt to the loweſt ebb; or of illiterate lay-preachers, who, however excellent and truly reſpectable as to their private characters, and however ſuitable and edifying their inſtructions to perſons of ſimilar habits, do not adequately ſupply the place of the miniſters whom they have ſucceeded—at leaſt they do not ſatisfy thoſe of their hearers who have been accuſtomed to devotional exerciſes and religious inſtructions drawn up in a more methodical and orderly way. Theſe, by degrees, withdraw from their old aſſociates, and either mix with the Eſtabliſhment, or, what is much more to be lamented for the religious intereſts of their families at leaſt, decline public worſhip altogether.—Thus have many of our former ſupports been loſt to us." (pp. 20, 21.)

Here then we cloſe the lamentable picture of the preſent ſtate of Proteſtant NONCONFORMITY.

* The author has ſince heard of an attempt to eſtabliſh an academical inſtitution at Exeter, to which he heartily wiſhes ſucceſs.

† If we are not miſinformed, this inſtitution, which began under Dr. Doddridge, is juſt transferred to an old manſion-houſe in Little Wimondley, between Stevenage and Hitchin.

103. *An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the* Chineſe. *By* Joſeph Hager, *D. D.*

IN this very ſplendid book we have the explanation of the writing on the tea-cheſts, which is *Hi Chun Xung*, Hyſon of ſuperior quality; *Pin*, laſting and fragrant. Mr. H's book is compiled from a Chineſe Dictionary, which any one may copy without underſtanding the language of China; that is, he may do as Pope ſaid a lexicographer might be allowed to do, underſtand one word by itſelf, but not two together. Mr. H. has had acceſs to the Japaneſe Encyclopedie, in 20 volumes, of Mr. Tibſing, who was Dutch embaſſador in China before the Revolution, but is now reſident in London.

104. *Obſervations on the Income Act; particularly as it relates to the Occupiers of Land; with ſome Propoſals of Amendment; to which is added, A ſhort Scheme for meliorating the Condition of the Labouring Man. By* Francis Newbery, *Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners of Appeal for the County of* Suſſex.

AS the Income Tax is, at preſent, a very material part of the reſources of the country; and as it is obvious that, to render it both equitable and productive, it ſhould be levied in due proportion upon every perſon who is liable to the tax; we ſhall extract ſome judicious remarks from this very intereſting and ingenious pamphlet, not doubting but that they will be extremely acceptable to our readers.

"The

"The Income Act, as relating to farmers, is, in fact, merely a compoſition in lieu of the tax, like a compoſition in lieu of their tithes. It has ariſen, no doubt, from the difficulties of aſcertaining ſuch income; but it is eſtabliſhed at ſo low a rate as to be very inadequate to its purpoſe.

"Taking this as granted, and admitting theſe difficulties, why ſhould not the income of farmers be taxed when it becomes exorbitant; that is, when it is increaſed to a certain degree beyond that which this compoſition had in view; namely, the ordinary value of the articles which they raiſe? for, ſurely, the ſame principles ſhould prevail with reſpect to the farming as any other buſineſs, where it can be brought to operate with effect.

"It happens, in my own caſe, that I am in the two-fold ſituation of a tradeſman in London and a gentleman of landed eſtate in the country. My trade, which is lucrative, differs in its produce in different years; but, whether it yields more or leſs, it is carried on under the ſame eſtabliſhment; and, after making the allowed deductions for expences, which vary but little, I contribute my tax upon the full amount of the income accruing, be it what it may. With reſpect to my landed property, of which I occupy ſome hundred acres myſelf, I conform to the ſtatute by delivering my ſtatement, as in the former caſe, agreeably to its directions; but I find, that, under the compoſition enacted, on taking the common average of years, as to produce, I am, as well as all other occupiers of land, highly favoured; and in this, as in my other buſineſs, I have generally the ſame eſtabliſhment, as to ſervants, horſes, oxen, &c. and the expences, annually, are nearly the ſame.

"The inference is, that a greater indulgence is given to farmers than to men in trade, in the common courſe; but, moreover, on the event of the articles of life riſing to unuſual and exorbitant prices, the occupiers of land derive every advantage without contributing, excepting by the compoſition alluded to, which is not in proportion even to their ordinary income.

"It will be urged, perhaps, that the increaſed price of corn is generally owing to a failure of the crops, and that the farmers acquire leſs by having leſs to ſell; but this objection is already anſwered, by the obſervation, that the Income Act applies in the way of compoſition on the average of years in the ordinary courſe, when what may be loſt in one ſeaſon is recovered in that which enſues. It muſt be remarked too, that when he takes a farm, this average, with regard to the uncertainty of crops, forms a part of his calculation. He does not expect to make 30 or 40l. per load of his wheat; 6 or 7l. of his hay; 4l. per quarter of his barley; 40 or 50s. of his oats; 17 or 18l. per hundred of his hops, &c. &c. He is amply ſatisfied when wheat, *communibus annis*, yields 12l. hay 4l. barley 30s. oats 20s. and hops * 5 or 6l. He had not, nor ought to have, more in his contemplation.

"My object then (having the fair principle and operation of the Income tax in view) is, that the publick ſhould derive a benefit from ſuch very extraordinary profits; and, allowing a very liberal latitude, the following regulation may be thought adviſeable: namely, when wheat riſes to 18l. per load, hay to 6l. barley to 45s. per quarter, oats to 36s. and hops to 9l. per hundred, &c. (or one half more than they are expected to produce in favourable years), then let all the growers, without exception (whether their income be under 60l. or not), pay a tax of 10l. per cent. upon all the quantities ſold at or above thoſe prices.

"Such a ſcheme would have the double operation of a preventative and of a remedy; for it would naturally have a tendency to keep all thoſe commodities below the prices at which they would become liable to the tax, and thus prove a check to any ſudden exorbitant riſe. But, when neceſſity ſhould require ſuch a riſe in any of the articles, this good conſequence would follow: that a revenue would be levied at the ſame time, which might be devoted to the diſcharge of the bounties and indemnities on the importation of a ſupply.

"If Government do not interpoſe, by ſome ſuch ſalutary meaſure, is it not to be expected that landlords will raiſe their rents? And would not this tend to increaſe the articles of ſubſiſtence permanently, and thus prove detrimental to the intereſts of the publick?

"The foregoing repreſentation and ſcheme were drawn up with the ſole intention of being ſubmitted to Government, as a ſort of official communication from one who is engaged in the execution of the act. It has been accordingly ſhewn to ſome gentlemen in adminiſtration, for whoſe general judgement I have the higheſt reſpect; but, as they have urged ſome objections which did not carry conviction to my mind, too ſtrongly biaſſed, perhaps, by prepoſſeſſion, in reſuming my pen to combat them, I have been led ſo much farther into the conſideration of the Income Act, that I thought it right to commit my obſervations to the preſs.

* "The gains, this year, upon hops, in particular places, have been moſt extraordinary. Some grounds within my knowledge have produced a ton per acre; which, at 17l. per hundred, yields the enormous ſum of 340l.; and yet the Income tax upon ſuch lands is not charged, perhaps, at more than a common computation of its value, namely, 20s. per acre."

"The

"The inequality of the Income Tax, and the neceſſity of its amendment, particularly with regard to land, ſeem to be generally admitted. Whether the latter object may be attained by the preceding plan, it remains to be determined.

"The principal objections to it are, firſt, "that it might tend to eſtabliſh the articles of ſubſiſtence at a higher price than they uſually bear;" ſecondly, "that it might be conſidered as laying a duty upon the produce of the land."

"To the firſt (which, by-the-bye, is begging the queſtion, and arguing upon a ſuppoſition) it may be replied, that, as the tax is only propoſed to commence when the prices of the ſeveral commodities, whether from neceſſity, monopoly, or alarm, are become grievous; that is, when they have riſen to half as much more as their ordinary average value; ſo, if the operation were to take effect whenever any article is above its uſual price as when wheat is 14l. per load, this obſtacle is removed. But, though this may be an answer to the objection, it would not be prudent, perhaps, to adopt the reſource; for, if a tax of 10l. per cent. were impoſed upon wheat, and other articles, when they were ſo near the average value, a reaſonable doubt ariſes, whether it might not operate as a check to the ſpirit of agriculture. I have propoſed that it ſhould attach when they riſe to one half more than their ordinary prices, in order to interfere, as little as poſſible, with that neceſſary ſpirit.

"With regard to the other objection, let me aſk, if the Income Tax, *quoad* land, be not a duty upon its produce, what is it? It will be readily acknowledged that the term is inadequate, inaſmuch as the tax falls ſhort; but to argue that the Income Tax is other than a duty upon the produce of land would be a waſte of words. The tax is intended to be a tax upon every man's income. From what is the income of a farmer derived? His land; that is, its produce; therefore the duty is upon its produce. It is not, indeed, impoſed upon the articles of its produce, individually, but upon the aggregate; but that which is laid upon the whole muſt be upon all the parts.

"I may be told, however, that it was the intention of Government that the tax ſhould fall as lightly as poſſible on farmers, in order that they might have no handle or pretext for increaſing the charges on the commodities they grow. Has the deſign anſwered? On the contrary, have not all the articles riſen to prices the moſt unprecedented and unwarrantable, conſidering that the late harveſt has proved to be ample and abundant in every particular, except wheat alone, and that is not a fourth leſs than its ordinary average crop?"

GENT. MAG. *April*, 1801.

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105. *The* Aſiatic *Annual Regiſter*, &c. &c.

(Continued from vol. LXX. p. 869.)

TO ſupply the place of our review of Sir William Jones's Works, in ſix volumes, quarto, 1799, we ſhall borrow that given in this uſeful Miſcellany.

To the firſt volume the editor has very properly prefixed the diſcourſe delivered by Lord Teignmouth to the Aſiatic Society, on the death of their illuſtrious Preſident; a production which does infinite credit to the feelings and talents of its author.

This volume contains the whole of Sir William's Diſcourſes to the Aſiatic Society that are publiſhed in their "Reſearches." In the Preliminary Diſcourſe he opens the plan of the inſtitution, by taking a comprehenſive view of its nature and object, and by ſhewing, with equal truth, ability, and eloquence, the beneficial effects which, through induſtry and perſeverance, it would infallibly produce. And it is, perhaps, the higheſt praiſe we can beſtow on this performance to ſay, that the hopes which it expreſſes are now happily realized.

In the ſecond Anniverſary Diſcourſe he developes more fully the principles of thoſe ſubjects which it belonged to the Society to inveſtigate, and draws a general and pleaſing picture of the ſtate of the Arts and Sciences in Aſia, which he repreſents as containing many hidden treaſures, that, when brought to light, would not only be valuable to philoſophy, but ſerviceable to the political and commercial intereſts of mankind.

The third Anniverſary Diſcourſe contains an elegant epitome of the natural hiſtory of the Hindûs. He commences with a geographical deſcription of India, upon the moſt enlarged ſcale, which he conſiders nearly equal in extent to the continent of Europe. He then proceeds to give a few outlines of the character of the Hindûs, and quotes a beautiful paſſage from the geographical poem of "Dionyſius," to prove that this extraordinary people have not changed, either in their appearance or manners, during a long courſe of ages. The learned Preſident next obſerves, that their civil hiſtory, "beyond the middle of the nineteenth century, from the preſent time, is involved in a cloud of fables," and that we poſſeſs only four general *media* of ſatisfying our curioſity concerning it, namely, "their *languages* and *letters*, their *philoſophy* and

and *religion*, their old *ſculpture* and *architecture*, and the written memorials of their *ſciences* and *arts*." Of all theſe he gives a moſt learned and intereſting account; and from the whole he draws this concluſion: "that the Hindûs had an immemorial affinity with the old Perſians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians; the Phenicians, Greeks, and Tuſcans; the Scythians, or Goths, and Celts; the Chineſe, Japaneſe, and Peruvians; and that, as no reaſon appears for believing that they were a colony from any of thoſe nations, or any of thoſe nations from them, it may be fairly inferred, that they all proceeded from ſome central country."

The fourth Diſcourſe gives a conciſe account of the Arabs previous to the Mahommedan revolution, together with ſome admirable philological remarks on their language, and ſome obſervations on their antient religion, monuments, and arts. Of their religion he obſerves, "we may ſafely pronounce, that, before the introduction of Mahommedaniſm, the noble and learned Arabs were Theiſts, but that a ſtupid idolatry prevailed among the lower orders of the people; that, until their emigration, no trace of any philoſophy but *Ethicks* is to be found among them; and that even their ſyſtem of morals, generous and enlarged as it ſeems to have been in the minds of a few illuſtrious chieftains, was, on the whole, miſerably depraved, for a century *at leaſt*, before Mahommed."—"The diſtinguiſhing virtues which they boaſted of inculcating and practiſing were, a contempt of riches, and even death; but, in the age of the *ſeven poets*, their liberality had deviated into wild profuſion, their courage into ferocity, and their patience into an obſtinate ſpirit of encountering fruitleſs dangers."

Talking of the monuments of antiquity preſerved in Arabia, he gives the following deſcription of the famous CABAH at MECCA.

"The *Cabah*, or *quadrangular* edifice at *Mecca*, is indiſputably ſo antient that its original uſe, and the name of its founder, are loſt in a cloud of idle traditions. An Arab gravely told me, it was raiſed by ABRAHAM, who, as I aſſured him, was never there: others aſcribe it, with more probability, to ISMAEL, or one of his immediate deſcendants; but, whether it was built as a place of divine worſhip, as a fortreſs, as a ſepulchre, or as a monument of the treaty between the old poſſeſſors of Arabia and the ſons of Kidar, antiquaries may diſpute, but no mortal can determine."—He then obſerves, "that it is probable the *Cábah* was originally deſigned for religious purpoſes;" * * * "but that this temple, the ſanctity of which was reſtored by Mahommed, had been ſtrangely profaned at the time of his birth, when it was uſual to decorate its wall with poems on all ſubjects."

As to the arts and ſciences of the Arabs, he ſays,

"That the manners of the *Hejázì* Arabs, which have continued, we know, from the time of SOLOMON to the preſent age, were by no means favourable to the cultivation of arts; and, with regard to ſciences, there is no reaſon to believe that they were acquainted with any; for, the mere amuſement of giving names to ſtars, which were uſeful to them in their paſtoral or predatory rambles through the deſarts, and in their obſervations on the weather, can hardly be conſidered as a material part of aſtronomy."

The reſult of the learned author's enquiries concerning Arabia ſeems to confirm the hypotheſis, that the Hindûs and Arabs are totally diſtinct races of people; but that a commercial intercourſe had ſubſiſted between them from time immemorial.

Tartary, which an elegant writer has, by a ſtrong metaphor, denominated the *foundary of the human race*, is the ſubject of the learned Preſident's fifth diſcourſe. He gives a general but accurate deſcription of that vaſt region; he takes a view of the manners of its inhabitants; of their languages and letters; of their progreſs in civilization; of the ſpirit of their religion and laws; of their civil hiſtory; of their antient monuments; and of their proficiency in arts and ſciences antecedent to the age of *Zengiz Khan*; and the general corollary which he forms from the whole of the facts and circumſtances brought forward in this and the two preceding diſcourſes, is to the following effect: namely, "That the far greater part of Aſia has been peopled, and immemorially poſſeſſed, by three conſiderable nations, called *Hindûs*, *Arabs*, and *Tartars*; each of them divided and ſubdivided into an infinite number of branches, and all of them ſo different in form and features, language, manners, and religion, that, if they ſprang originally from a common root, they muſt have been ſeparated for ages."

In his ſixth diſcourſe he deſcribes the antient empire of *Iran*, better known by the

the name of Perſia, and gives a deeply-learned and moſt maſterly diſſertation on the three dialects of that country, the *Zend*, the *Pahlavì*, and the *Pársì*. The *Zend* and *Old Pahlavì*, he informs us, "are almoſt extinct in *Irân*; for, among ſix or ſeven thouſand *Gabrs*, who reſide chiefly at *Yezd*, and in *Cirmân*, there are very few who can read *Pahlavì*, and ſcarce any who even boaſt of knowing the *Zend*; while the *Pársì*, which remains almoſt pure in the *Sháh-námah*, has now become, by the intermixture of numberleſs Arabic words, and many imperceptible changes, a new language, exquiſitely poliſhed by a ſeries of fine writers in proſe and verſe, and analogous to the different idioms gradually formed in Europe after the ſubverſion of the Roman empire." This laſt language, ſo formed, is that which is written and ſpoken by the modern Perſians, and which is as generally underſtood in all the poliſhed nations of Aſia, but particularly in India, as the French is in Europe; it is the current language of courts, and that in which all ſtate affairs are tranſacted. The *Zend*, which was the learned language of antient Perſia, and in which the *Zeratuſht* or Zoroaſter* wrote, Sir William Jones inconteſtibly proves to have been a dialect of the *Sanſcrèet*. And he is decidedly of opinion that the *Pahlavì* was derived from the *Chaldaick*.

Of the primeval religion of *Irân* he obſerves, "That it was that which Sir Iſaac Newton calls the oldeſt of all religions, namely, "a firm believe that one Supreme God made the world by his power, and continually governed it by his providence; a pious fear, love, and adoration of him; a due reverence for parents and aged perſons; a paternal affection for the whole human ſpecies, and a compaſſionate tenderneſs even for the brute creation."—Nothing ſurely can be more truly ſublime than ſuch a ſyſtem of devotion; "a ſyſtem which," as Sir William well obſerves, "was too pure to be of long duration among mortals." It was ſucceeded by the theology of Zoroaſter, which was, in fact, a corruption of the Brahminical ſyſtem.

Reſpecting the metaphyſical theology of the *Sufis*, he gives the following account: "Their fundamental tenets," ſays he, "are, that nothing exiſts *abſolutely* but God; that the human ſoul is an emanation from his eſſence, and, though divided for a time from its heavenly ſource, will be finally re-united with it; that the higheſt poſſible happineſs will ariſe from its re-union; and that the chief good of mankind in this tranſitory world conſiſts in as perfect an *union* with the eternal ſpirit as the incumbrances of a mortal frame will allow; that, for this purpoſe, they ſhould break all connexion with extrinſic objects, and paſs through life without *attachments*, as a ſwimmer in the ocean ſtrikes freely without the impediments of cloaths; that they ſhould be ſtraight and free as the cypreſs, whoſe fruit is hardly perceptible, and not ſink under a load like fruit-trees *attached* to a trellis; that, if mere earthly charms have power to influence the ſoul, the *idea* of celeſtial beauty muſt overwhelm it in extatic delight; that, for want of apt words to expreſs the divine perfections and the ardour of devotion, we muſt borrow ſuch expreſſions as approach the neareſt to our ideas, and ſpeak of *beauty* and *love* in a tranſcendant and myſtical ſenſe; that, like a reed torn from its native bank, like wax ſeparated from its delicious honey, the ſoul of man bewails its diſunion with *melancholy muſick*, and ſheds burning tears, like the lighted taper, waiting paſſionately for the moment of its extinction, as a diſengagement from earthly trammels, and the means of returning to its *only beloved*."—"Such, in part," continues the learned Preſident, "for I omit the minute and more ſubtle metaphyſicks of the *Sufi's* (which are mentioned in the *Dabiſtan*), is the wild and enthuſiaſtic religion of the modern Perſian poets, eſpecially of the ſweet *Hafiz*, and the great *Maulavi*. Such is the ſyſtem of the *Vedanti* philoſophers and beſt lyric poets of India; and as it was a ſyſtem of the higheſt antiquity in both nations, it may be added to the many other proofs of an immemorial affinity between them." *(To be continued.)*

* "*M. Anquetil du Perron*, the author of the *Zendaveſtà*, which he aſſerts was written by *Zoroaſter*, but which is, in fact, a mere modern fabrication, has given vocabularies of the Zend and Pahlavì dialects, that the Parſis at Surat enabled him to compile, and that confirms the opinion of Sir William Jones."

C. aſks, Whether the ruins called *Maiden Houſe*, ſurrounded by Fulbeck Heath, co. Lincoln, hath been a religious foundation? The land it ſtood on, containing about ten acres, is extraparochial.

VERSES

VERSES

On seeing a young Lady at Covent Garden Theatre, on Wednesday, March 11, 1801, *at the Performance of Handel's charming Pastoral Serenata of* ACIS AND GALATEA.

WHILST, dear unknown! your feeling sigh arose
For Galatea and for Acis' woes,
Mine, sympathetic, swell'd my heaving breast [blest.
For thee, sweet maid! with every beauty
When to the listening nymph the youthful swain
In trembling accents told his amorous pain,
How long'd my lips my passion to declare
To thee, than Galatea's self more fair!
But modest fear restrain'd my yielding tongue,
And o'er my lips her binding fetters flung.

What tho' these lines thine eyes should chance to see? [to thee.
Yet may'st thou deem them not address'd
Know then to thee, to thee the powers belong, [song;
That taught my lips to try their skill in
Whose charms superior to the rest were found,
Tho' many a beauty fill'd the seats around.

Haply, dear maid! to all but thee 'tis known, [alone.
Thine are those peerless charms, and thine
I'll strive then, but alas! th' attempt is vain, [reign.
To paint the beauties in thy form that
If e'er thou'st wander'd by the streamlet's side,
And bent to gaze upon the tranquil tide,
Those thousand beauties must have met thine eyes, [vies.
Whose least the best of every nymph out-

Fair are your cheeks as silvery clouds on high,
Ting'd by the rising sun with rosy dye;
Radiant with smiles, of clear, translucid blue,
Your eyes outrival heaven itself in hue,
When, from a loftier path, the orb of day
Darts o'er the fields of air his dazzling ray.
Red as the berries of the hedge-born rose,
Your dewy lips your ivory teeth enclose,
White as the snow, when not a zephyr strays,
That rests, unsullied, on its bending sprays.

Still should'st thou fail to know these strains so rude [lude.
To thee, and to thy charms, sweet maid! al-
Learn 'twas my happy lot thy name to hear,
Whose sound will ever to my heart be dear.
"Susan!" a voice, perhaps a parent's, cried:
Your lips, obedient to the voice, replied.
Tho' fate should bless me with thy sight no more, [lore.
For thee, dear Susan! Heaven I'll oft im-

But tho' thou know'st these praises are thine own, [known.
The youth who sings them may remain un-
I sat before thee with unheeding mind,
Heedless at first what beauties blaz'd behind: sight,
But when I turn'd, and saw the heavenly
Was fill'd with rapture, wonder and delight!
Then sidelong I reclin'd that, more at ease,
Thine eyes might roam, but most mine own to please.
For oft stol'n glances on thy charms I threw, [drew.
That, meeting thine, in timid haste with-
If e'er you chanc'd those glances to behold,
This their confusion must my love have told.
As sighs and trembling lips and accents weak [speak.
Passion unfeign'd and heart-felt truth be-

But why, ah why! declare my amorous pain,
To whom, alas! I ne'er may see again!
If faithful Acis, tho' his fair confess'd
A mutual passion glow'd within her breast,
Was reav'd, by Polyphemus' vengeful blow,
The rapturous joys of wedded love to know;
Can I e'er hope th' immortal powers above,
Will smile propitious on my hapless love,
When she, whose beauties have inspir'd my lays, praise:
Cares not for me, nor heeds my empty
And haply feels—the thought augments pain,
A partial passion for another swain!

EMELIA.

FROM THE SPECTATOR. N° 302.

WHO can behold Emilia, and not feel [dred zeal?
Love's warmest glow, and Friendship's kin-
Th' unstudied graces of her matchless mien, [seen,
Whene'er she speaks, or wheresoe'er she's
Inflame all hearts, till high our pulses beat
For near access—enjoyment more compleat.
And yet her smile can silently reprove
Each secret impulse of licentious love.
Thus, tho' the sparks of beauty round us play,
Till fell desire would lead the will astray:
Not rigid looks—but Virtue's decent air
Alike protects, and dignifies the fair.
Good-humour sits resplendent on her face,
And spreads o'er every charm peculiar grace.
Savage the breast, whose passion would destroy
Emilia's peace—to perfect brutal joy!
A form so fair, by Nature seem'd design'd, [mind,
A dwelling, suited to that peaceful
Where Piety presides, and Hope re-
sign'd.

Too

Too oft the follies of mankind defame,
By ſtrange conceits, Religion's ſacred name.
Look but around; Devotion will appear
In ſome mere ſullen neſs, in others fear.
Some to be pious, ſtrive but to deſpond;
Some reſt on forms, nor think of aught beyond:
'Tis oſtentation in the greater part,
And, void of Nature, proves the work of Art.
Not ſo Emilia's creed, whoſe genuine ſcope,
By reaſon bounded, and upheld by hope,
Ne'er into wild or frantic ſallies breaks,
Nor of deſpair, from cloiſter'd gloom, partakes;
But knows the tenour of its courſe to ſteer,
Exact and uniform, but not ſevere.
Thus ſenſe, not habit, leads her to fulfill,
On pureſt principle, her Maker's will.

Is there an object, more than all, to move
Indignant ſympathy and manly love?
Say, if thou canſt, who ſcruples to confeſs?
'Tis injur'd innocence, 'tis beauty in diſtreſs.
The heart, eſtrang'd from pity, *here* appears
Touch'd to the quick, and ſeeks relief from tears.
Why ſhould the Muſe in plaintive ſtrain relate
The varying turns in fair Emilia's fate?
Th' afflictive turns which call'd her virtues forth,
Proclaim'd the heroine, and ſtamp'd her worth.
How can the world's deep ſympathy avail?
How chooſe the horrors of this piteous tale?
Yet when I ſee the much-afflicted fair
In ſocial life with ſo compoſ'd an air,
Look from this vale of ſorrow to the bourne
Of endleſs bliſs, nor with impatience mourn;
In converſe too with chearfulneſs and eaſe
As if the world had *only pow'r* to pleaſe;
A form angelick riſes on my ſight,
And fills my mind with exquiſite delight.
When did Philoſophy before appear
So fraught with truth, or ſo devoid of fear?
When did a form ſo fair, ſo pure a ſoul
Unite, and own ſweet Reaſon's juſt controul?
For beauty oft is by her votaries brought
To plead preſcription for that want of thought,
Which ſcoffs at wiſdom, nor can e'er abide
The kind inſtructions of ſo grave a guide.

Had ſome fam'd poet in appropriate lays
Here reach'd the ſummit of Emilia's praiſe,
The picture, haply, had been deem'd to prove
The height alone of flattery, or love.
But this faint ſketch can no ſuſpicions raiſe,
Whoſe utmoſt effort 's but impartial praiſe.
Whoſe utmoſt aim is but to bring to view
A pattern rare—for others to purſue,
To ſhew true Virtue's captivating mien,
Which to be lov'd needs only to be ſeen.
Honoria mark, thro' each revolving hour
On conqueſt bent, and arbitrary pow'r;
Taſteleſs at leaſt the tedious minutes fly,
If e'er ſhe moves, nor ſees a captive die.
Not void of perſonal charms; nor yet unfit
To lead her circle on the ſcore of wit:
Whoſe ſocial pow'rs, but for this idol dream,
Had fix'd her huſband's and the world's eſteem.
But ah! all title to reſpect ſhe waves,
Nor owns as ſubjects, whom ſhe marks for ſlaves;
Yet lives the victim of this idol rage,
From conſtant dread of wrinkles, and old age.
To perſonal charms is then *Emilia* blind?
But counting theſe leſs laſting, and refin'd,
She cheriſh'd moſt the beauties of the mind.
Nay, in the bloom of youth, in beauty's pride,
When crowds admiring throng'd the fair one's ſide,
No falſe deluding hopes ſhe gave, nor drew
One joy from pangs the diſappointed knew.
And when the coyneſs of her virgin years
Gave way to reaſon, combating her fears,
She weigh'd with caution each admirer's claim,
And *Bromius* wedded, as approv'd by fame.
Ye guardian angels, by your watchful care
Defend Emilia hence from every ſnare:
Protect her too from inſolence and wrong,
The ſcowl of envy, and th' envenom'd tongue.
Oh! guide her onward in the paths ſhe treads,
For peace will follow where true virtue leads;
And when frail mortals may no longer know
The ſight of purity like her's below,
Oh! bear her gently to thoſe ſcenes above,
Where all is harmony, and peace, and love.
Then, quick tranſition! vail'd from human ſight,
Sh'll ſhine an angel in the realms of light.

CLEANDER,

WRITTEN BY A YOUTH OF SEVENTEEN.

BENEATH the willows of a ſilent vale,
Where many a ſwain has told a tender tale
Of faithleſs Phœbe, or of Kate unkind;
'Twas there that good Cleander ſate reclin'd,
A hapleſs youth, by ſorrow thither brought,
To weep his country's fate, his own forgot:
Faſt flow'd his tears, and ſighs redoubled ſighs,
With many a prayer eſſay'd to reach the ſkies;
Till thus in artleſs numbers he began,
O Innocence! primæval friend to man,
Had but thy veſtal zone been unprofan'd,
Our breaſts to woe impervious had remain'd;
Th' alarm of foreign or domeſtic foes
Had ne'er aſſail'd our ſweet ſerene repoſe;

Britannia

Britannia then had never known to feel
The direful loss of her departed weal;
Her sons had never learnt th' inhuman art
To wield the spear, to aim the mis-five dart,
Level'd relentless at a brother's heart.
Ah! then the tender mother had not known
The pang of separation from her son,
Once the support of her declining years,
But now the pregnant source of all her fears;
The night in prayer she spends, in tears the day,
Till fell Despair upon her heartstrings lay
His ruthless hand, then prone to earth she bends,
Till wish'd-for death her sad existence ends.
Nor she alone; the youth's beloved spouse,
The faithful object of his constant vows;
Whose sympathy, by many a toil endear'd,
His comforts doubled, and his sorrows shar'd;
Yes, she is doom'd to see with streaming eyes,
When prostrate the expiring victim lies,
When, drown'd in blood, and rack'd with agonies,
Breathless, he struggles, drops his sword, and dies.
Alas! no more his helpless infant race
Shall climb his knees to share their sire's embrace:
His hand no more the lovely babes shall lead,
Nor teach their feet in Virtue's path to tread:
Unhappy orphans! how shall I relate
The numerous woes that swell your wretched fate?
Perhaps, left friendless on some distant shore,
To see the native land you love no more;
Perhaps led captive by a haughty foe,
Resolv'd to glut his cruel rage on you;
Or, if your happier feet in Britain tread,
Compel'd e'en here to beg your daily bread.
Yet tho' with weeping thousands I lament
The train of war, shall bravery relent?
What! when our bleeding country calls for aid,
Shall Englishmen, in sloth supinely laid,
Seek an inglorious shelter from the fight,
In base surrender, or in baser flight?
Why! shall we yield to the insulting Gaul
Our laws, our liberty, our lives, our all?
And will the sons of British hearts of oak
Tamely submit to wear vile Slavery's yoke?
Suppose it so, suppose the Gallic host
Descend triumphant on my native coast,
And arms, and blood, and wild disorder burst
Flood'd at once, resolv'd to do their worst,
Tell me, my heart, what would'st thou yield to fear,
If the assassin rais'd his brand sh'd spear
To sheathe it in my bosom?"
Here he ceas'd,
And Resignation fill'd his dauntless breast,
For on his heart this motto was engraven,
"I'll try my utmost, and I'll trust in Heaven."
ΑΛΕΚΤΩΡ.

Jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon.

EREWHILE in youth's luxuriant bow'rs reclin'd.
I mark'd not the gay dawn or noon-tide ray;
And when the Western sun his throne re-sign'd,
Serene oblivion veil'd the close of day,
While like the fading beam life stole away:
But now does danger the fair scene de-form,
Stern minister, yet raging but to save;
While Friendship shudders at th' im-pending storm,
And Awe controuls the good, and Horror quells the brave,
And for his banquet yawns th' inexorable grave.

Rouse thee, Reflection, from the sensual dream!
Far other paths with other hopes to climb,
Let Contemplation urge the heav'nly theme,
And snatch thee in her flaming car sub-lime,
Beyond the fleeting atmosphere of time;
And let Devotion arm the stedfast soul,
While Resignation waits th' approaching doom,
Teach her to triumph where the thunders roll,
Pierce with undaunted eye the midnight gloom,
Outsoar the realms of death, and reign beyond the tomb.

Nor Friendship claims in vain the pious tear;
Let Fancy to the couch of pain draw nigh,
And while she trembles for a life so dear,
Lift to the monitor in ev'ry sigh,
And read instruction in the langu-id eye;
And thro' each change the fell disease pur-sue,
When Reason wanders from the burn-ing brain,
When ceaseless pangs the dreadful strife re-new,
And torture hunts for life thro' ev'ry vein,
Till fierce convulsion ends th' unalter-able pain.

With sacred sorrows now converse alone,
And let Remembrance cloud thy tearful eyes,
Still cherish in thine ear the parting groan,
And, while e'en now the struggling spirit flies,
Let the loud summons warn thee to be wise.
Does careless ease in vig'rous youth co-nfide?
Hark, in yon sigh the frail protection fled;
Ah! see the hand outstretch'd that whelms thy pride,
Where the pale worms their drear pavi-lion spread,
Where night eternal reigns, and silence throws the dead.

Thy restless fancy let the past employ:
The varied chart of early life review,
Search in thy parted hours for present joy,
And say what scenes shall active thought renew,
To cool thy burning breast with timely dew?
Say, wilt though cull them from th' in-fectious host Of

Of frantic follies that disdain controul?
Oh say, will conscience ratify the boast
Of revels that adore the midnight bowl,
While hov'ring dæmons hail their conquest o'er the soul?

No; to far other joys Almighty Pow'er
The gem divine of happiness consign'd,
And bad to sparkle in the pensive hour,
When Virtue's ardour the pure heart refin'd,
And Meditation wing'd th' aspiring mind.
Oh may Religion rear us to the prize!
Her sanctifying shade our thoughts o'ercast!
And may each hallow'd moment as it flies
Glow with a purer radiance than the past,
Till Judgement sound the trump, and Nature breathe her last!
And could not Mercy's dulcet call enforce
Thy favour'd steps to walk in Virtue's way;
But, to reclaim the wanderer's impious course,
Must vengeance the benignant form array,
And fell Misfortune stretch her iron sway?
All-gracious Heav'n! thou know'st our feeble frame,
How thankless to the Power in whom we trust,
How sink our thoughts beneath thine awful name,
How vain the wise, how unprepar'd the just!
Our brightest virtues mourn repentant in the dust.

Still let my sacred soul the theme prolong,
The humbling theme my fervent thoughts shall raise,
For meekness wakens the triumphal song,
While soars Humility on wings of praise,
The fairest idol of Creation's gaze.
No pious doubt, no silent prayer unknown,
Aspires to move the Intercessor's ear:
Well pleas'd Omnipotence descends to own
A grateful offering in our contrite fear!
And angels ministrant shall consecrate each tear.

Author of life! most bounteous when severe,
With transient woes dispensing bliss divine,
Teach the fond heart thy councils to revere,
Flee for protection to thy laws benign,
And to thy will her ev'ry wish resign:
And let thy blessings wait the trembling grief,
That sadly heaves the supplicating sigh;
Torn by suspence, yet fearful of relief;
While hope and fear with mingling pencils vie
To paint the dubious form of dark futurity.
Should thy decree the valued gift resume
Let healing grace support us to obey;
Or should victorious Hope the storm illume,
Let Piety salute returning day,
And Gratitude unite her heav'nly lay.
And ne'er let erring Mirth, or giddy Youth,
The desart of delusive joys explore;
But Wisdom lead us to the shrine of Truth,
And to the fount of bliss Devotion soar,
The fount that ever flows when time shall flow no more.

May 3, 1794. DE SACROBOSCO.

Translation of the second Fable of PHÆDRUS.
"Athenæ quum florerent," &c.

WHEN Athens shone with glory crown'd,
And nimble Freedom skip'd around,
Soon Anarchy all curbs disdain'd,
And factious parties lordships gain'd;
Who to Pisistratus resign,
Their fortress and their ev'ry shrine.
'Twas then the Attics mourn'd their fate,
Nor for dire wrong or slav'ry great,
But, us'd to Freedom's milder way,
They found it irksome to obey—
To them complaining and depress'd,
Then Æsop thus his tale address'd.
Once on a time, 'mid boundless lakes,
With croakings vast, and earth-felt quakes,
The frogs from Jove demand a lubber,
Who might on recreant weights turn drubber.
Jove smirked, to Juno gave a hug,
And then down hurl'd a monstrous plug,
Which tumbling with a banging crash
Made all the herd down deep to splash.
Here many a dripping hour they spend,
Mid stinking muck and dirt close penn'd:
At length one daring scout *Brave Frog!*
Up with his pate, and peep'd at *Log*;
Who, being in a pleasant humour,
Did not at *once* strike dead the comer.—
This deed atchiev'd, he stoutly bawl'd,
And up his murky brethren crawl'd;
Who seeing that annihilation
Had not quite seiz'd the *whole* creation,
And that their king had ta'en a doze,
Or else been maim'd by 's falling blows;
With paws extended gave the hop,
And, *dictu nefandum*, jump'd on his top!
Abusing him with scoffing shouts,
They off to Jove some other scouts,
To beg for king more serviceable
Than that would serve them for a table.
Jove knit his brows, then down'd a Hydra,
Who weigh'd his subjects in no *libra*;
For e'er he came he fell an eating,
And quite forgot both cook and spitting.
Poor Frogs are eat, and must be so,
Since neither lip nor tongue would go;
Fear having cramm'd the whole with glue,
Which nought but Peace could e'er undo.
By craft they pack fair Maia's son
To Jove, that he anon would come,
To free them from this sad condition,
And better answer their petition.
Jove, all enrag'd at this request,
His hasty answer thus express'd.
You loobies; who were quite displeas'd
The pool to swim, except it freez'd;
You curs! who would not bear the king,
Who had not forky tail, nor sting;
Now take your fate, the due deserve,
Of base-born fools who'd tyrants serve!

APPLI-

APPLICATION.

England! my country! thou whom dangers croud, [bow'd;
Whom foes malignant would with glee have
Thou! whom mid all thy faults art ſtill the pride
Of many a valiant, and of good the guide;
Be ne'er thy lot as that my tale hath told—
No; let not England e'er to ſlaves be ſold!
Oh ye! who would our goodly ſtatutes change, [range.—
To forms aërial which in breaſts light
Oh ye! who ſpend the dark drear night to ſpoil
The charm of manhood, and of age the toil—
Ye! who French manners—hateful friends would bring, [ſures ring;
To peaceful climes where nought but plea-
Bethink awhile! nor madly ſtrike the blow—
Which would lov'd England—would your all lay low!

Briſtol, King-ſquare. PHILO BRITTANNIÆ.

NAVAL POETRY. N° II.

"NOR let the ſons of letter'd pride deſpiſe [lour riſe;
Germs whence the vig'rous ſhoots of va-
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' ſtrain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus ſong the Spartan train."

PYE's NAUCR.

HARK! how the church bells with a ſudden peal [come
Stun the glad ear:—— Tidings of joy have
To crown each anxious hope. Two gallant ſhips [fought,
Met on the element; they met, they
And England triumph'd.——————
————————Yet there was one who died
'Mid that day's glory, whoſe obſcurer name
No great hiſtorian's page will chronicle:
'Twas in the catalogue of ſlain.——Thank God!
The ſound was not familiar to my ear.
But it was told me after, that this man
Was by a preſs-gang's violence roughly forc'd [ones,
From his own home, and wife, and little
Who by his labour lived:——that he was one [feel
Whoſe uncorrupted heart could keenly
An huſband's love, a father's anxiouſneſs;
That from the wages of his toil he fed
The diſtant dear ones, and would talk of them
At midnight when he trod the ſilent deck
With him he valued; talk of them, of joys
That he had known —— oh God! and of the hour [heart,
When they ſhould meet again, till his full
His manly heart, at laſt would overflow,
Even like a child's, with very tenderneſs.
Peace to his honeſt ſpirit! ſuddenly
It came, and merciful, the ball of death;
For it came ſuddenly, and ſhatter'd him,
And left no moment's agonizing thought
On thoſe he lov'd ſo well.——————
——————He, ocean deep,
Now lies at reſt. Be thou her comforter
Who art the widow's friend! Man does not know [back,
What a cold ſickneſs made her blood run
When firſt ſhe heard the tidings of the fight; [hope
Man does not know with what a dreadful
She liſten'd to the names of thoſe that died;
Man does not know, or knowing will not heed,
With what an agony of tenderneſs
She gaz'd upon her children, and beheld
His image who was gone. O God! be thou
Her comforter who art the widow's friend!

NAUTICUS.

PARAPHRASE

Of the well-known Song of "Crazy Jane."

Mixtoque inſania luctu
Et furiis agitatus amor. VIRGIL.

DIC mihi, cur tantâ formidine corda tremiſcunt? [metus?
Cur mentem exagitant, Nympha pudica,
Anne ego, quæ demens vagor, heu! pertriſtis et exſpes,
Anne tibi tanti cauſa timoris ego?
Noſtrane commovit miſerantem inſania Nympham? [metûs!
Crede mihi, haud veri ſtat tibi cauſa
Non equidem immeritæ cordi eſt inferre dolores,
Si tua vel Janæ regna ruina paret.
Tunc meos caſus ploras et amara laborum?
Ah! tales caſus ne patiare, cave!
Qui gemit, et luget—languetque, eſt falſus amator, [mali!
(Crede, precor) labes hinc mihi ſumma
Ipſa duc Henricum malè fauſta, fidelis amabam,
Talis Virginibus non amor ante fuit!
Abſtulit at mentem juvenis, Janæque dolores [amor.
Intulit, heu! cumulat quos malè ſanus
Henricum (falſumque diu ſine crimine) amavi,
Henricum vitæ ſpem columenque meæ!
Ille edens gemitus, ſæpe illacrymanſque, vocabat
(Ah nimium læſos) in ſua vota Deos!
Quin periere meæ priſci virtutis honores,
Omniaque infaustæ deperiere ſimul;
Hìc ſubita inſanam dementia cepit amantem,
Et dolor, et furiis exagitatus amor!
Perpetuò curis hinc mens ſuccumbit amaris,
Nec requies luctûs, nec medicina mali eſt.
Prima ubi conſpexi Henricum, in quo prima reliqui,
Expertem mentis me tenet iſte locus!
Hìc vagor heu! mea fata dolens juvenemque fugacem,
Surdiſque effundens verba ferenda notis!
Me quiſque interea miſerans, ſortemque nefandam,
"Infelix ſolve Jana!" viator ait!

Rugby, April 2. W. H.

PRO-

H. OF COMMONS.

February 17.

It was unanimouſly reſolved, that the thanks of this Houſe be expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, to the right honourable Henry Addington, for the exemplary and diſtinguiſhed manner in which he diſcharged the duties of Speaker during the whole of the period in which he filled the chair of the Houſe of Commons; that he be aſſured, that the proofs which he has uniformly given of attachment to the Conſtitution, the ſteadineſs with which he has maintained the dignity and privileges of this Houſe, the ability, integrity, and unremitting attention to Parliamentary Buſineſs, which have marked the whole of his conduct, juſtly entitle him to our approbation, reſpect, and gratitude;" and Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks of the Houſe accordingly, as followeth:

"Mr. Addington, The Houſe have unanimouſly reſolved, that the thanks of this Houſe be expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt terms to you, Sir, for the exemplary and diſtinguiſhed manner in which you diſcharged the duties of Speaker during the whole of the period in which you filled the chair of the Houſe of Commons; that you be aſſured that the proofs which you have uniformly given of attachment to the Conſtitution, the ſteadineſs with which you have maintained the dignity and privileges of this Houſe, the ability, integrity, and unremitting attention to Parliamentary Buſineſs, which have marked the whole of your conduct, juſtly entitle you to their approbation, reſpect, and gratitude; and it is my duty to convey to you the thanks of the Houſe, according to this reſolution. In diſcharge of this duty, if I were to indulge my private feelings, I ſhould eaſily find topics on which to expatiate. But I am to thank you for your conduct in this chair, and on that ſubject the reſolution itſelf amply conveys the opinion of the Houſe. If I were to endeavour to give their ſentiments in other words, I ſhould probably only weaken the force of the expreſſions which they have uſed; and I will not therefore attempt to convey to you their thanks in any language but their own."

Upon which Mr. *Addington* ſaid,

"Mr. Speaker, It is with ſenſations of the moſt reſpectful and heartfelt gratitude, that I receive the teſtimony of approbation, which you have communicated to me, in obedience to the commands of the Houſe. To enjoy their good opinion was my pride, and comfort, during my continuance in their ſervice; to experience ſuch a proof of it, as has been afforded me upon the preſent occaſion, is indeed the higheſt honour, and the moſt gratifying reward. Being only conſcious of having diſcharged my duty with zeal, and fidelity, I feel a ſatisfaction, which I am unable to expreſs, in being allowed to indulge the hope, that the chair, in which you preſide, has not loſt, by my conduct, any portion of that dignity, and authority, which are ſo eſſential to the well-regulated freedom of debate, as well as to the rights, and privileges of the repreſentatives of the people, and which you, Sir, I am ſure, will ever be diſpoſed to maintain. My beſt acknowledgements, Sir, are due to you, for the manner in which you have been pleaſed to execute the orders of the Houſe: to the Houſe itſelf I owe every obligation, which can bind the duty, veneration, and attachment of an individual to the firſt public body in the world."

On the ſecond reading of the bill for repealing the Brown Bread Act, Mr. *W. Bird* contended that fraudulent means were uſed to keep up the price of grain; that the quays from Limehouſe to Weſtminſter were loaded with corn, which, with all the conſiderate economy of the rich, and the induſtry and frugality of the poor, could not keep the latter from ſtarving.

Lord *Sheffield* objected to the total repeal of the Act. He wiſhed it to be left at the public diſcretion to uſe Brown Bread. His Lordſhip obſerved, that he had made and retailed to the poor bread infinitely better than that lately ſold in the metropolis, and found that he could do ſo without loſs, ſelling it at two-thirds of the London price. He thought, and Mr. *Buxton* concurred in the opinion, that the adulterations under the late bill required inveſtigation.

Meſſrs. *Ryder*, *Yorke*, and *Vanſittart*, obſerved, that, by the repeal of the late Act, the proviſions of previous bills admitting the making of Brown Bread would be revived. The bill then paſſed a Committee, and the Report was received.

February 18.

For the proceedings on the opening of the budget, ſee p. 176.

February 19.

On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means being brought up, Mr. *M. A. Taylor* entered into a detailed account of the poor's rates, the decay of many of our manufactures, and a general and perſpicuous ſtatement of the internal ſituation of the country, in oppoſition to the glowing and flattering deſcription given by Mr. Pitt.

Sir *J. Parnell* obſerved, that the Iriſh expenditure laſt year amounted to 5,600,000l. and that the proportion of the ſupply this year, to be made by Ireland, amounted to 4,186,000l. leaving a deficiency of 1,414,000l. to be provided for by England, over and above her ſtipulated proportion.

Mr. *Pitt* obſerved, that Ireland, in addition to the ſum of 4,186,000l. her joint contribution,

contribution, was independently to provide for the intereſt of her national debt, the ſums neceſſary to keep up the ſinking fund, for compenſation to the diſfranchiſed boroughs, &c. and to cover which a loan of 2,212,000 had been negociated. In reply to Mr. Taylor he contended, with much force and reaſoning, that the calamities he had enumerated were imputable ſolely to a failure of our laſt year's crops; and he aſked if we were to abandon a right eſſential to our political exiſtence becauſe the poor's rates had exceeded their ordinary amount in conſequence of a temporary occaſion? He obſerved, that foreign countries were indebted to us for our manufactures, as we were to them for markets; that there was one great commercial nation determined to preſerve its neutrality; and that, ſhould the war rage to the extent apprehended, our merchandize would ſtill find its way to the Continent in neutral veſſels.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* entered into a general ſtatement, to ſhew that Ireland had ſaved very largely in her expenditure by the Union; on which, Sir *J. Parnell* obſerved, that, if the uſage of the Houſe permitted, he would controvert the Noble Lord's poſitions.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* ſupported the arguments of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. *Joliffe* thought the tax on horſes uſed in agriculture inexpedient.

Mr. *Sturt* prefaced his promiſed motion, for an inquiry into the failure of the expedition to Ferrol, by diſclaiming any party or perſonal conſiderations. He obſerved, that, after three months moſt extraordinarily ſpent in Quiberon Bay, the expedition, compriſing 11,500 men, independent of ſailors and marines, and 16 pieces of cannon, landed with ſcaling-ladders, &c. on Auguſt 25, and gained the heights without oppoſition. The 52d regt. defeated a ſmall party oppoſed to them, and were preſſing forward to the reduction of Fort St. Philip, which commanded the harbour, and which had only a garriſon of 50 men, when the detachment was ordered to retreat. The poſſeſſion of this fort would have ſecured 35 ſail of ſhips, compriſing two of 112 guns, one of 84, and two of 74. The entire force of the enemy did not amount to more than 2000 men. He read ſeveral letters from officers in the navy and army, pronouncing the retreat as diſgraceful in the higheſt degree; and that the place might have been carried with a loſs not exceeding 200 men.

Sir *James Pulteney* (who commanded the expedition) entered into a detail of his operations, and the ſituation of the place. The town, he obſerved, is ſurrounded by three arms of the ſea, and the remaining ſide is fortified with baſtions, ravelins, and a newly-erected ſtone parapet; the number of men in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, he ſtated at between 7 and 8,000, being conſiderably more than were neceſſary to defend the works, ſo much ſo that they ſent 2,000 men out of the town. An aſſault he deemed impracticable, and the enemy might have greatly overpowered him by numbers before he could have opened the trenches. Eighteen hundred men, whom he had defeated in the morning, retreated into Fort St. Philip, and the greater part were ſent away in boats, as they were not wanted there. The garriſon conſiſted of 500 men, fully competent to its defence. He denied the report of diſſentions between the two ſervices, the Admiral having deſired to attack the place with the ſailors, or of having condemned the retreat; on the contrary, all the ſuperior officers regarded it as a meaſure of neceſſity. The ſuddenneſs of the retreat was in a material degree influenced by a conſideration, that there was an ulterior and more important ſervice to be performed by his army, which a ſhort delay might have rendered him incapable of undertaking.

Mr. *Jekyll* reprobated in ſtrong terms the ſending out an expedition without plan or project, and ignorant of the force of the enemy.

Mr. *Dundas* defended the expedition, which was intended as a diverſion in favour of the Auſtrians in Italy, to aſſiſt Portugal then menaced by Spain, and, in conſequence of the hoſtile deſigns of the Northern Powers, for the purpoſe of doing all poſſible injury to the fleets of the enemy before they ſhould be brought to act, in conjunction with our foes.

Mr. *Horne Tooke* was not for being content with the opinion of the General on a queſtion which implicated his conduct. There was failure and diſgrace, and there ſhould be inquiry.

Col. *Gaſcoigne* was in favour of inveſtigation.

Mr. *Pitt* thought, if the queſtion was entertained, it ſhould be before a military tribunal. In juſtification of the expedition, he obſerved it had the ſanction of the preſent lord of the admiralty (Earl St. Vincent).

Mr. *Grey* advocated inquiry, and contended either that the attack was abandoned without ſufficient reaſon, or the plan undertaken without adequate information.

Lord *Temple*, Mr. *Dent*, and Mr. *Pierrepoint* ſupported the inquiry; and Gen. *Loftus* oppoſed it, on the grounds that, if the General acted wrong, his officers would have brought him to a court-martial.

At 12 o'clock the Houſe divided, ayes 75, Noes 149—Majority 74.

February 20.

Bills on the ſeveral reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means were brought in, and read.

February 21.

Mr. *Abbott* moved for ſeveral papers and accounts relative to Ireland. The Iriſh militia officers bill, and the Exchequer bills bill, were read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday. The loan bill bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday. The different ſupply bills were read a ſecond time; and after ſome oppoſition from Mr. *Folliffe*, reſpecting the propoſed tax upon Horſes employed in agriculture, were committed. Sir Sydney Smith's annuity bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday; Mr. Hobhouſe ſuggeſted, that the annuity ſhould take effect from the period when the ſervices of the gallant Captain were performed at Acre. The further reports of the Committees of ſupply, and ways and means, were brought up, and agreed to.

Sir *George Shuckborough* peſented a petition from the Inhabitants of Folſhill, near Coventry, ſtating their hardſhips in conſequence of the increaſe of the poor's rates, and praying for relief.

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* ſtated, that out of 641 houſes only 86 were inhabited; that the paupers amounted to 1380 perſons; and that, unleſs ſome relief was granted, the pariſh would be deſtroyed.

Mr. *Roſe*, in conſequence of an idea that the petition prayed for pecuniary relief, and not for relief generally, objected to its being read without a recommendation from the Crown.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* and Sir *George Shuckborough* inſiſted, that it ought to be read, in order that the Houſe might know what the prayer was. Mr. Roſe perſiſted in his objection; a very warm altercation took place, in the courſe of which Sir George was repeatedly called to order by the Speaker. The Hon. Member aſked who called him to order. The Speaker told him that any diſreſpect offered to him perſonally was a diſreſpect to the Houſe; and he deſired the Hon. member would ſit down. At length the petition was read: it ſtated, the petitioners were ſo diſtreſſed they were wholly unable to maintain themſelves and families, and detailed the increaſed numbers of the poor; adding that, in caſe ſomething was not done to relieve them, the pariſh would be deſtroyed; and concluded by praying relief generally. The petition was referred to the Committee on the high price of proviſions.

February 24.

In the H. of Commons this day, the Speaker called the attention of the Houſe to a bill (the Duke of Bedford's), which had been tranſmitted from the Upper Houſe, for the regulation of the poor-rates, and to extend the means of parochial relief; but, as it interfered in money matters, and trenched upon the privileges of the Houſe, it was of courſe rejected.

February 25.

H. OF COMMONS.

Lord *W. Ruſſell* preſented his bill to enable magiſtrates, in certain caſes, to exempt perſons from the payment of the Poor-rates, which was read the firſt time.

Sir Sidney's Smith's Annuity bill was read the third time, and paſſed *nem. con.*

February 26.

The Houſe, in a committee on a bill for raiſing the ſalary of the Maſter of the Rolls, in Ireland, from 2,500l. to 3,500l. a year, and giving to him certain power in affairs of bankruptcy and other matters at preſent veſted in the Lord Chancellor, whom it is intended to releaſe from much of the buſineſs of his office, agreed to reſolutions on the ſubject.

February 27.

Mr. *Sheridan*, adverting to Mr. *Nicholls'* motion for an enquiry into the cauſe and extent of his Majeſty's illneſs, in a ſpeech of peculiar candour and feeling, deprecated all preſent diſcuſſion on the ſubject; he felt aſſured, that ſhould, unhappily, the King's confirmed and continued illneſs render communications neceſſary, his Majeſty's miniſters would not be deficient in their duty. He therefore moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. *Pitt* ſeconded the motion; and after complimenting Mr. Sheridan on his honorable, loyal, and affectionate declaration, "I cannot," ſaid he, "diſguiſe the peculiarity of ſituation, owing to the neceſſity of the call, in appearing again in this Houſe, as I did not expect to appear as one of his Majeſty's miniſters; in which ſituation I muſt continue, while the cauſe of that continuance remains."

After ſome obſervations from Mr. *Nicholls*, the queſtion of adjournment was carried.

March 2.

In a committee on the ſecond Report of the Proviſion Committee, Mr. Ryder moved the firſt reſolution for granting bounties on the culture of potatoes; which was oppoſed by Mr. *Horne Tooke*, who thought the preſent, like many other expedients lately adopted, was only a ſtruggle againſt inevitable neceſſity. The prices of proviſions had, he ſaid, riſen progreſſively, and nothing could ſtop that continual advancement ſo long as the debt and taxes of the nation were accumulating. He thought it would be better quietly to ſuffer the price of proviſions to riſe, than to attempt to contend againſt it; but he alſo thought, and he propoſed it as the better meaſure, that the price of labour ought to be advanced and rendered equivalent to the enhanced price of proviſions.

Mr. *Ryder* and Mr. *Wilberforce* defended

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the meaſure; and Mr. *Hobhouſe* oppoſed it, and moved that the chairman do leave the chair. The committee divided—For the motion 39, againſt it 44. The reſolutions were then agreed to.

March 5.

The Bill for exemption of poor houſe-keepers from the payment of the poor's rates was read a ſecond time, after being oppoſed by Meſſrs. *Joliffe*, *Curwen*, *Tooke*, and the *Solicitor General*, on the ground that it would diſturb a ſyſtem at preſent beneficial to the poor, and diſfranchiſe the lower order of freeholders in the country who might take the benefit of it.

March 6.

The Reports of the Tax Bills were received. After a converſation of ſome length, the motion for taking into conſideration the ſecond report of the Proviſion Committee was loſt on a diviſion, the numbers being, Ayes 30, Noes 37.

March 9.

The Houſe, in a Committee on the Bill for impoſing a tax on horſes uſed in agriculture, agreed to exempt from the additional duty farms of under 30l. per ann. rent.

March 10.

Earl *Temple*, after a prefatory ſpeech, moved, that certain perſons now in attendance be examined at the bar of the Houſe, in order to prove that Mr. Tooke had been ordained a prieſt; which brought on a very long and animated converſation, in which Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Sheridan*, *Erſkine*, and *Tooke*, contended that the motion was unneceſſary, inaſmuch as it would be a preferable method firſt to prove that a perſon in prieſt's orders was ineligible to a ſeat in that Houſe.

On a diviſion, however, the motion was carried; and Mr. Bourchier, deputy regiſter of the dioceſe of Sarum, proved, from the regiſter, that Mr. Tooke was ordained a prieſt November 23, 1760, in the pariſh of St. Anne's. Mr. Wilſon, clerk of the chapel at New Brentford, alſo proved that Mr. Tooke had officiated there, as miniſter, during a period of about 12 years; and Mr. Clitheroe, who had reſided in that pariſh near 70 years, likewiſe proved that he had paid to Mr. Tooke the eccleſiaſtical dues, and received the ſacrament from his hands.

Earl *Temple* having eſtabliſhed theſe facts, moved that a ſelect committee be appointed to examine the Journals of the Houſe, and the Records of Parliament, for precedents reſpecting the eligibility of perſons in holy orders ſitting in the Houſe of Commons; which was agreed to, and a committee of 27 perſons appointed; any five of whom are competent to report proceedings.

H. OF LORDS.

March 12.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* brought in a bill to renew, for a limited time, the force of martial law in Ireland, which, after ſome debate, was read the firſt time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 13.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Loan-bill (28,000,000l.) and the Exchequer Bills bill.

In the Commons the ſame day, the poor houſekeepers bill was referred to a committee, on the caſting vote of the Speaker. The Mutiny bills were paſſed; and leave was given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 16.

The bill for granting bounties on importation of flour was paſſed.

The bill for continuing Martial Law in Ireland, and for increaſing the ſalary of the Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, were read a ſecond time, after a debate of ſome length.

March 17.

The call of the Houſe of Commons took place; and it was ordered, that ſuch Engliſh members as were defaulters ſhould attend March 31, and the Iriſh members April 14.

March 18.

After ſome debate, the bills for impoſing Martial Law, and for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act, in Ireland, as alſo the Iriſh Money bills, ſeverally paſſed committees.—The bill for exempting poor Houſekeepers from the Poor's Rates was put off for ſix months.

H. OF LORDS.

March 19.

The Houſe in a committee on Taylor's Divorce bill.—The Marquis of *Buckingham* introduced a clauſe to prohibit the adulterer and adultereſs from marrying, which was oppoſed as grafting a public law on a private bill, and being inconſiſtent with the principles of equity and morality it was intended to promote. On a diviſion, the numbers were, for the clauſe 27, againſt 24.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the bill for regulating the Office of the Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, after much oppoſition, was read the third time; ayes 62, noes 41. The Houſe agreed, that Lord Hawkeſbury, by accepting the office of third Secretary of State, had not affected his eligibility to ſit in that Houſe.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, March 17. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of the following French schooneer privateers: L'Optisimiste, of 16 guns and 47 men, by the Favourite, Captain Westbeach; and LeGeneral Bessieres, of 4 guns and six swivels, by the Hussar, Lord Viscount Garlies.

Admiralty-Office, March 24. Copies of letters to Captain Dixon, of the Genereux.

Sir, *Mercury, off Minorca, Jan.* 15.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 6th instant, cruising agreeably to your orders, I fell-in with a convoy of about twenty sail of the enemy from Cette bound to Marseilles, and from the activity and exertions of the officers and men employed in the boats, the weather being nearly calm, I had the good fortune to capture and secure fifteen of them, as per margin *, without any loss of men, very little resistance being made, by the vessels their escort, consisting of gun-boats, having fled upon the Mercury's approach.

The prizes are all deeply laden with brandy, sugar, corn, wine, oil, and other merchandize; and I have the satisfaction to add, they are safe arrived at Port Mahon.

I am, Sir, &c. THOMAS ROGERS.

Sir, *Mercury, off Port Mahon, Jan.* 22.

I put to sea agreeably to my intention, signified to you in my letter of the 17th instant, the moment our prizes were moored in safety, which was on the morning of the 19th. The day following I fell-in with a ship (the island of Sardinia bearing E. S. E. forty leagues), which I soon discovered to be an enemy, and which after a chace of nine hours, blowing very fresh, I had the satisfaction to come up with and capture. She is called La Sans Pareille, French National corvette, commanded by Citoyon Gabriel Renault, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, mounting eighteen long brass nine-pounders, and two howitzers, and having on board a complement of 150 men; she sailed from Toulon the day before her capture, and was bound to Alexandria, in Egypt, quite laden with shot, arms, medicines, and supplies of every kind, for the French army, and is as complete a vessel in every respect as I have seen, being quite new, and well found with stores of every description. THOMAS ROGERS.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of Le Premier Consul, a fine new French privateer pierced for 24 guns, and 150 men, by the Dryad, Captain Mansfield; and, by the Netley, Lieutenant Mein, of the San Josef, a Spanish privateer, pierced for 14 guns, the re-capture of two British merchant brigs, and the destruction of an enemy's lugger.]

* 2 Ships, 4 Brigs, 3 Bombards, 2 Settees, and 4 Tartans.

Admiralty-Office, March 31. This Gazette announces the capture of La Vengeance French lugger, of 10 three and four pounders, and 43 men, by the Gannett, Captain Cotgrave; and also El Reyna Louisa Spanish schooner packet of 2 guns and 20 men, by the Hind, Captain Larcom.

Admiralty-Office, April 4. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of La Pluton French cutter privateer, of one 4-pounder, besides muskets, and 14 men, by the Sheerness hired cutter, J. H. Talbot, commander; and likewise the French Trabacolo privateer L'Adelaide, of two 12-pounders, and one 6-pounder, and 57 men, by the Pigmy cutter, Lieut. W. Shepheard.

Admiralty-Office, April 7. Letter from Rear-Adm. Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Martinique, Feb. 16.

Sir, Having learnt, from the arrival of the Calcutta, on the 12th ult. that a convoy might be soon expected, I dispatched all the squadron within my reach to cruize to windward of Barbadoes for its protection, which has eventually proved fortunate; for the particulars respecting it I shall refer you to the letters of Capt. Manby, of the Bourdelois, of Jan. 16 and 2d of this month, on which he writes most fully. I must beg you to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the meritorious conduct of Mr. Burrowes, commander of the ship Jupiter, bound to Jamaica, who, after he had lost convoy, collected more than 60 sail, and made such a disposition of the largest ships for the protection of the whole, as evidently deterred the small squadron, afterwards brought to action by the Bourdelois, from attacking them; and by that judicious and public-spirited step all, but those which branched off for Surinam, &c. arrived safe at Barbadoes.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Copies of Letters from Capt. Manby to Capt. Bradby of the Andromeda.

Bourdelois, off Teneriffe, Jan. 16.

Sir, on the 8th inst. off Palma, in a calm, I dispatched two boats under the orders of Lieut. Barrie, in pursuit of a strange sail in the S. E. After a fatiguing row of fourteen hours, Lieutenant Barrie, at two P. M. with only one boat being up with the chace, boarded her with great gallantry, although opposed by ten Frenchmen, who kept up a smart fire from four 4-pounders; she proved to be the Adventure, of London, one of the convoy which had parted company in the first gale of wind; the French prize-master was wounded by a cutlass, the only blood spilt on the occasion. Gaining information from the Adventure, that, on the same day she was captured by the Mouche privateer,

privateer, of Bourdeaux, the Mouche likewiſe captured a valuable copper-bottomed ſhip, bound to Barbadoes; and as both veſſels had orders to proceed to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, I conſidered it my duty to puſh for that port, and by plying hard with the ſweeps all the 9th, I arrived off Santa Cruz on the morning of the 10th, when I had the pleaſing ſatisfaction of reſcuing the above-mentioned Britiſh ſhip from the hands of the enemy; ſhe proved to be the Aurora of London. T. MANBY.

Bourdelois, Carliſle-Bay, Barbadoes, Feb. 1.

SIR, three days ago, being on the ſtation you ordered me to cruiſe for the protection of our ſcattered convoy, I acquaint you, that at noon three ſail were deſcried to windward, evidently in chace of us, which I ſoon diſcovered to be an enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of two large brigs and a ſchooner: having ſhortened ſail, enabled them to be well up with us at ſun-ſet, when I wore round to give them battle; at ſix I had the honour of bringing the largeſt brig to cloſe action at about ten yards diſtance, but was not ſo fortunate with the other veſſels, who fought very ſhy on the occaſion, on obſerving we were enabled to fight both ſides at once. Thirty minutes of cloſe carronade with my near opponent completely ſilenced him, when he hailed that he had ſtruck, and lowered his topſails, when his companions made ſail from us: but I think I can ſafely aver that they are ſufficiently damaged to ſpoil their cruize. My firſt lieutenant, Mr. Robert Barrie, on taking poſſeſſion of the prize, found her to be a remarkable fine French National corvette, called La Curieuſe, pierced for 20 guns, but only 18 long nine-pounders mounted, 168 men, and commanded by Capt. G. Radelet; ſent out from Cayenne 28 days ago by Victor Hughes with this ſquadron, to intercept the outward-bound Weſt India fleet. With real concern I acquaint you that we had one man killed and ſeven wounded in the action; but, from the abilities and attention of Mr. G. Roddam, my ſurgeon, I truſt the latter are likely to do well; Lieut. Barrie forms one of the number, but diſdained to quit his quarters. Mr. J. Jones, Maſter's Mate, and Mr. J. Lyons, Midſhipman, are included in this liſt. The killed and wounded in the corvette amounted to near 50, her deck, fore and aft, being covered with the dying and the dead. The French Captain ſurvived but a few hours, having loſt both his legs; and many of the priſoners were in an equal pitiable ſtate. A melancholy and painful taſk is now impoſed on me, to relate the ſad cataſtrophe attending this capture, which, after being more than an hour in our poſſeſſion, was found to be rapidly ſinking, in conſequence of her innumerable ſhot-holes: every exertion was made to preſerve her; but, alas! at eight ſhe foundered cloſe beſide us. I had, ſome time previous to this event, ordered every body to quit her; but Britiſh humanity, while ſtriving to extricate the wounded Frenchmen from deſtruction, weighed ſo forcibly with Mr. Archibald Montgomery and 20 brave followers, that they perſevered in this meritorious ſervice until the veſſel ſunk under them. The floating wreck, I rejoice to ſay, buoyed up many of them from deſtruction; but, with ſorrow I mention, Mr. Frederick Spence and Mr. Auckland, two promiſing young gentlemen, with five of my gallant crew, unfortunately periſhed. The delay occaſioned by this unhappy event, ſecuring 120 priſoners, knotting the rigging, and repairing ſails, detained me until eleven before I could purſue the flying enemy, which, I aſſure you, was done with all alacrity, but without ſucceſs, as the night favoured their eſcape.

I cannot conclude this account of my proceedings without informing you how highly I approve of the conduct of Lieut. Robert Barrie, Lieut. James Alexander Gordon, Mr. Mac Cleverty the Maſter, and Mr. Montgomery, my acting Lieutenant. The proceedings of warrant and petty officers gave me every ſatisfaction; and I have not words to offer ſufficiently in the praiſe of the ſhip's company for their ſteady obedience to my orders in not waſting a ſingle ſhot. I truſt, it will not be deemed too aſſuming in recommending my firſt Lieutenant Mr. Robert Barrie to the notice of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty as an officer highly worthy of advancement. T. MANBY.

N. B. Allow me to ſubjoin the ſtatement of the enemy's force; and to mention, that the only capture made by this ſquadron was the Sufan brig, of Halifax, bound to Surinam, which they burnt.

Le Curieuſe, of 390 tons, 18 nine-pounders, 168 men, not two years old, with 34 feet beam, and 90 feet keel, commanded by Capt. Radelet.—La Mutine, of 300 tons, 16 long ſix-pounders, 156 men, commanded by Capt. Raybun.—L'Eſperance ſchooner, mounting 6 four-pounders, 52 men, commanded by Capt. Hammond.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Admiralty-Office, April 11. Letter from Capt. Sir E. Hamilton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Trent, off Cawſand Bay, April the 7th, 1801, to the Right Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Fortune.

In obedience to your ſignal, the chace was continued until dark, at which time, being becalmed among the rocks of the Iſles of Brehat, I anchored; and the next morning, (the 3d inſt.) obſerving a large ſhip with French colours, under the protec-

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tion of a cutter and lugger privateers, making sail with the flood from the anchorage of Brehat to Plampoul, the boats were immediately dispatched under the command of Lieut. Chamberlayne, having under his orders Mr. Scallon, second Lieutenant; Mr. Bellamy, third; Mr. Hoskins, Master; and Mr. Taite, marine officer, &c. &c. The enemy seemed, at first, determined to resist and defend their vessels, and sent many boats from the shore to their assistance, who, with the lugger, took the ship in tow, but, on the very spirited and near approach of the Trent, the lugger and boats cast off the tow, and after maintaining a severe conflict, aided by a continued fire from five batteries, they were at length subdued and chased on the rocks; after which the ship, in the face of open day, was most gallantly boarded by the first Lieutenant and Marine Officer, who, I am sorry to say, has lost his right leg; and the very meritorious and spirited zeal with which all the officers and men were animated on this enterprise, reflects on them the highest honour. The ship appears English-built, about 300 tons, with a cargo of corn, and various other articles, but not having made any prisoners, farther particulars are unknown. Enclosed I return you a list of killed and wounded; that of the enemy could not be exactly ascertained; two were killed on-board the ship, and several were drowned. The state of the prize requiring protection into port, and the wind being Easterly, I judged it prudent to put into this place. E. HAMILTON.

List of killed and wounded.—Two seamen killed; one marine officer wounded.

[This Gazette also acquaints us with the following captures: La Poissen Volant French privateer lugger, of 14 carriage-guns and 55 men, by the Stag cutter, Lieut. Irwin;—La Mascarada, French privateer schooner, of 12 guns and 40 men, by the Fortunée, Lord A. Beauclerk;—and L'Heros brig, of 14 guns and 73 men, by the Atalanta, Capt. Griffiths.]

Admiralty-Office, April 15. Captain Otway, of his Majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning with dispatches from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of a squadron of his Majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th instant, of which the following are copies.

Sir, you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted in a most violent squall from S. W. to N. W. and North, and blew with such violence, and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, the wind veered again to the Southward of the West. On the 30th of last month, the wind having come to the Northward, we passed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes to oppose our passage, as the Papers, marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove; after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist. After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Huin, I reconnoitred with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, and Rear-Admiral Graves, their formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships, and gun-boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on two islands called the Crowns; the largest of which was mounted with from 50 to 70 pieces of cannon; these were again commanded by 2 ships of 70 guns; and a large frigate in the inner road of Coppenhagen and two 64-gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal. The day after, the wind being Southerly, we again examined their position, and came to the resolution of attacking them from the Southward. Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, having offered his services for conducting the attack, had, some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant; and after having examined and buoyed the Outer Channel of the Middle Ground, his Lordship proceeded with the 12 ships of the line named in the margin *, all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Draco Point, to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the Southward. It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his Lordship did, and menace the Crown Batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action. I have now the honour to inclose a copy of Vice-Admiral Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d inst. His Lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line. Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of Lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions,

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* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russel, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.

great

great as they have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service. I have only to lament that the sort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can with great truth assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole fleet; and I trust that the contest in which we are engaged will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action. It is with the deepest concern I mention the loss of Captain Mosse and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whose loss, as I am well-informed, will be sensibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, the latter an aged mother. From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompson on former occasions, the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off. For all other particulars, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Otway, who was with Lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith. H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their Lordships, that Captain Mosse being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct; I must, therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favour.

No. I.

"*London, in the Categat, March* 27.

"From the hostile transaction of the Court of Denmark, sending away his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Danish Court is, and whether the Commanding Officer of Cronenberg Castle has received orders to fire upon the British Fleet as they pass into the Sound, as he must deem the firing of the first gun a Declaration of War on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

TRANSLATION, No. II.

ANSWER.

"*Cronberg, March* 28.

"In answer to the Admiral's honoured letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the English Fleet; an express is gone to Copenhagen, and should any orders be sent, I shall immediately send an officer on board to inform the Admiral.

(Signed) STRICKER, Governor."

TRANSLATION, No. III.

"*Cronberg Castle, March* 28.

"In answer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half past eight, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty the King of Denmark did not send away the Charge d'Affaires, but that upon his own demand he obtained a passport. As a soldier I cannot meddle with politics; but I am not at liberty to suffer a fleet, whose intentions are not yet known, to approach the guns of the Castle which I have the honour to command. In case your Excellency should think proper to make any proposals to his Majesty the King of Denmark, I wish to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer the Castle. An explicit answer is desired. (Signed) STRICKER."

ANSWER.

"*On board the London, March* 29, *One A. M.*

Sir, in answer to your Excellency's Note just now received, the undersigned has only to reply, that, finding the intentions of the Court of Denmark to be hostile against his Britannic Majesty, he regards the answer as a Declaration of War, and therefore, agreeable to his instructions, can no longer refrain from hostilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings; but at the same time will be ready to attend to any proposals of the Court of Denmark for restoring the former amity and friendship which had for so many years subsisted between the two Courts. (Signed) H. PARKER."

"His Excellency the Governor of Cronberg Castle."

Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 3.

Sir, in obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the squadron named in the margin *, which you did me the honour to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you, that having, by the assistance of that able officer Captain Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Captain Bisbane, and the Masters of the Amazon and Cruizer, in particular, buoyed the Channel of the Outer Deep, and the position of the Middle Ground, the squadron passed in safety, and anchored off Draco the evening of the 1st; and that yesterday morning I made the signal for the squadron to weigh, and to engage the Danish line, consisting of 6 sail of the line, 11 floating batteries, mounting from 26 twenty four pounders, to 18 eighteen pounders, and one bomb ship, besides schooner gun-vessels. These were supported by the Crown Islands,

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russell, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent, Amazon, Desirée, Blanche, Alcmene; sloops, Dart, Arrow, Cruizer, and Harpy; fire-ships, Zephyr and Otter; bombs, Discovery, Sulphur, Hecla, Explosion, Zebra, Terror, and Volcano.

mounting

mounting 88 cannon and 4 sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the Island of Amak. The bomb-ship and schooner gun-vessels made their escape, and the other 17 sail are sunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Danish line to the southward of the Crown Islands, after a battle of four hours. From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Russel unfortunately grounded, but although not in the situation assigned them, yet so placed as to be of great service. The Agamemnon could not weather the shoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the smallest blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt; it was an event to which all the ships were liable. These accidents prevented the extension of our line by the three ships before mentioned, who would, I am confident, have silenced the Crown Islands, the two outer ships in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loss in the Defiance and Monarch, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good Captain Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and sloops named in the margin *, to assist in the attack of the ships at the harbour's mouth), under a very heavy fire; the consequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and sloops. The bombs were directed and took their stations abreast of the Elephant, and threw some shells into the arsenal. Captain Rose, who volunteered his services to direct the gun-brigs, did every thing that was possible to get them forward, but the current was too strong for them to be of service during the action; but not the less merit is due to Captain Rose, and, I believe, all the officers and crews of the gun-brigs, for their exertions. The boats of those ships of the fleet, who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every assistance; and the officers and men who were in them merit my warmest approbation. The Desirée took her station in raking the southernmost Danish ship of the line, and performed the greatest service. The action began at five minutes before ten.—The van, led by Captain George Murray of the Edgar, set a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every Captain, officer, and man in the squadron. It is my duty to state to you the high and distinguished merit and gallantry of Rear-Admiral Graves. To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle. I beg leave to express how much I feel indebted to every Captain, officer, and man, for their zeal and distinguished bravery on this occasion. The Honourable Colonel Stewart did me the favour to be on-board the Elephant; and himself, with every other officer and soldier under his orders, shared with pleasure the toils and dangers of the day. The loss in such a battle has naturally been very heavy. Among many other brave officers and men who were killed, I have, with sorrow, to place the name of Captain Mosse, of the Monarch, who has left a wife and six children to lament his loss; and, among the wounded, that of Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson, of the Bellona. NELSON and BRONTE.

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Enemy's Line of Defence, Batteries, &c. April 2.

Edgar, 24 seamen, 2 marines, 3 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 79 seamen, 17 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 133.—Monarch, 35 seamen, 12 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 101 seamen, 34 marines, 20 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 210.—Bellona, 9 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 48 seamen, 10 marines, 5 soldiers, wounded. Total 74.—Defiance, 17 seamen, 3 marines, 2 soldiers, killed; 35 seamen, 5 marines, 7 soldiers, wounded. Total 69.—Isis, 22 seamen, 4 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, killed; 69 seamen, 13 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 112.—Amazon, 10 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 16 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 32.—Glatton, 17 killed, 34 wounded. Total 51.—Desirée, 3 wounded.—Blanche, 6 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 7 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 16.—Polyphemus, 4 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 20 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 29.—Elephant, 4 seamen, 3 marines, 1 soldier of the rifle corps, killed; 8 seamen, 1 marine, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 19.—Alcmene, 5 seamen, killed; 12 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 19.—Dart, 2 killed; 1 wounded. Total 3.—Ganges, 5 killed, 1 missing. Total 6.—Russell, 5 seamen, 1 marine, wounded. Total 6.—Ardent, 29 seamen and marines killed; 64 seamen and marines, wounded. Total 93.

Officers killed. Edgar. Edmund Johnson, first Lieutenant; Lieutenant Benjamin Spencer, marines.—Defiance. George Gray, Lieutenant; Mathew Cobb, pilot.—Elephant. Captain James Bawden, of the Cornish Miners, volunteer in the rifle corps; Mr. Henry Yaulden, master's mate.—Polyphemus. Mr. James Bell, midshipman.—Isis. Mr. Daniel Lamond, master; Mr. Henry Long, lieutenant of marines; Mr. George M'Kinlay, Mr. Thomas Ram, midshipmen; Mr. Grant, lieutenant of the rifle corps.—Ganges. Mr. Robert Stewart, master.

* Blanche, Alcmene, Dart, Arrow, Zephyr, and Otter.

maſter.—Dart. Mr. Edwin Sandys, lieutenant.—Glatton. Mr. Alexander Nicholſon, pilot.—Monarch. Captain Robert Moſſe.—Amazon. Captain Edward Riou; Hon. Geo. Tucket, midſhipman; Mr. Jos. Roſe, captain's clerk.—Ardent. George Hoare, midſhipman.

Officers wounded. Edgar. Joſhua Johnſon, ſecond lieutenant; William Goldfinch, fifth lieutenant; Mr Gabagan, Mr Whimper, Mr Ridge, Mr Proctor, Mr. Dymet, midſhipmen, ſlightly.—Defiance. Mr. Patterſon, boatſwain; Mr. Gallaway, midſhipman; Mr. Niblet, captain's clerk; Mr. Stephenſon, pilot.—Elephant. Mr. Robert Gill, midſhipman of the St. George; Mr. Hugh Mitchel, midſhipman.—Alcmene. Mr. Henry Baker, acting third lieutenant; Mr. Charles Meredith, lieutenant of the marines; Mr. Chs. Church, boatſwain; Mr. G. A. Spearing, maſter's mate; Mr. Pratt, pilot.—Polyphemus. Mr. Edward Burr, boatſwain.—Deſirée. Mr. King, lieutenant, ſlightly.—Iſis. Mr. Richard Gormack, lieutenant; Mr. Reuben Pain, Mr. Simon Frazer, Mr. Charles Jones, midſhipmen.—Ganges. Mr. Iſaac Davis, pilot, badly.—Glatton. Mr. Tindall, lieutenant; Mr. Robert Thompſon, maſter's mate; Mr. John Williams, midſhipman.—Monarch. Mr. William Minchin, lieutenant; Mr. James Mattie, lieutenant of marines; Mr. James Dennis, lieutenant of the 49th regiment; Mr. Henry Swymmer, Mr. W. J. Bowes, Mr. Thomas Harlow, Mr. George Morgan, Mr. Philip Le Veſconte, midſhipmen; Mr. William Joy, boatſwain.—Bellona. Sir T. B. Thompſon, bart. captain, loſt his leg; Mr. Thomas Southy, lieutenant; Mr. Thomas Wilks, lieutenant, ſlightly; Captain Alexander Sharp, of the 49th regiment, badly; Mr. James Emmerton, maſter's mate; Mr. —— Anderſon, Mr. Edward Daubenny, Mr. William Sitfort, Mr. Fig, midſhipmen.—Amazon. Mr. James Harry, Mr Philip Horn, maſter's mates.

Killed, officers 20; ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers, 234; total 254.—*Wounded*, officers 48, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers, 641; total 689.—Total killed and wounded 943.

Admiralty office, April 18. Letter from Capt. Woolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated Spithead, the 13th inſtant.

Sir, at half-paſt nine on the morning of the 12th, on our way round, we fell in with and captured, after ſix hours chace, the French privateer lugger Le Brave, of Boulogne, of 14 guns, and 57 men, on her firſt cruize, perfectly new. T. Wolley.

Admiralty-office, April 21. Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed on a particular ſervice, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Sir, *London, in Copenhagen Roads, Apr.* 9.

The Hon. Lieutenant Col. Stewart having volunteered his ſervices by being the bearer of theſe diſpatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by ſea. I have the pleaſure to tranſmit an Armiſtice concluded between the Court of Denmark and myſelf. I mean, as ſoon as the diſabled ſhips are refitted, and the worſt of the wounded moved into the Holſtein Daniſh ſhip of the line, which I have commiſſioned as an hoſpital-ſhip, to proceed over the Grounds into the Baltic, to put into execution the remaining part of my inſtructions. The Iſis and Monarch being found in ſo bad a ſtate from the late action, as to render it neceſſary to ſend them to England to have their damages repaired, I ſhall ſend them home for that purpoſe with the Holſtein hoſpital-ſhip, which has the wounded and ſick on-board.—[Here follow the Articles of the Armiſtice. See p. 363.]

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of L'Antichriſt French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, nines and two-pounders, with 60 men, by the Favourite, Captain Joſeph Weſtbeech.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, April, 1801.

In our laſt we ſtated, that Mr. Vanſittart had been ſent by our Government to the Court of

DENMARK,

to endeavour amicably to adjuſt the diſpute between the two countries on the ground of the *Neutral Confederacy*, and thereby to prevent the neceſſity of actual hoſtilities being commenced by the fleet under Admirals Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelſon. It is impoſſible for us to ſay what the nature of Mr. Vanſittart's inſtructions were; but they were rejected by the Daniſh Court; and that gentleman, with Mr. Drummond, then Britiſh Reſident there, judged it proper to return to England. On the 27th of March Sir Hyde Parker, then in the Categat, wrote a note to the Governor of Cronberg, deſiring to know whether any oppoſition would be made to the Britiſh fleet's paſſing into the Sound, as he muſt deem the firing of the firſt gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark. The Governor anſwered, that he was not at liberty to ſuffer a fleet, whoſe intentions were not known, to approach the guns of the caſtle. Our Admiral, regarding this anſwer as a declaration of war, on the 30th paſſed into the Sound with the fleet, with inconſiderable loſs, and found that the Danes had moored in the front of Copenhagen a ſtrong line of veſſels, which they,

they, it appears, deemed impregnable. The attack was made on the 2d inst. under the direction of Lord Nelson, who volunteered his services on the occasion; "and," to use the words of Admiral Parker, "his exertions, great as they had heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service." The obstacles which he had to surmount were of the most formidable and tremendous description; but no effort of art, no advantage of nature, was capable of resisting the steady valour, the skill and judgement, so eminently displayed on this occasion. The immediate point of assault consisted of six Danish ships of the line, 11 floating batteries, mounting from 26 twenty-four-pounders to 18 eighteen-pounders, a bomb-ship, and several schooner gun-vessels. These were supported by the islands called the Crowns (mounting 88 cannon), four sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of Amak. After a battle of four hours, bravely sustained on both sides, the Danish bomb-ship and gun-vessels made their escape; and 18 sail (of which seven were of the line) were sunk, burnt, or taken; being the whole of their navy to the Southward of the Crown Islands.

The squadron of Lord Nelson, who was ably seconded by Rear-Admiral Graves, consisted of 11 sail of the line, with all the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels belonging to the fleet: and the severity of the action may be conceived from the loss of men that we sustained, amounting, in killed (including Captains Mosse and Riou, with 18 other officers,) to 234, and in wounded (including Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, and 47 other officers,) to 641. The enemy's loss has not been stated.

After this line of defence had been destroyed, without one English ship being lost or dismasted, our vessels approached the city, threw bombs into the arsenal, and threatened the destruction of Copenhagen; but at this interesting moment the humanity of Lord Nelson induced him to send the following laconic note on shore with a flag of truce:

"*The brave English to their Brethren the brave Danes.*

"I am now in possession of the batteries; and, wishing to stop any farther effusion of blood, I consent to a suspension of hostilities. NELSON."

An Armistice, for 14 weeks, was then concluded; by which Copenhagen is spared; but the Danes are not left at liberty to strengthen themselves against the power of Britain, nor to elude its grasp: nor is Britain precluded from immediately augmenting its naval force in the North Seas; but simply from employing that force, for the present, in actual hostility against the Danes, who, for the time stipulated, cease to act as parties to the Northern Confederacy*.

As

* The following copy of the Articles of this Treaty is from the Gazette of April 21:

"Article 1. From the moment of signing this Armistice, all hostilities shall cease between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the city of Copenhagen, and all armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish Majesty which shall be found in the road or harbour of that city, as also between the different provinces and islands of Denmark (Jutland included).

"Art. 2. *The armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty shall remain in their present condition, as well with respect to the manner in which they are armed, as in respect to their military position*; and the Treaty, known by the name of the Treaty of the Armed Neutrality, shall, so far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain suspended so long as this Armistice shall continue in force. On the other hand, armed ships and vessels, under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall, in no manner whatever, disturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty, or the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark (Jutland included): and, to prevent every thing which may create disturbance or suspicion, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall, on no account, permit any ship or vessel under his command to approach within cannon-shot of the armed ships, or fortifications, of his Danish Majesty in the road of Copenhagen. This limitation shall, however, not extend to the ships which must necessarily pass and repass through the King's Deep.

"Art. 3. This Armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, Jutland, and the Islands, against the attack of *any other fleet of men of war, which now, or hereafter, during the continuance of this Armistice, may be sent by his Britannic Majesty into these seas.*

"Art. 4. The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure from the city of Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark (Jutland included), whatever may be wanted for the health and cure of the crews.

"Art. 5. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish Majesty who are at present on-board the British fleet under his command; and the Danish government engages to account both for them, and for the wounded, which have been suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d inst. in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities with Great Britain.

"Art.

As Sir Hyde Parker writes, that, after having refitted his ships, and taken care of the sick and wounded, he should proceed over the Grounds into the Baltic, to put in execution *the remaining part of his instructions*, we may presume that

SWEDEN

will be the next object of attack, unless circumstances should arise to render the farther assertion of our maritime rights *vi et armis* unnecessary.

RUSSIA

has, since our last, undergone a very material change in its administration; for, in the night of the 23d ult. THE EMPEROR PAUL DIED SUDDENLY, after going to bed in perfect health. His eldest son, the Archduke Alexander, the next day assumed the reins of government, and issued a Proclamation, in which, after stating that his beloved parent had died suddenly by an apoplectic stroke, he declares, that, having been educated in the principles which had adorned the reign of his illustrious Grandmother, and under which Russia had arrived at the summit of glory, he should follow her wise intentions, and restore the interrupted happiness of his faithful subjects. Into the speculations of politicians, as to the future measures of the new Emperor, it would not become us to enter; for, beyond report, we have not a particle of information whereby to regulate our judgement. His Imperial Majesty's character and disposition are said to be most amiable and promising; and hence we may, perhaps, be allowed to hope for an amicable termination of the subsisting differences between the Courts of London and Petersburg.

The King of

PRUSSIA

has marched an army into Hanover; and on the 3d instant extorted a formal act of submission from the Regency, whereby that Electorate is placed under the immediate government of his Prussian Majesty.

The free Imperial city of

HAMBURGH,

which was so long menaced by the same monarch, has received, at last, not a Prussian, but a Danish force under Prussian sanction. On the 29th ult. about 5000 Danes, under the command of Prince Charles of Hesse, marched from Altona, and took possession of Hamburgh, with an assurance, that its independence should be preserved, and its trade unmolested. The British property in the city and the river was ordered to be sequestrated, and a loan of 6,000,000 of marcs was demanded from the inhabitants.

A Treaty of Peace was on the 28th ult. signed between France and

NAPLES;

whereby the latter engages to shut the ports of Naples and Sicily against British and Turkish vessels, not only until the conclusion of Peace between France and those powers, but until the differences between Great Britain and the Northern powers, particularly Russia, shall be accommodated. To the ships of France and of the Northern Confederates, however, the Neapolitan ports are to be opened. Besides which, the King of Naples cedes for ever to the French government Porto Longone, in the isle of Elbe, and all that belonged to him in that isle, together with the principality of Piombino, and some territories in Tuscany. A sum of money is to be paid to the French Citizens who have suffered in consequence of the disturbances in the Neapolitan dominions. A general amnesty is to be passed on all political opinions or actions connected with the entry or residence of the French in Naples; and the works of art, which were taken away from Rome by the Neapolitan troops, are to be restored to France.—Since the ratification of this Treaty of Amity, the French General Murat has sent detachments from his army to take possession of several important places in the Neapolitan dominions; but whether

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"Art. 6. The coasting trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this Armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British armed ship or vessel; and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instructions for that purpose.

"Art. 7. This Armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks, from the day of its being signed by the contracting parties. After the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare its termination, and re-commence hostilities, after giving a previous notice of 14 days. The conditions of this Armistice shall, on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future dispute, and to facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms. In witness of this, we, the undersigned Commissioners, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present Armistice. Given on-board his Britannic Majesty's ship the London, in the road of Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.

(L. S.) "E. F. WATTERSDORFF. (L. S.) H. LINDHOLM.
(L. S.) "NELSON, DUKE OF BRONTE. (L. S.) W. STEWART."

Ratified by me, HYDE PARKER, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet of his Britannic Majesty.

FREDERIC, Crown Prince.

by

by virtue of any secret articles in the Treaty, or of his own mere motion, we are not yet enabled to determine.

From

EGYPT

we may daily expect news of great importance; for it is now ascertained, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie sailed from Macri about the 20th of February, to attack the French settlement there. The Paris journals go farther than this intelligence; and inform us, that Sir Ralph effected a landing at Aboukir on the 8th of March. Our troops, however, were immediately attacked by a division of the enemy's force, and a very severe action ensued; the result of which was, that the French fell back upon Alexandria, with the loss of 300 men. From the 8th to the 13th no operations of any consequence took place. On the latter day, a general action commenced, in which the French boast of having made 5 or 600 prisoners. They acknowledge, however, that they were in the end obliged to retreat to Alexandria, and to abandon the prisoners they had taken. Beyond this affair, we have no accounts that are entitled to the smallest degree of credit.

A very active intercourse has this month subsisted between our Government and that of

FRANCE,

preparatory, as was supposed, to the commencement of actual negotiations for Peace. But, till the political disposition of the new Emperor of Russia be manifested in some way or other, and the fate of Egypt be decided, we cannot entertain an expectation that any great progress will be made in the way of pacific arrangement.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Frankfort, Feb. 18. More than 2,000,000 of subjects must change masters in Germany, in order to indemnify the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and other Princes. It is supposed, therefore, that some of the Imperial cities must, for this purpose, share the fate of the Ecclesiastical States.

Paris, March 1. The expedition of discovery, under Citizen Baudin, sailed from the Canaries in the end of November last; and four persons of the crews, who were landed on account of sickness, and unable to proceed, have returned to Cadiz.—Mr. Guillaumot, architect, has, by much research, accurately ascertained, that the whole expenditure of Louis XIV. on his buildings at Versailles, &c. from 1664 to 1679, did not exceed the sum of 171,305,398 livres, at 52 livres to the merk of silver. They were before erroneously supposed to have amounted to 1,200,000,000 livres, at the rate of 26 livres to the merk of silver.

Paris, March 2. The poems of Ossian are the favourite reading of Bonaparte. An elegant translation of them into French verse has just been executed by Lormian, and published from the press of Didot.

A vessel, the Lady Gray, with the clothing of ten regiments in the Mediterranean on-board, has been taken off *Lisbon* The loss will occasion considerable inconvenience to the troops.

East India News.

A large importation of a most excellent substitute for hemp, from Bengal, is expected by the returning ships of this season. It is said, on some authority, that Bengal is capable of supplying our whole maritime cordage, very little inferior to that manufactured of the growth of Russia.

Great part of the plate, &c. found in the Zanana, and State Durbars, at *Seringapatam*, being ascertained to have belonged to the Mysore family and inferior Rajahs, who had been plundered by Tippoo and his father, the India Company, consistent with their high character, have ordered the whole to be returned to the families of the former possessors. Amongst immense packages of English manufacture, the two palanquins presented by Lord Cornwallis to the young Princes, were found unpacked. They have been sent to the Princes at Vallore.

A great variety of seeds and plants indigenous to Prince of Wales's Island, have lately been successfully cultivated in *Bengal*.

News from America.

The *American* sedition law, after a keen debate in Congress, has been continued. The question for its continuance was carried only by the Speaker's casting vote.

Mr. Marshall has been appointed Chief Justice of the United States.

The undertaking for bringing water from the Schuylkill, to be distributed in pipes for the uses of domestic œconomy in Philadelphia, has been happily completed.

A dreadful fire at *Providence* has occasioned damage to the amount of 500,000 dollars.

A late conspiracy of the slaves has excited great alarm in the State of *Virginia*. It has been found necessary to employ an additional military force, to guard the safety of their masters.

The famous Indian Chief Capt. Brandt, who was himself educated at *Dartmouth college*, has lately sent two of his sons for education at the same seminary. It is much to be desired that the Indians should be thus civilized, rather than exterminated.

Five Indian Chiefs have proceeded to the seat of the general government at *Washington*, to demand satisfaction for the late murder of two Indians by two United Irishmen.

Copy of a letter from an officer on-board his Majesty's ship Jamaica, Captain Rose, dated before Copenhagen, April 6, 1801.

"My dear father, though you will see, through

through the medium of the official letters, accounts of the ſucceſſes of the fleet in this part of the world; yet I cannot but ſuppoſe it will be more gratifying to you to hear the detail from an eye-witneſs, as at the ſame time it gives me an inexpreſſible pleaſure in writing home. Our ſhip left Yarmouth on Friday March 20, and proceeded towards the Cattegate; had very blowing weather until Tueſday following, when we joined the fleet at anchor near the Knoll, where they had been only two days: indeed, many of the ſmall veſſels had not been able to work up, but were continually arriving. On Thurſday the fleet weighed, and arrived in the entrance of Elſineur roads, where we anchored; Elſineur-caſtle in ſight, diſtant about three miles. The wind being contrary, we could not attempt to paſs it; though we weighed ſeveral times for that purpoſe. On Monday March 30 we weighed, and paſſed out of gun-ſhot, by keeping well over on the Swediſh ſhore, as the Swedes never attempted to moleſt us: the batteries at Elſineur kept up a continual firing at us. Same morning we anchored within five miles of Copenhagen, with a fine fleet of 19 ſail of the line and two fifties, beſides frigates, ſloops, bombs, and gun-veſſels. Nothing very material took place until ten o'clock on Thurſday morning, April 2, when the van diviſion of our fleet, under the command of Lord Nelſon and Admiral Graves, commenced the attack on the enemy's ſhips, hulks, pontoons, or floating batteries, and a number of ſmall veſſels, in all about 24, carrying in general 42 and 24-pounders. The Edgar led on, followed by the Ardent, Elephant (Lord Nelſon's), Ganges, Monarch, Bellona, Defiance (Admiral Graves, a very gallant fellow), Iſis, and Glatton. The Bellona, Polyphemus, and Ruſſel, got aground: the reſt all anchored as they came up. The remainder of the fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker, as a *corps de reſerve*, got under weigh, but could not work up to ſhare in the glory of the day. The enemy made a very obſtinate reſiſtance, and fought like brave men. I need not inform you that the Engliſh did the ſame: the action was kept up, without a moment's ceaſing, for five hours. Moſt of our ſhips are very much cut up, more eſpecially the Defiance, Monarch, and Iſis. Our number, killed and wounded, amounts nearly to 1000 men. This ſevere loſs was much occaſioned by the Bellona and Ruſſel being aſhore, and the Agamemnon not being able to get up her anchor, which hindered them from taking their allotted ſtations; but our loſs is nothing comparable to what the Danes have ſuffered: their killed alone, by accounts from the Daniſh officers (of whom we have three on board, beſides 93 men), muſt be near 3000 men; and the veſſels which have been captured are perfect ſieves, there not being hardly a ſingle plank in any of them but what has at leaſt ten ſhot-holes in it: in fact, it is thought to be the hardeſt-fought action in the annals of hiſtory. I forgot to mention, among our loſs, that of Capt. Moſſe, of the Monarch, and Captain Rion, of the Amazon frigate, with ſeveral officers of diſtinguiſhed merit. Captain Sir T. Thompſon, of the Bellona, has loſt his leg. Lord Nelſon, in the Elephant, fought nobly: really, to endeavour to make comments on his conduct would be impoſſible, though he unfortunately, at the cloſe of the action, got aground; as did the Defiance and Deſirée frigate: however, they all got off by the morning of the 4th. The captured Daniſh ſhips are one 74, one 64, four two-decked large hulks, two frigates, and one gun-battery, and four pontoons of 24 guns each; in all 13 veſſels, excluſive of one frigate, and a brig ſunk. The Daniſh Commodore took fire, and blew up with a tremendous exploſion within half a cable's length of the ſaucy Jamaica. Several others of the enemy had alſo ſtruck; but the wind favouring them, they made their eſcape on ſhore, where they now remain, under the protection of their batteries. The impediments to the bombardment of Copenhagen are now removed, and our bombs are placed ſo that, if the Danes are not ſenſible of the ſituation, the town arſenal may be very ſoon reduced to aſhes.

Your ever-dutiful ſon, T. P. Asperne.

Irish News.

Dublin, April 18. Wedneſday night, the *Limerick* mail-coach was attacked by a numerous banditti, about 11, at a place called Cherry-hill, between Monaſterevan and Kildare. The villains fired on the eſcort and coach, by which one paſſenger (Mr. Bond, of Gardiner-ſtreet) and a horſe were killed, and three horſes wounded; they then carried off the poſt-bags, which ſhould have arrived yeſterday from the following towns, viz. Borris-in-Oſſory, Emo, Limerick, Maryborough, Monaſterevan, Nenagh, and Roſcrea. The frequency, ſyſtem, and boldneſs, with which theſe daring enterprizes have lately been perpetrated, occaſion both ſurprize and alarm.

The trial of Sir Henry Browne Hayes, for forcibly carrying off Miſs Pike, the rich Quaker heireſs of Cork, with intent to marry her, came on in *Cork* on the 13th inſt. at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till 10 at night. The jury brought in a verdict, Guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The lady gave a clear and full account of the buſineſs, and was not in the leaſt embarraſſed. Sir Henry behaved with ſingular coolneſs and compoſure, and beſeeched the Judge, as he had been found guilty by a reſpectable jury, that he might be

be ordered for inſtant execution. The Judges humanely declined liſtening to the requeſt; and, as a point of law has been reſerved for diſcuſſion, it is probable the unfortunate gentleman will meet the Royal clemency, as he is extremely well-allied, an humane and generous character, and as the lady had been returned to her reſpectable friends without any perſonal violence, further than forcing her into the coach.

Country News.

March 20. About ſix this morning, the new drying houſe belonging to the powder-works of Meſſrs. Harvey, of *Battle*, in Suſſex, blew up with a terrible exploſion. One poor man, who happened to be in the houſe at the time, was unfortunately killed. How the accident happened, as there were no fires in the ſtoves, no one can tell.

Oxford, March 23. This day, on the election of a repreſentative in Parliament for this univerſity, in the room of Francis Page, Eſq. the Right Hon. Sir William Scott was unanimouſly elected.

March 27. A dreadful accident happened at ten this night, at the dwelling-houſe of John Pearce, at *Carlton*, near Mitchell, Dorſet, in conſequence of the tremendous lightning. The houſe was torn in a moſt ſhocking manner: the planking burnt as it were with fire. John Pearce and his family were very much hurt, particularly his wife, who was ſcorched in a moſt dreadful manner. A travelling-boy, who was in bed, was buried in the ruins; and two other travellers, who were in bed, were very dangerouſly hurt.

April 18. Between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, the Corning-mill at *Waltham Abbey* blew up, with a great exploſion, which was ſenſibly felt all round the neighbourhood, and beyond Harlow, in Eſſex. Eight men were blown to pieces into the adjoining meadow, and four horſes, much mangled, were left near the mill-wheels: fragments of a ninth man were not found on the third day. This fatal accident is aſcribed to the over-heating of one of the gudgeons of the mill, and had very nearly happened about a fortnight before. Three of the men have left families, and others only widows. One of theſe unfortunate men was the ſubſtitute for another, who had a narrow eſcape from a former exploſion, and on this occaſion had obtained leave of abſence. The mill was worked for the laſt time, previous to a complete repair. The magazine of dry powder was not 200 yards diſtant, and 400 tons of powder had been removed from the mill in a boat not long before it blew up.—62 years ago a ſimilar exploſion took place in the ſame building, when one of the men was ſo completely deſtroyed, that only his cloaths were found on Gally-hill.

At the *Chelmsford* aſſizes there was an iſſue, directed out of the Court of Exchequer, in a tythe-cauſe, wherein E. Earle, clerk, rector of High Ongar, was plaintiff, and Lewis and Mansfield were defendants: this terminated, after a hearing which laſted from 10 o'clock in the morning till near ſeven in the afternoon, in favour of the Rev. Mr. Earle, the plaintiff. The ſubject in diſpute was touching certain parts of the boundaries of the pariſhes of High Ongar and Stamford Rivers, in order to aſcertain whether a larger portion of land was in the former, and conſequently ſubject to tithe; or in the latter, and only ſubject to a modus. In the courſe of this trial many antient records were produced and read in Court: ſome of them of high antiquity, as far back as the reign of Henry VI. George Vanderzee, Eſq. of the Exchequer-office, an ingenious Antiquary, attended the Court, to read and tranſlate ſeveral antient documents, produced as evidence in the courſe of this trial.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, March 14.

The following Letter was this day addreſſed to the Printer of a Morning Paper:

"Mr. Editor, It is with much reluctance that I feel myſelf called upon to convey ſentiments to the publick through the medium of a newſpaper; but, ſince the ſubject on which I wiſh to explain myſelf is not of a nature to be brought forward in a more appropriate place, I muſt hope for the indulgence of the publick to believe, that it is not without a conſiderable ſacrifice of my own private feelings that I have at length yielded to what I conceive a public duty. A report, as prepoſterous as unfounded, has lately found its way abroad, ſtating, that I meditated a groſs and indecent inſult upon the dignity of the Legiſlature, by uſing an influence I am ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, for the purpoſe of introducing an improper character into the formation of its body. As long as this inſinuation was confined to individuals, and only affected myſelf, I ſaw no reaſon for departing from my general mode of treating ſuch idle fabrications with ſilence and contempt; but, ſince perſons have been found credulous enough to endeavour to ſtamp this idle ſtory with a relative ſanction, which it would not have otherwiſe found, it becomes me to ſet the publick right, by ſolemnly aſſuring them, that no ſuch idea was ever in contemplation for one moment, and that I am at a loſs to diſcover how the rumour originated; as, ſo far from being capable of harbouring a wiſh to add at this moment to the embarraſſments of an unhappy and dejected people, it would be the pride and glory of my heart (if I had the power) to place ſuch perſons in ſituations of reſponſibility as, by their talents and integrity, might preſerve

ſerve our laws, our government, and conſtitution. (Signed) CAMELFORD."

Saturday, April 4.

Miſs Robinſon's creditors (p. 271) have lodged detainers againſt her, and ſhe remains at Huntingdon, where ſhe was taken into cuſtody. When Mr. Martyr, the carpenter, arrived at the inn at which ſhe was apprehended, he was at once informed, that two ladies, of the deſcription of Miſs Sharpe and Miſs Robinſon, were in the houſe: their names were unknown. He ſet the officers on the watch, and went up ſtairs to the apartment of the two ladies. Miſs S. was in the ſitting-room, but at firſt denied that Miſs R. was in her company. Mr. Martyr and the officer aſked her to open a door that led to a contiguous bedchamber. It was locked; and ſhe ſaid ſhe had not the key. One of the officers, with his foot, burſt the door open. Miſs R. was diſcovered ſtanding on the floor, in a flannel night gown. Though it was late in the morning, ſhe had but juſt ſtarted out of bed. Her perſon was immediately identified, and ſhe was conducted to the gaol, where ſhe was left in a ſtate of extreme wretchedneſs: her money being entirely exhauſted, ſhe was without means to procure any comfort. She was obliged to make a fourth in a room in which ſhe found three other women. had not one of them admitted her, in compaſſion, to ſhare her bed, ſhe muſt have ſlept on the floor. She is now in very ill health; and Miſs S. who, though not in neceſſary confinement, ſtill attends her, has written to ſolicit Mr. Martyr for money for Miſs R's immediate ſubſiſtence. Her creditors met at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, at the Bricklayers Arms, in the Kent road, to conſider what they ſhould do for the recovery of the debts ſhe owes them. The total ſum is not leſs than 15,000l. ſterling. Although Mr. Creaſy be ſo greatly a loſer, and though it be impoſſible to ſuſpect him of connivance in the fraud, yet moſt of the other creditors are not a little angry with him, as having ſet the firſt example of truſting her. Mr. Oakly, of St. Paul's Church-Yard, more fortunate, in the firſt inſtance, than the other creditors, has recovered back a part of his goods into his own poſſeſſion. It is the intention of the reſt to take the requiſite ſteps for procuring Miſs R. to be declared a bankrupt—to conteſt Mr. Oakly's right to the goods he has taken back, and to have a fair equal diviſion of the bankrupt's property. The artifices ſhe uſed, to impoſe on ſo many perſons to ſuch an amount, were aſtoniſhing. Her firſt attorney was a gentleman of ſufficient ſagacity. After ſome time, ſhe withdrew her affairs out of his hands, and employed another. She had, in diſguiſe, made her eſcape, with Miſs S. to Penzance, in Cornwall; there ſhe reſided for about a week, under the name of Madame Douglas, from the North of England; her companion aſſuming that of Miſs Sydenham: but they avoided ſociety, went out only in the evening, wore very thick veils, betrayed the fears of guilt, and were overheard by the chambermaid to make frequent mention, in a converſation, of the names of Oakly and Creaſy. Their real characters were quickly ſuſpected, and information was ſent to Blackheath. From Penzance the two ladies went for Huntingdon, where they were overtaken and ſeized. Every article Miſs R. ordered, during her reſidence at Blackheath, was in the moſt magnificent and expenſive ſtyle: ſhawls at 50l. each; jewellery, beds, linen, furniture, flowers, &c. &c. She was, to the laſt, ready with references to people of the higheſt rank and character. Among other pretences, ſhe talked of a bond for 10,000l. from the Earl of Roſeberry, at a time when the patience of her creditors was no longer to be deluded. The eſtate of Faſkally, to which ſhe called herſelf heireſs, is in the diſtrict of Athol, in Perthſhire. Its proprietor is, we believe, a Mr. Butler.

Sunday, April 19.

The following Prayer, compoſed by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops by direction of the Lords of the Privy Council, was this day read in all the London churches:

"O Almighty God, we render unto thee our unfeigned thanks and praiſe, that thou haſt vouchſafed to be merciful and gracious to this kingdom, in granting to thy ſervant, our Sovereign, a ſpeedy recovery from his late dangerous ſickneſs. Confirm and eſtabliſh, we beſeech thee, O Lord, the work which thou haſt wrought. Make the light of thy countenance to ſhine upon him, and renew in him his perfect ſtrength. Grant that he may long continue a nurſing father to thy church, and thy miniſter for good to all his ſubjects. And when thou haſt lengthened his days on earth, in the enjoyment both of domeſtic happineſs and of public proſperity and peace, crown him, O Lord, with everlaſting glory in the life to come, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

[See the form of prayer for his Majeſty's recovery in 1789, vol. LIX. p. 266; an Hebrew Ode, on the ſame occaſion, p. 256; and a Tranſlation of it, p. 553.]

Wedneſday, April 29.

The public-houſes within the bills of mortality amount to 5,204, of which 943 are in Surry;—the averaged annual conſumption of ale and porter in theſe houſes is 1,132,147 barrels, at 4d. per quart, exceeds 2,495,961l.—Three million gallons of gin and compounds are likewiſe conſumed, coſting nearly 1,000,000; in all about three millions and a half a year. Of this money three millions is expended by the labouring people only, and eſtimated to amount to about 28l. for each family per annum.

P. 280. Mr. W. Collins the bookſeller carried on buſineſs, not in Warwick-ſtreet (where honeſt *Simcoe* at preſent reſides), but at N° 5, John-ſtreet, Portland-ſtreet, and in 'Change-alley.

P. 281, b. Mrs. Adderley died on the 20th of March. She had ſurvived her huſband 7 months and 5 days. Her amiable and affectionate diſpoſition rendered her dear to all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance. Her piety was unaffected; and of benevolence to her fellow-creatures ſhe left a bright example.

P. 282, b. Of the late Sir John Call, a correſpondent ſays: "The good man's death is often an uſeful leſſon to the living; and never till we feel his loſs do we fully appreciate his merits. In the preſent inſtance we have to lament a man whoſe whole life was dedicated to virtue; one who, though early introduced into the buſy ſcenes of life, to act for himſelf, and, conſequently, daily meeting, and liable to, the frauds Deceit and Cunning will ever practiſe on the honeſt heart, yet did he continue guileleſs to the end, and preſerved in his manners, and even pleaſures, that ſimple purity of character with which a mind in youth is often graced, but which will hardly again be equaled in any man who, like Sir John Call, was fated to act ſo conſpicuous a part on the ſtage of life. We may ſafely ſay, that he leaves ſcarcely *one* enemy behind him; but how few have, like him, deſerved it?—Born of reſpectable though not affluent parents, in the county of Cornwall, in the year 1732, at Fenny park, near Tiverton, Devon, he was deſigned for the church; but, feeling a decided preference for an active life, at the age of 17 he was, by private intereſt, appointed to a writerſhip for the Court of Eaſt India Directors, and went out under Mr. Robins, ſo juſtly celebrated for his mathematical and philoſophical knowledge. Under ſuch a friend Mr. Call had an opportunity of improving himſelf; and he made the beſt uſe of ſuch information as Mr. Robins (who was greatly attached to him) was able to communicate. The death of this eſteemed friend was, perhaps, one of the bitterest moments Mr. C. ever experienced; his memory he dearly cheriſhed, and his precepts gave a colouring to his future days His fortunate career in India is ſo well known for probity and untainted honour, that I ſhall only mention a few data and occurrences his family have favoured me with. He was entruſted with the important ſituation of engineer of Fort St. David at the early age of 19, with the charge of all the artillery-carriages, buildings, civil and military, in that ſettlement and its dependencies. In 1753 Col. F. C. Scott found himſelf ſo ſatisfied with Mr. Call's conduct, that, when he had planned the intended works of Bengal, he ordered Mr. C. to prepare to carry them into execution. But Col. Scott dying at Madras, in 1754, Mr. C. was continued at Fort St. David till May 1757, and was made chief engineer on the coaſt of Coromandel. The memorable event of raiſing the ſiege of Madras, in February, 1759, after nine weeks open trenches, gained him ſuch univerſal approbation, that he received a handſome letter of thanks from the Honourable Court of Directors, who, in conſideration of his "extraordinary ſervices and uſeful talents," voted him one of the Select Committee, Mr. C. being at that time the youngeſt on the civil liſt. Lord Clive's recommendation of him, in 1765, was more the effect, as his Lordſhip ſtates, "of the opinion he entertained of his abilities in a public line, than the reſult of the eſteem and warm friendſhip which ſubſiſted between them in private life." At the expiration of 21 years Mr. Call returned to England, leaving behind him an unblemiſhed character, and bringing with him an ample fortune, which might have been much larger had he ever made the ſacrifice of one principle of probity, or one ſentiment of humanity, to the attainment of riches. To the ſweet retroſpection of a life ſo paſt, he owed the Chriſtianlike reſignation, manly fortitude, and placid meekneſs, which ſtood proof againſt the many infirmities with which it pleaſed Heaven to try his virtue during his latter days. Cataracts in his eyes produced total blindneſs ſix years previous to his death; throughout which period he was never heard to murmur at the diſpenſations of Providence. Even after this deprivation he continued his patriotic exertions, turning his naturally-active and benevolent mind to agricultural purſuits, for which he received a medal from the Board of Agriculture. In the boſom of domeſtic retirement, and receiving the attentions of an almoſt adoring family, he reaped the reward of his former toils, and found, if not perfect happineſs, at leaſt content. This truly amiable character, having fulfilled every relative duty of life, paſſed, during the hour of ſleep, from earth to heaven, without a groan or change of countenance, after a ſhort illneſs, which, from the alteration for the better, his friends had entertained the moſt ſanguine hopes would not have terminated ſo fatally. To his family his loſs muſt be irreparable; few will be more lamented, for all who knew his real worth will revere his memory.—We underſtand he has left two ſons, under age, the eldeſt of whom ſucceeds to the title, conferred in June, 1791; and we hope this tribute to their father's worth will prove a farther incitement to their youth, to ſhun the flowery paths of error, and follow

follow the bright example he has left them, which we truſt will never fade from their remembrance."

P. 285, a. Mr Pott was not *brother*, but *firſt couſin*, to the eminent ſurgeon.

Ibid. b. Mr. John Holt was born at Mottram, in Cheſhire, and educated for a Diſſenting miniſter, which office he never thought proper to take upon him, as he very early in life became a member of the Church of England. He was a kind relative, and a ſincere and affectionate friend; correct and juſt in his religious and moral duties. To depict his character more minutely might incur the cenſure of partiality: and it may by ſome be thought to abate of his praiſe to ſay, that what many might do from a ſenſe of duty, was in him ſpontaneous from the heart, and from unreſtrained natural impulſe. As a writer, he drew ſcenes of fiction with conſiderable boldneſs, diſplaying a native genius, and more knowledge of human life and manners than is generally acquired in provincial ſituations; which can only be accounted for from his extreme avidity for information, which often kept him a ſilent and ſcrutinizing obſerver. He amuſed himſelf with writing remarks upon our Engliſh Hiſtory, and particularly upon the perſonal characters of our Monarchs; in which he diſplayed an acuteneſs of diſcrimination, and drew forth ſo many juſt obſervations, and deduced ſo much moral inſtruction, as to induce an opinion that, had he employed more of his time in the ſame way, he would have gained conſiderable reputation as an hiſtoric writer. But the temptations of a more brilliant fame could not long keep down a ſtrong natural propenſity he had to be uſeful rather than entertaining; and his greateſt pleaſure was in communicating, in various eſſays and memoirs, his knowledge and acquirements in agricultural ſubjects. He was appointed ſurveyor of the county of Lancaſter by the Board eſtabliſhed for the promotion of that moſt uſeful of the ſciences; of which large diſtrict he returned ſo minute a report, and in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, as entitled him to the particular notice of that Board, and which report, from the valuable matter it contained, and its judicious arrangement, was the firſt that was republiſhed; and he had various premiums and teſtimonies of approbation adjudged and ſent to him. The following ſhort extract from a paper found after his death will diſplay his heart and mind in the trueſt way: "May God of his great goodneſs make me an uſeful member of ſociety whilſt in my power to act; after which, may his continued mercies render my latter days, if not farther uſeful, ſuch as to be neither irkſome and a burthen to myſelf, nor troubleſome to my friends or relatives! Amen. His will be done!"—The Meteorological Diary for March, printed in the preſent month, was begun by Mr. Holt; and completed by a friend, to whoſe kindneſs we look forward for the continuance of ſo valuable an article.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 5. AT Arderſeer, in Scotland, Mrs. Macpherſon, her eighth daughter. She had already eight ſons, three of whom are now ſerving in the Mediterranean.

23. At his Lordſhip's houſe, in Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady William Beauclerk, a ſon.

25. The Marchioneſs of Bath, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Pinnock, of Sloane-ſtreet, a ſon.

26. Mrs. Swinton, of Swinton, a ſon.

29. In Portman-ſquare, the wife of Wm. Blane, eſq. a ſon.

30. Mrs. Gordon, of Lime-ſtreet, a ſon.

Mrs. Martelli, of Norfolk-ſtreet, a dau.

Lately, at Limerick, in Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Green, a ſon.

At Senhouſe, in Scotland, Lady Bruce, a daughter.

Mrs. Stewart, of Foſs, a daughter.

At Maitlandfield, Mrs. Colonel Maitland, a daughter.

At Conan-houſe, the lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie, bart. of Gairloch, a daughter.

At Hull, the wife of R. Tottle, eſq. a dau.

The wife of Henry Bache, eſq. of Weſt Hide, a daughter.

At Stapleford-hall, the Counteſs of Harborough, a daughter.

Mrs. Stanley, of Oſborn-place, Whitechapel, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Charles Watſon, bart. of New Norfolk-ſtreet, a daughter.

April 1. In Bedford-row, the wife of Edmond-Thomas Waters, eſq. a daughter.

2. In Great Ruſſel ſtreet, the wife of Edward Shepherd, eſq. a ſon.

4. Mrs. Ruding, wife of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, in Surrey, a ſon.

6. In Hill-ſtreet, the wife of Wm. Baker, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

The wife of George-Henry Roſe, eſq. M.P. a ſon.

7. In Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's inn-fields, the wife of Hen. Jackſon, eſq. a dau.

The wife of John Allnutt, eſq. of Mark-lane, a daughter.

9. In Clifford ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Greſham, twin daughters.

10. The wife of W. H. White, eſq. of Parliament-place, Weſtminſter, a ſon.

17. At Melbourne, near Pocklington, the wife of Charles Howard, eſq. a ſon and heir.

18. In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of Wm. Buſhby, eſq. a daughter.

20. In Temple-lane, White-friers, the wife of Wm. Steyning, letter carrier in the Two-penny poſt-office, two ſons and a dau.

At Egham, Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, a ſon.

24. At

24. At Milbank-house, Westminster, the lady of Lord Viscount Belgrave, a son.

25. At the Pay-office, Whitehall, the lady of the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Hamburgh, Samuel Petrie, esq. to Miss Harriet Jackson.

At Gibraltar, —— Maxwell, esq. to Miss Monat, eldest dau. of Capt. P. M. of the navy.

Charles Le Hardy, esq. of Jersey, to Miss Le Conteur, of Groville, on that island.

March 25. Mr. Daniel Mocatta, of Leman-street, to Miss Anne Goldsmid, youn. dau. of Geo. G. esq. of Clapham common.

26. Lieut. John Westorop Odel, of the royal navy, to Miss Smyth, niece of Sir Wm. S bart of Hill hall, Essex.

28. Mr. Cobham, brewer, of Oxford-str. to Miss Heme, of Warwick-street.

30. Mr. John Purdy, linen-draper, of Wood-street, Cheapside, to Miss Muggeridge, of Lynn.

31. Mr. J. P. Toulmin, of Knightsbridge, to Miss Bill, of Chiswick.

April 2. Thomas Reeves, esq. merchant, of New-court, Broad-street, to Mrs. Bradstreet, of Hem-hill, Surrey.

At Dorchester, Thomas Foster, esq. of the Royal dragoons, to Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Bryan E. esq. M.P. for Grampound.

4. William Robertson, M.D. of Paragon-buildings, to Miss Anne Bower, second dau. of Edmund B. esq. of Eniham-house, near Cranbourn, Dorset.

5. Mr. Dinwoodie, master of the grammar-school at Caythorpe, co. Lincoln, to Miss Salkeld, of that place.

6. At Dromore, in Ireland, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, fourth son of the late Earl of Clanwilliam, and brother of the present Earl, to Miss Elizabeth Percy, youngest daugh. of the Bishop of Dromore, who himself performed the ceremony.

7. At Dorset-house, by special licence, the Right Hon. Lord Whitworth, K. B. to her Grace the Duchess of Dorset.

Richard-Henry Cox, esq. to Miss Fitzhugh, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Thomas F. esq. of Portland-place.

John Emes, esq. of Paternoster-row, to Miss Robins, of Itteringham, Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Derrick, of Bridgenorth, Salop, to Miss A. S. Bree, daughter of Robert B. esq. of Sail hill.

8. Rev. C. F. Mustard, of London, to Miss Jarret, of Colchester.

9. Mr. James Richardson, of Newgate-street, to Miss Burnell, of Hammersmith.

At Addington, Kent, the Rev. Dr. Pitt, of Chilbolton, Hants, archdeacon of Oxford, and prebendary of Salisbury, to Miss Franklyn, of Potton, co. Bedford.

At Donnington, the Rev. W. Robinson, rector of Stoke-upon Trent, co. Stafford, to Miss Woodhouse, daugh. of Archdeacon W.

10. Robert Becket, esq. of Charles-str. Manchester-square, to Miss Purling, of Portman square.

11. George Fuller, esq. of Givon's-grove, Surr. to Mrs. Drake, of Upper Grosvenor-st.

12. At Wormley, Herts, Mr. Wilson, clerk to Mr. Sellon, brewer, Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Clements, of Clerkenwell.

13. Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. of Mersham Hatch, Kent, to Miss Hawkins, second daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Nash Court, in the same county.—Also, Capt. De Billinghurst, of the 29th light dragoons, to Miss Anne Hawkins, third daugh. of the aforesaid late Thomas H. esq.

14. Mr. Frederick Garling, to Miss Spratt, both of King-street, Bloomsbury.

15. At Spetchley, co. Worcester, Robert Canning, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Berkeley, eldest daughter of John B. esq. and niece and coheiress of the late Sir Walter Compton, bart.

16. Vincent Stuckey, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Julia Stuckey, of Langport.

17. John Austin, esq. of Barbados, to Miss Letitia Cartwright, of Notting-hill.

18. Mr. Clarke, bookseller, New Bond-street, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alban T. vicar of Horley, Berks.

Sir John Arundel, of St. John's hill, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Sarah-Anne Sharpe, only dau. of Wm. S. esq. of Doctors Comm.

20. Major William Howe Campbell, of the 35th foot, to Miss Eliza Turner, dau. of Sir Cha. T. bart. of Kirkleatham, co. York.

P. J. Worsley, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Savery, daughter of John S. esq. of Butcombe court, co. Somerset.

21. Rev. N. Hubbersty, to Miss Tomlinson, both of Wirksworth, co. Derby.

22. Gray Skipwith, esq. of Newbold-hall, co. Warwick, to Miss H. Townsend, third daughter of Gore T. esq. of Honington-hall, in the same county.

23. At Camerton, near Bath, Herbert Newton Jarrett, esq. to Miss Stephens.

25. Mr. Joseph Bream, pilot of the royal navy, to Miss E. Mason, both of Yarmouth.

DEATHS.

1800. *Nov* 1. AT Fort Charlotte, Nassau, New Providence, Capt. David Corbet, of the 47th foot.

Dec. 3. In Horse-street, Bristol, Jamaica, Wm Evans, late a mariner under the memorable Capt. Cook, whom he accompanied in his three voyages round the world, was present at the time of his death, and was one of those sent on shore to recover his remains.

1801. *Jan.* 5. At Cave Valley, in the parish of Hanover, Jamaica, Mr. Henry Dixon, from Glasgow.

6. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, the Hon. George Minos, esq. custos of Portland.

8. At Jamaica, Capt. John Jones, of the ship Lord Thurlow.

10. In

10. In St. James's parish, Jamaica, after a short illness, in his 29th year, William Plummer, jun. esq.

13. At Spanish town, Jamaica, Lieut.-col. James Grant, of the 46th foot, adjutant-general to the troops on that island.

15. At Bluecastle, in the parish of Westmoreland, in Jamaica, James Bell, M.D. late of Kelso, author of a valuable paper in the eighth volume of "Medical Facts and Observations." He was a physician of no common abilities; and went from this country, about a year ago, apparently in good health, to settle in Jamaica.

17. At Jamaica, Cecil Hale, third son of Wm. H. esq. of King's Walden, Herts, and midshipman on-board the Sans Pareil.

25. Of apoplexy, at sea, on his passage to Minorca, the Rev. W. Martin Leake, LL.B. late of Peterhouse college, Cambridge, rector of Chinnor, and vicar of Watlington, co. Oxford, (both in private patronage,) and chaplain to his Majesty's forces at Minorca.

Feb.... In his chair, while drinking his tea, at Hackney, aged 87, Rd. Clark, esq. Turkey merchant, younger brother of the late Wm. C. esq. of Bush-hill, Edmonton.

27. In Chiswell-street, Mr. John Young.

March.... Far advanced in pregnancy, Mrs. Martin, of Garrett, in Wandsworth, Surrey. As the waggon of Wm. Currey, esq. of East Horsley, was passing through Upper Tooting, it drove against a chaise, in which were two ladies, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Martin; in consequence of which accident, entirely owing to the intoxication of the driver, Mrs. M. was so much hurt that she died in an hour.

7. Aged 45, Capt. David Hotchkis, of the royal navy. He devoted himself to the sea at 11 years of age; commanded a ship to the West Indies at 17; and, being so perfect a seaman, was made lieutenant after 4 years and a half service. He was a skilful artillerist, and invented a cannon on perfectly new principles, which has undergone a trial before the officers of artillery at Woolwich, where it excited the admiration of that celebrated engineer, Mr. Bell. He lost a leg in Admiral Parker's memorable engagement with the Dutch fleet off the Dogger Bank, and might be said, like Agesilaus, to be reminded of his glory every step he took. His sensible heart delighted in an event which, among the Romans, would have deserved for him as many civic crowns as he had saved lives; the Royal Oak, with 750 British seamen, in the most perilous situation, during the tempestuous outward-bound voyage of Admiral Christian, was, on account of his great nautical knowledge, left entirely to his management, and saved; and his great skill on that occasion was the frequent theme of the gallant Admiral's praise. At another time he saved 12 seamen from a wreck, by throwing himself overboard at the imminent risk of his own life. He had the happy art of making himself both beloved and feared by the crews he commanded. At the time of the general mutiny, not a single instance of disaffection appeared on-board his ship.

9. At Bristol, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in his 67th year, the Rev. Frederick Wollaston, LL.D of Bury St. Edmund's, and formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was upwards of 20 years lecturer of St. James's, in Bury, which he resigned in 1778. He was likewise many years one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and a prebendary of Peterborough; both which latter appointments he also recently resigned. In all the domestic relations of life his conduct was exemplary; and he was a general benefactor to the several charitable institutions of that town. As an orator, he was scarcely to be excelled, possessing a fine melodious voice, and exercising a discrimination in his recitals and comments on the sacred writings, that clearly evinced the comprehensiveness of his understanding. Of late years he rarely performed the service but in some of the neighbouring village churches, when he never failed to attract and draw after him such of his townsmen as were admirers of genuine eloquence, divested of enthusiasm; and they never came away without lamenting the infrequent opportunities of deriving instruction so gratifying to themselves and honourable to the Christian ministry. By his death the rectory of Woolverstone, Suffolk, (in the presentation of Charles Berners, esq.) and that of Peakirk with Glinton, co. Northampton (in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough), are both vacant. His remains were interred in the chapel at Clifton.

10. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Robert Arbuthnot, third son of the Hon. John Viscount Arbuthnot, dec.

13. At Ledbury, in his 85th year, the Rev. James Birt, M.A. canon-residentiary of Hereford cathedral, master of St. Catherine's hospital in Ledbury, and vicar of Lydney, co Gloucester.

14. At his house in Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 80, John Knowles, esq. rear admiral of the White.

15. At Salisbury, aged 79, the Rev. James Stirling Samber, D.D. many years rector of St. Edmund's in that city, and subdean of the cathedral. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1742; M.A. 1746; D.D. 1765.

16. In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Jonas Lawton, of the Kingston Arms, Newark.

17. Aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Pilkington, of Pickworth, near Stamford.

Aged 36, Capt. Ned Carruthers, of his Majesty's marine forces, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert C. a superannuated surgeon

geon of the navy, and brother of Mr. R. C. at present a surgeon in the navy: he was one of the sufferers on-board the Invincible, lost this day; as was Mr. Joseph Corse, jun. son of Mr. C. organist of Salisbury cathedral, who was first surgeon of that ship.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 70th year, Mrs. Rebecca Bell, widow.

Mrs. Witton, wife of Mr. R. W. of the George inn, Derby.

At Empingham, Rutland, in her 84th year, Mrs. Storer, widow.

18. Extremely regretted, at Exning, near Newmarket, after a few weeks illness, the Rev. David Anthony Keck, third son of the late Anthony K. esq. of Theobalds park, Herts, and of Stoughton Grange, co. Leicester, and uncle to George K. esq. M. P. for that county. He was formerly fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1768.

19. At Lisbon, the Hon. John David Colyear, son of the Earl of Portmore.

Aged 17, Mr. Thomas Fysh, eldest son of James F. esq. of Lynn Regis, Norfolk.

Aged 47, Mr. Orme, silversmith, Long Row, Nottingham.

Miss Anne Ferraby, sister of Mr. F. printer at Hull.

20. Aged 79, Mrs. Osbourne, of Sculcoates, near Hull.

In her 26th year, of a decline, Mrs. Thomas Newton, of Warwick-square.

21. In his 18th year, of a brain fever, Master Richard Bentley, of Wellclose-squ. a most amiable youth, and sincerely lamented by all that knew him; a descendant of the great Dr. Bentley.

After a long and painful illness, aged 58, Mr. Robert Cropper, of Sixhills, co. Lincoln, a respectable farmer and grazier.

By a stroke of apoplexy, aged 70, Arthur Savage, esq. formerly of Bolton, in New England.

This morning Sir John Swin Dyer, a man of very amiable manners and kind affections, in a fit of insanity shot himself with a pistol. He had become melancholy since the death, last summer, of his only brother, whom he affectionately loved. His melancholy increased by the absence of his son, who went out aid-du-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the expedition to Egypt. He was disappointed of letters which he had for some time impatiently expected from his son, and which, unhappily, did not arrive till the 23d instant. His melancholy, under these circumstances, increased by degrees to insanity. On the 20th he abruptly said to his servant, "Who do you stare at? I am not out of my mind. If you are, I am not." Various other symptoms of the increasing derangement of his mind were also remarked. He was accustomed to smoke a great deal of tobacco; but, on the 20th, he smoked much more than usual. He had placed himself in a chair, put the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, and discharged the shot through his head. The report was heard by his servant in the room above, who came down, and found his master expiring. His pipe lay broken beside him. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of Lunacy. Sir John was formerly a colonel in the guards. His character, as a master, a father, a brother, and a friend, was truly excellent and exemplary.

22. After an illness of 5 or 6 days, aged 85, at St. Alban's, of which she had been full 40 years one of the most respectable inhabitants, universally esteemed by all her acquaintance, and much regretted by the poor, a sensible and valuable woman, but quite lost to society, by being totally deaf, and a most respectable supporter of the Presbyterian meeting in that town, Mrs. Mary Edwin, sister and only surviving heiress of the late —— Thompson, esq. of the county of Lincoln, and widow of Humphry E. esq. of St. Alban's, who died Oct. 7, 1775 (son of Sir Humphry E. alderman of the ward of Tower, and lord mayor of London 1698, who died 1707-8), leaving only one daughter, married, June 6, 1754, to Thomas Corbett, of Dam-hall, in Cheshire, esq. who has two sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest son, William C. esq. of Richmond, married a daughter of Lieut.-gen. George Ainslie, and has three children; and Charlotte, one of the daughters, married John Bourchier, esq. of the royal navy, one of the four captains of Greenwich hospital, and has 7 children.

Of a deep decline, Mr. Geo. Hutchison, merchant at Liverpool, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends there.

At Edinburgh, aged 87, Mrs. Isabella Scott, relict of Archibald S esq. of Rossie.

Found dead in a field near his home, having dislocated his neck by a fall from his horse, Mr. Thomas Andrews, a reputable farmer, of Tong park, Salop.

23. In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Rob. Williams, merchant, of Princes str. Lothbury.

Aged 7 months, the Hon. John Joseph Yorke, youngest son of the E. of Hardwicke.

Aged 70, Mrs. Lely, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. Robert L. attorney.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. John R. ship-owner, of Hull.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Janet Buchannan, wife of James Monteith, esq. merchant.

24. At Mr. Thorn's, in Lamb's Conduit-street, in her 20th year, Miss Critchley.

In New Broad-street, Mrs. Taddy.

At Eltham, Kent, Mrs. Stabler, widow of John S. esq. late of Watling-street.

Mr. Thomas Davies, of the City Road. Excepting a few very trifling legacies, he has left property to various charitable institutions, the principal of which is 5000l. to build and endow almshouses for 12 poor

persons;

perſons; and the reſidue of his property, 22,000l. to the Orphan ſchool in the City Road. Beſides other relatives, four ſiſters ſurvive him!

25. At Richmond lodge, in his 49th year, of the gout in his ſtomach, with which he had been ſome weeks afflicted, the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. brother to the Marquis of Bute, colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, and M. P. for Poole, Dorſet. Without diſparagement to the abilities of any officer now living, it may be truly ſaid that his country has loſt in him one of the beſt officers in its ſervice. Had his health permitted, he was to have been commander in chief in Ireland. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Peterſham, Surrey.

Miſs Eliza Dearſley, daughter of Wm. D. eſq. of Weymouth-ſtreet.

At Brentford Butts, in her 69th year, Mrs. Gardiner, relict of the late Charles G. eſq. of Lockleys, Welwyn, Herts.

Mr. Marſhall, of the Marquis of Granby inn at Aſhbourne.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hannah Fincham, of Bury, mother of Mr. F. of Epping, and one of the people called Quakers.

PAUL I. Emperor of all the Ruſſias, &c. &c. was found dead in his bed at 4 o'clock this morning. He was 46 years and 6 months old; he reigned only 4 years and 4 months, as he aſcended the throne, Nov. 17, 1796. He was twice married; firſt, on Oct. 10, 1773, to Natalia-Alexiewna, of Heſſe-Darmſtadt; he was left a widower on the 26th of April, 1776, and married, Oct. 13, the ſame year, Sophia Dorothea, of Wurtemberg Stutgard, born Oct. 25, 1759. By this marriage he had four ſons and five daughters. The ſons are, Alexander Paulowitz, born Dec. 23, 1777, married Oct. 9, 1793, to Mary Louiſa Elizabeth Alexiewna, of Baden, born Jan. 4, 1779. 2d. Conſtantine Paulowitz, born May 8, 1779, married Feb. 26, 1796, to Julia Henrietta of Saxe Cobourg, born Sept. 23, 1781. 3. Nicolas Paulowitſch, born July 2, 1795. 4. Michael Petrowitz, born Feb. 8, 1798. The daughters are, 1. Alexander Anne Paulowna, born Jan. 7, 1785, married, Feb. 20, 1799, to Ferdinand Archduke of Auſtria, died in childbed March 16, 1801. 2. Helena Paulowna, born Dec. 24, 1784, married, May 19, 1799, to Frederick Louis Hereditary Prince of Mecklenberg Schwerin. 3. Mary Paulowna, born Feb. 5, 1786. 4. Catherine Paulowna, born May 21, 1788. And Anne Paulowna, born Jan. 7, 1795.—Alexander Paulowitz, the Czar's eldeſt ſon, ſucceeds his father; the oath of fidelity was taken to him, with the uſual formalities, on March 25, the ſame day on which his father died. The late Emperor's education had been neglected. By the ambition, or the conſcious fears, of his mother, he was, from infancy to the end of her reign, kept in a ſort of eaſy confinement, an exile from all the conſequence and experience of high political life. By that mother's art, and in indulgence to imperial idleneſs, he was left uninſtructed, ignorant, and frivolous in his purſuits. As uncontrouled in the narrow circle of his own court, he was impotently imperious; as checked, ſlighted, and overawed by a parent, who ſhould rather have cheriſhed him with affection, he became habitually jealous, reſentful, and unjuſt. Yet, his heart was not naturally a bad one; and he ſeems to have acted commonly with as much rectitude of intention as was poſſible for an underſtanding ſo uninformed and ſo perverted. The firſt acts of his reign ſeemed to beſpeak at once princely generoſity of ſentiment, and found political diſcretion. There were at leaſt boldneſs and an honourable zeal for the cauſe of antient eſtabliſhed order, in the ardour and diſintereſtedneſs with which he joined the Coalition againſt France. His pride was offended; his vanity had received a deep wound; he was aſſailed by profligate intrigue; he was amuſed with deluſive hopes, when he abandoned the alliance, became the chief inſtrument in forming a Maritime Confederacy againſt Britain, and ſent an ambaſſador to the Conſular Court of France. The reign of his ſucceſſor begins under better auſpices.

26. In her 90th year, Mrs. Smith, widow, of Witham-o'-th'-Hill, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. John Hanbury, of Tottenham.

At Canonbury, Mrs. William Linwood.

Of a decline, in her 18th year, Miſs Mary Hopkins, daughter of Mr. William H. of Maiden-lane, Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, goldſmith.

In his 65th year, Rear-admiral Cornthwaite Ommaney (ſuperannuated).

27. Mr. Aſhby, of Heybridge juxta Malden, Eſſex, maltſter.

Mrs. Johnſon, of the Unicorn inn at Thurmaſton, co. Leiceſter; where, by long aſſiduity and ſtrict attention, ſhe gained much and juſt eſteem.

Aged 72, the Rev. Philip Hacket, B. A. more than 30 years rector of South Croxton, co. Leiceſter; of whom ſome account (by himſelf) ſhall be given in our next.

Mrs. Wragg, relict of the late Rev. Jas. W. of Galby.

After a ſevere illneſs, much regretted, Mrs. Perkins, wife of S. F. S. P. eſq. barriſter at law, of Sutton Coldfield.

Suddenly, Thomas Rawſon, gent. of Nottingham, one of the junior council of that corporation.

At Kiddington, co. Oxford, Edw. Gore, eſq. of Barrow court, co. Somerſet, father of W. Gore Langton, eſq. M. P. for Somerſetſhire, and colonel of the Oxfordſhire militia.

Of

Of a decline, aged 21, Miſs Manſel, only daughter of the late Gen. M. of Coſgrove, co. Northampton.

At Yarmouth, much regretted, Mr. Miller, tea-dealer. He had kept Stamford market a number of years.

28. Mrs Johnſton, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. James J. bookbinder and ſtationer.

Mrs. Dendy, of Camberwell, Surrey.

At Pimlico, Mr. Wake, many years aſſiſtant porter at the Queen's houſe.

After an afflicting illneſs, ſuſtained with a reſignation truly Chriſtian, Miſs Mary Hudſon, daughter of Mr. Robert H. of St. Paul's cathedral. She was a woman whoſe talents and underſtanding were not more rare and admirable, than her heart was pure and exalted. To a ready and raviſhing ſkill in muſic, both in its theory and its practice, both as a ſinger and as a performer, ſhe joined a ſound knowledge in the French and Italian languages; a knowledge which, though her modeſty forbade her oſtentatiouſly to diſplay it, ſhe did not ſtudiouſly affect to conceal from her judicious and admiring friends. She was not, however, prevented by her literary attainments from attending to the more uſeful, but more humble duties, which her domeſtic connexions called on her to fulfil. In the performance of every one of theſe ſhe was moſt ſkilful, active, and intelligent. None ever departed from her father's hoſpitable board without experiencing the comforts, and acknowledging the prudence of her family arrangements. But her qualities, moral and religious, as far ſurpaſſed her intellectual endowments, as the ſoul is ſuperior to the body. She was a Chriſtian in the beſt and trueſt ſenſe of the word. That perfect acquaintance with her duty, with which the conſtant ſtudy of her Bible and of the moſt approved authors in piety and ethics could not fail to ſupply her, ſhe diſcovered by its beſt and moſt genuine fruits, a pure, beneficent, diſintereſted, unaffected frame of life. But if in any part of her conduct ſhe acquired for herſelf the moſt juſtly merited commendation, it was by the exerciſe of filial affection. To a valuable mother, long and ſeverely afflicted, ſhe was a tender, thoughtful, and unwearied nurſe. When the delicate ſtate of her own health ſuggeſted to her numerous friends the neceſſity of perſuading her to relax a little for her own ſake from her aſſiduities,—"My life," ſhe would obſerve, "is in the hand of Heaven; and how can I employ, or even conſume it more conformably to the will of my Creator? I am exerting the beſt of my feeble powers in alleviating the ſorrows and in protracting the exiſtence of her, to whom, under God! I am indebted for my own." Indeed, ſhe may be truly ſaid to have periſhed a *martyr to filial duty*.

29. In his 57th year, Thomas Gill, eſq. of Birmingham.

On Clapham common, Mrs. Barclay, wife of Robert B. eſq.; and, on Sunday, April 6, her remains were interred in the Quakers burial-ground at Winchmore-hill.

On Spring-garden terrace, Mrs. Hammerſley of Woodſide houſe, Old Windſor, widow of Hugh H. eſq. of that place.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Catherine Lawrence, wife of Effingham L. eſq. merchant, of Trinity-ſquare.

Aged 25, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. H. of Prince's-ſquare, Ratcliff.

At Church Bank, near Accrington, Mr. John Bury, a partner in the houſe of Meſſ. Peele and Co. in Lancaſhire. He retired to bed early and in good health the preceding night, and was found dead in the morning.

After a few days illneſs, aged 58, Edmund Partridge, eſq. of Norwich.

At Great Eaſton, co. Leiceſter, aged 64, Mr. Brian Lambert, late an eminent baker at Stamford.

Of a deep decline, aged 28, Miſs Higginſon, of Lincoln.

Aged 26, the lady of Charles Manners, eſq. of South Witham, co. Lincoln, daughter of Major Hay, by Lady Catherine Hay, only ſurviving daughter of John Marquis of Tweedale.

At Canterbury, in his 80th year, the Rev. Francis Gregory, M. A. vicar of Stone, in the Iſle of Oxney, in the county of Kent, and upwards of 54 years minor canon of that cathedral. In the conſcientious and zealous diſcharge of his moral and religious duties, he diſplayed an excellent underſtanding, well ſtored with ſound and uſeful knowledge, an accuracy of judgement, integrity of principle, benevolence of heart, and fortitude of mind, which are rarely united in one perſon, and which, with a warm attachment and modeſt ſubmiſſion to the government of his country in church and ſtate, rendered him a character highly reſpected, not only by that ſociety of which he was ſo valuable a member, but by the inhabitants of a large and populous pariſh within the city, of which he was near 30 years curate and rector, and where he will long be remembered and eſteemed as an excellent divine and a celebrated preacher, whoſe whole life was the beſt comment upon the doctrine contained in thoſe diſcourſes with which he charmed and edified his audience, impreſſing them upon their minds with modeſt diffidence, but, at the ſame time, with judicious firmneſs, manly eloquence, and Chriſtian candour. His father was the Rev. Edw. Gregory, chaplain of the Torbay (Admiral Hopſon's ſhip), which broke the boom at Vigo in that memorable attack of the Spaniſh galleons, under Sir. Geo Rooke, in the year 1702, where he narrowly eſcaped with his life, and who afterwards retired to the vicarage of Wotton Underedge, in Glouceſterſhire, preſented to him by the dean and

chapter

chapter of Chriſt Church, Oxford, of which he had formerly been ſtudent. He was lineally deſcended from William Gregory, who died poſſeſſed of the manor of Aſfordby, in Leiceſterſhire, in the 16th of Henry VIII. which, with that of Friſby, in the ſame county, was held by his anceſtors from the reign of Edward I. Moſt of this family were for near two centuries divines; and many, from their learning and eminent virtues, aroſe to dignified appointments in the church; ſituations which the deceaſed would have adorned, but to which he never aſpired, often declaring, with that modeſty and humility which were among his chief characteriſtics, that he had preferment enough, and fully adequate to his merits and pretenſions; always impreſſing upon the minds of his children, that it is far better to deſerve rewards and honours, without poſſeſſing them, than to poſſeſs them, without thoſe qualifications which render them truly honourable.—He had the misfortune, in the month of May, 1799, to loſe his eldeſt ſon, in the prime of life, while aſſiduouſly engaged in a variety of laudable purſuits, which rendered him a bleſſing to his friends, and a valuable member of ſociety. (LXIX. 529.) Among the firſt objects of his attention was the London Hoſpital, of which he was a warm advocate, and an active indefatigable ſupporter. From his frequent attendance at that place, he was witneſs to many ſcenes of diſtreſs to which patients were expoſed for want of food to ſupport, raiment to cloathe, and money to convey them to their pariſhes and families, when diſcharged from the hoſpital. To obviate theſe difficulties, to ſoothe the troubled breaſt, and to remove the ſorrowful ſighing of the poor, he was among the firſt promoters of "The Samaritan Society," of which he was unanimouſly appointed treaſurer, to receive donations from well-wiſhers to the ſociety. In the year 1788, he publiſhed a letter, addreſſed to the patrons, truſtees, &c. of the charity-ſchools, recommending to their conſideration a plan for educating, cloathing, boarding, and lodging the charity children, in their reſpective pariſhes, for a certain term of years, under one roof; which would have been inſtituting a ſafe aſylum for them, protecting them againſt the ſnares and temptations they are now expoſed to out of ſchool-hours, and conducting them ſafe through the devious paths of youth. The plan certainly did honour to his head and his heart; but the expence of executing it in all pariſhes rendered it not feaſible. Thus actively was he employed for the good of his fellow-creatures, verifying the obſervation of the ancient poet, "Nil actum credens, cum quid ſupereſſet agendum."—In September, of the ſame year, the deceaſed had the additional misfortune to loſe his only moſt amiable daughter, whoſe death and true character were recorded in the Obituary of vol. LXIX. 821, though, by the injudicious zeal of an old acquaintance of the family, (whoſe own death has ſince been recorded vol. LXX. p. 1114,) many particulars, unknown to her relatives and friends, were erroneouſly inſerted. Theſe heavy and ſevere afflictions he bore with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation. Having arrived at a period of life, to which it is the lot of few to attain, and which ſcarcely any of his relatives, for near a century paſt, ever reached, he reſigned up his ſpirit to him who gave it with perfect compoſure and patience, leaving only two ſons out of nine children, which he had by two wives, to feel and lament the irreparable loſs of a moſt valuable parent, counſellor, and friend.

30 Aged 81, Mr. Alderman Allen, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, father of the corporation. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1763, 1778, and 1791.

At Stamford, *ſuddenly*, aged 84, John Campbell, eſq. formerly belonging to a corps of dragoons.

Mr. Crockett; riding near Croydon, in Surrey, his horſe fell and threw him, and kicking him on the back part of his head, killed him on the ſpot.

In his 82d year, Mr. Henry Jowett, of Camberwell green.

31. In his 74th year, Mr. Fowle, apothecary, of Red Lion ſquare.

Mrs. Alder, wife of Gilbert A. eſq. of Abchurch ſtreet.

At Sculcoats, near Kingſton-upon-Hull, Mrs. Hannah Watts, relict of Wm. Shields, eſq. and wife of the Rev. John W.

Rev. Charles Compton, M. A. of Minſted, Hants.

Mrs. Tucke, relict of the Rev. Charles T. B. D. late rector of St. Michael's Coſlany, in Norwich, and of Melton All Saints with St. Mary.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. M. of the royal regiment of horſe-guards.

At her lodgings in Milſom-ſtreet, Bath, Lady Duntze, relict of Sir John D. bart. Her remains were removed to the family-ſeat in Devonſhire for interment.

At Dorcheſter, aged 71, Mrs. Coombs, matron of the Dorcheſter hoſpital, which ſtation ſhe had filled for many years, and gave univerſal ſatisfaction. Her parental kindneſs to the friendleſs orphans committed to her care, and ſtrict fidelity to all, cauſe her death to be univerſally regretted, and would have been an irreparable loſs to the town had ſhe not left an amiable daughter, poſſeſſing all her virtues, to ſucceed her, and to which ſhe has ſince been unanimouſly appointed.

Lately, on his paſſage to England, on-board the Manſhip Eaſt Indiaman, Lieut.-col. John Boujonnar.

In Spaniſh town, Jamaica, aged 107, a free

free black woman, named Daphne Ruſſell.

At Dromilly eſtate, in Trelawney, Jamaica, Mr. Peter Burke, overſeer.

In Syria, of the plague, Gen. Koehler, one of the moſt ſkilful officers in the Britiſh ſervice, and who had been delegated by the Britiſh Government to train and diſcipline the Turkiſh army. He was by birth an American, and ſurvived his lady only 15 days.

At Malta, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of John Henry B. eſq. of the medical ſtaff in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army.

At Malta, after a few days illneſs, aged 24, Mr. Clement Govett, a paymaſter to the army there, and ſon of Mr. G. ſurgeon and apothecary, of Tiverton, Devon.

At Venice, Louis Count de Darfort, many years ambaſſador from the Court of France to that Republick.

At Venice, Cimaroſa, the famous compoſer of muſick.

At Udino, aged 67, of the wounds he received at the battle of the Mincio, Lieutenant-general Kaim.

At Rotterdam, Edward O'Brien, eſq. next brother to the Marquis of Thomond.

Near Donaghadee, in Ireland, the Rev. James Knox, ſeveral years diſſenting clergyman of the pariſh of Dumbanagher, and latterly of Donaghadee.

Aged 104, John Graham, of St. Johnſton, co. Tipperary.

At Iſle, co. Kerry, in her 108th year, Margaret Donoghoe.

Capt. Lord, commander of a ſhip, and his wife, coming from on-board his veſſel, lying in the New dock, Dublin, ſhe fell in near the draw-bridge, and, in order to ſave her, he leapt in, but, before there could be any aſſiſtance, they were both unfortunately drowned. Capt. L. had on that day returned from a voyage, and ſent for his wife in the forenoon, who ſpent the day with him on-board; and, on their attempting to return to an only child, in the evening, this dreadful accident happened.

At Trim, Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Palace, co. Kerry, Mr. J. James, ſon of the late Raleigh J. eſq. of Limerick.

At Callow-hill, co. Fermanagh, Mr. William Fauſſet.

At Perth, in Scotland, a tailor, named Dowie; whoſe widow was ſo much affected as to become lunatic, and was found in the fields near the town, a few days after, expiring.

At Dalmillington, in Ayrſhire, Major Wm. M'Myne, late of the 58th foot.

Miſs Anne Smith, youngeſt daughter of Donald S. eſq. banker, of Edinburgh.

At Dunbar, Mrs. Catherine Meek, wife of Capt. John Clark, of the marines.

Mrs. Lora Turton, relict of Nathanael Gordon, eſq. of Whitehill.

Mrs. Niven, widow of Hugh N. eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow.

At her houſe at Leith, Mrs. Jean Livingſton, relict of Alexander Aliſon, eſq. late caſhier of exciſe.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Freeland, relict of Capt. Wm. Blair, late of 13th foot. Alſo, Mr. Alex. Clark, painter, and Mr. John Robertſon, accomptant.

At Orchill, Miſs Anne Græme, ſiſter of the late Patrick G. eſq. of Inchbrakie.

Mrs. Little, of Colvend.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Iſabella Grant, dau. of the late Lord Elchies.

At Dundee, in his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Smart, maſon and architect.

At Leith, Mr. John Hunter, merchant.

At Foreſt, co Moray, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawſon, Lady Tannachie, relict of Alex. Tulloch, eſq. of Tannachie.

At Buncle houſe, in his 85th year, Rev. Robert Douglas, miniſter of Buncle.

At Whitehaven, aged 59, Mr. D. Brocklebank, ſhip-builder, who had made 25 voyages acroſs the Atlantic, and built as many ſhips.

At York, aged 90, Mrs. Heſeltine, many years governeſs of a boarding-ſchool without Bootham-bar.

At Coventry, Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Mr. W. ſurgeon, to whom ſhe has left the care of three children.

At Birmingham, Mr. S. Lloyd; and, on Feb. 22, Mr. Nehemiah L. his uncle, both Quakers, and partners in the bank of Taylor and Lloyd, of that town (ſee p. 282.)

Aged 82, Mr. Ludlow, ſen. of Chipping Sudbury, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Nuneaton, co. Warwick, each aged 60, J. Everett, and Sarah his wife; alſo, their two grandchildren. They were all buried at the ſame time in one grave.

In his 60th year, Mr. Church, of Sileby, one of the chief conſtables of the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote, co. Leiceſter.

At Coventry, the Rev. J. Sharpe, paſtor of the Roman Catholic congregation; deſervedly eſteemed for great erudition, philanthropy, and the moſt conciliating manners. His ſtrict ſenſe of ſacerdotal duty ever roſe ſuperior to perſonal conſideration, and he fell a martyr to a malignant and epidemic fever, caught whilſt adminiſtering comfort in the moment of departure to one of his congregation.

In his 25th year, Mr. John Lamb, late a very conſiderable farmer at Geytonthorpe, co. Norfolk. The circumſtances incidental to the death of this much-reſpected and lamented young man, are peculiarly poignant and afflicting. On Feb. 20, he went out to courſe in Geytonthorpe field, in company with his neighbour, Mr. Kendall, jun. In the heat of the chace, Mr. L.'s mare plunged her off fore foot into a ſandgall, and inſtantly fell with ſuch violence

lence and impetuoſity, as to be forced 14 yards on her knees before her unfortunate rider came to the ground, when the animal doubled upon him, and cruſhed him in a manner too horrible for deſcription. In this dreadful ſtate he languiſhed nine days.

At Wachet, aged 76, Mrs. E. Winter, who for a number of years, and till her death, carried on a very extenſive buſineſs in the coal trade.

At Bath, D. Webſter, eſq. merchant, of Leadenhall ſtreet.

At Bath, the Rev. J. K. Dawſon, vicar of Ledbury, co. Hereford.

Suddenly, as he was eating his breakfaſt, at his houſe at Kilminſton, near Alresford, Tho. Ridge, eſq. juſtice of the peace for the county of Southampton.

At Andover, aged 40, Mr. Cha. Taplin.

At Glouceſter, Miſs Rooke, niece to the lady of the Rev. Dr. Eyre, of the Cloſe of Sarum.

At Cheſter, aged 92, Chriſtopher Lowe, many years bill-diſtributor for the Theatre Royal of Cheſter. This venerable patriarch was a native of Preſton; and, when in his 16th year, was afflicted with a fever, of which he apparently died. He was laid out, ſhrowded, and coffined; and, nearly three days after his ſuppoſed demiſe, while carrying on four men's ſhoulders to the grave, he ſuddenly knocked at the lid of the coffin; and, to the ineffable amazement of the carriers and attendants, on opening it, they found honeſt Chriſtopher in a complete ſtate of reſuſcitation. For many years after he uſed to amuſe and aſtoniſh his neighbours and friends with the "wonderful things he ſaw in his trance."

At Lowdham, in Nottinghamſhire, in his 102d year, Mr. Crooke, a publican of that place; he retained all his faculties to the laſt moment of his exiſtence; and, not more than two years ago, walked to Bingham, a diſtance of ſix miles, and returned home the ſame evening with all poſſible eaſe; an unlucky fall from an aſs, a few weeks ago, was the cauſe of his death.

Aged 72, Mr. Bone, ſen. of Plymouth Dock.

At Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, the Rev. Mr. Davies, who was chaplain to Earl Howe, on the glorious 1ſt of June, 1794.

Aged 82, Mrs. Patterſon, of St. Peter's yard, in Exeter.

At Beeralſton, aged 62, Mrs. Keenor, wife of Mr. K. wine-merchant.

At Plymouth Dock, Capt. Ormſby, of his Majeſty's ſloop Scout, of 28 guns.

At Frome, in an advanced age, Mr. William Whitchurch, for many years a preacher of the Baptiſt denomination.

As Mr. Wright, lime-burner, of Walkhampton, Devon, was blowing up a quarry near that place, the train, taking fire too ſoon, blew Mr W. off the quarry, and he was killed on the ſpot.

At North Tawton, Mr. Tho. Prideaux, only ſon of John P. eſq.

As Corſcomb, Dorſet, Mr. Tho. Smith, lamented by his friends and neighbours.

Interred with military honours, Mr. Backus, ſhopkeeper, and a member of the Shepton-Mallet Volunteer Aſſociation.

In one of the alms-houſes for the widows of clergymen, in Bell-lane, Mrs. Wilſon, relict of the Rev. Richard W. formerly of St. John's college.

At Plymouth, Lieut. R. J. Squire, eldeſt ſon of the late lamented J. S. eſq. During the late war he ſerved in the Weſt Indies with reputation as a lieutenant in the marines, and was preſent at thirteen general and partial ſea-fights.

At Chew Magna, Mrs. Dowling, relict of Mr. D. an eminent attorney of that place. She has left the intereſt of 400l. to the poor of that pariſh.

Aged 53, Mr. Wm. Hann, of Chideock; a man well reſpected and greatly lamented.

At Exeter, Mr. Edmund Stooke, lately a linen-draper of that city.

Mrs. Jenkins, of Penzance.

At Plymouth Dock, Mr. Hannam, jun. an eminent mercer, and captain of the firſt company of the Dock Aſſociation.

At Bath, Mrs. Priſcilla Lord, a widow lady of the kingdom of Ireland.

Mrs. Armitage, a maiden gentlewoman, of Bayhall, near Huddersfield.

Mr. Wm. Marſden, of Dale-ſtreet, Manchester, aged 75, who for 56 years has been a ſteady member of the Methodiſt Society.

At his apartments, Richmond-row, Liverpool, Wm. Ormſton, eſq. lieutenant on the half-pay of the Hon. Eaſt India Comp.

Mr. Harris, one of the uſhers of the Court of Exchequer.

At White Waltham, Berks, aged 82, W. Collier, an itinerant cobler, and the only ſurvivor of the Binfield cricketers, noted for being the beſt players in England.

At Little Ilford, Eſſex, (at the houſe of her ſon-in-law, the Rev. Hugh Price,) in a very advanced age, Lady Paul, relict of Sir George Oneſiphorus P. bart. of Hill-houſe, in Glouceſterſhire.

Mr. Bezaliel Augier, miller, and alderman of Colcheſter.

At Witham, Mr. Francis King, farmer and miller, late of Little Braxted; alſo, Mr. James Iſaac.

At Newhall, near Chelmsford, aged 56, Mrs. M. Webbe.

Mrs. Sharne, wife of Richard S. eſq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Kentiſh-town, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Robert Crowder.

After a lingering illneſs, at Kentiſh-town, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, John Jackſon, eſq. ſon of the late Joſeph J. eſq. of Hatton-garden.

Mr. Wm. Siddall, of Park-lane.

At

At Dalston, Mrs. Rogers, wife of John R. esq. of the Bank of England.

In Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-squ. Miss Louisa-Mary Wright, youngest daughter of the late Francis W. esq.

In her 60th year, Mrs. Miriam Keyser, wife of Mr. E. J. K. of Savage-gardens.

After a severe and tedious illness, Mrs. Hart, of King-street, Covent-garden.

In her 13th year, Miss Catherine Augusta Turner, daughter of Samuel T. esq. of Great Ormond-street.

Mr. Page, father of Mr. P. of St. Paul's cathedral.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Debberg, wife of Lieut.-gen. D.

In the Rules of the Fleet prison, Daniel Flowerdew, esq.

In an obscure part of the Borough of Southwark, in his 75th year, and after a service of 50 years, Capt. C. G. Jades, late of the 52d foot. He was connected by affinity to some of the first families in the kingdom; but such was his extreme indigence, that, on his death, the entire of his property was not competent to discharge the expences of his interment. To fill the measure of wretchedness, he has left an aged, infirm widow, and several children.

April 1. Mrs. Anne Pridden, wife of Mr. John P. bookseller, N° 100, Fleet-street, to whom she was married March 27, 1757. She was born Oct. 3, 1736, and was the daughter of Mr. Humphry Gregory, of the Twemlowes, in the parish of Whitchurch, Salop, and great grand-daughter of the celebrated Matthew Henry.

2. Capt. James-Robert Mosse, who so bravely fell in the memorable action off Copenhagen, commanded the Sandwich, at the Nore, at the time the alarming mutiny broke out on-board that ship in 1797 —Capt. Edw. Riou, of the Amazon, was killed by a chain-shot from the Crown battery at Copenhagen, at the moment he was cheering his men, 8 of whom had the instant before been killed by a single shot. There were no fewer than 80 pieces of cannon playing at one time on the Amazon frigate from the above battery. Capt. R. still lives in the lively regret of a very large circle of friends. Lord Nelson most appropriately styles him the gallant and the good. He was the officer who experienced such distress, and displayed such magnanimity, on the shipwreck of the Guardian frigate. He has left an aged mother and sister to deplore the heaviest loss they could sustain.—Capt. Grant, of the rifle regiment, who volunteered his services in the Copenhagen expedition, and was numbered with the killed, had his head taken off by a cannon ball as effectually as if it had been severed from his body by a scymetar. He was particularly unfortunate in battle, having received three wounds in one day in Holland. (See p. 361.)

In Rivers-street, Bath, the Rev. William Cope Hopton, rector of Canon-Frome, in Herefordshire. He was of Oriel college, M.A. 1744.

At Kingsand, near Plymouth dock, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. G. surgeon, &c.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Miss E. Baring, daughter of John B. esq. M. P. for Exeter.

At Waltham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Raisbeck, farmer and grazier.

Aged 61, Mrs. Sheldon, relict of Mr. Henry S. of Derby.

Aged 25, Mrs. Cheham, wife of Mr. G. C. draper, of Derby.

In Park-street, Bristol, in his 75th year, Joseph Shapland, esq.

At Hampton court, Miss Philipps, eldest daughter of the late Sir John P. bart. and sister to Lord Milford. In her illness, which was long and suffering, her fortitude and resignation were exemplary; while the amiable qualities of her mind make her sincerely lamented by her family, &c.

3. At St. Alban's, Mrs. Leicester, widow of the late Rev. Mr. L. vicar of Hempnall, Norfolk. She had been some time in ill health, but went off at last very suddenly. She was of the family of Elliot, of Shenley, where she was buried.

At Lisle, in Flanders, Wm. Parr, jun. son of Wm. P. merchant, Finsbury-squa.

At Duffield, co. Derby, aged 62, Mrs. Mills.

Aged 72, Mr. Daniel Hyde, of Cockerington, near Louth.

In his 27th year, Mr. S. C. Barnard, merchant, of Norwich.

At Blandford, Dorset, aged 82, Mr. Simmonds, sen. bookseller, &c.

4. Aged 66, Mr. Samuel Judd, apothecary, of Stamford, co. Lincoln; a gentleman of great eminence in his profession, and extensive practice.

In St. John's, Southwark, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Browning, late of Bermondsey.

At Pembroke lodge, Cambridge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Dr. Philip L. late dean of Norwich. The representation of the Transfiguration, and of the Twelve Apostles, in the East window of Norwich cathedral, allowed to be a very curious piece of workmanship, was painted by this lady.

5. In Alfred-place, Richard Best, esq. brewer, of Chatham.

At Peckham, Surrey, in his 82d year, Christian Heineken, esq.

At Mickleham, near Leatherhead, on his road to Brighthelmstone, Thomas Warner, esq. of Surrey-square, Kent road.

6. At Clapham, Surrey, William Thornton Astell, esq.

Master Charles King, youngest child of John K. esq. under secretary of state.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sproule, relict of Andrew S. esq. of Kemerton, co. Gloucester, mother of Rev. A. S. rector of Great Barfield,

Barfield, Essex, and sister of Gen Moucher.

Aged 99, Elizabeth Prichard, a poor woman belonging to Trinity hospital, Hereford.

7. Jeffery Short, esq. of Exeter.

Suddenly, at his apartments in the Strand, Mr. Mascall, formerly a capital watchmaker.

In his 55th year, Mr. Thomas Wood, of Shrewsbury, 29 years printer and editor of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.

8. Of a decline, at St. Alban's, at the house of her brother, John Harrison, esq. one of the commissioners of the Victualing-office, Mrs. Pearce, widow of Mr. Edw. P. attorney, of Stony Stratford, who died 1799.

Thomas Heming, esq. of Hillingdon, co. Middlesex.

9. At St. Alban's, after a fortnight's illness, aged 81, Joseph Gape, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple; senior governor of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals; and senior alderman of the borough of St. Alban's, of which he was mayor, 1746, 1761, 1797; younger brother of Thomas G. esq. who died June 19, 1799; the most antient and respectable private family in the town. He was buried with his father, April 16, in the abbey church.

At Ware, Herts, after a long and very severe affliction, Mr. Edwards, maltster and coal-merchant.

In his 79th year, Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Whitcombe-park, co. Gloucester.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mr. John Williams, son of Robert W. esq. late of Charleston, South Carolina.

Aged 17, Miss S. Dodd, daughter of Mr. D. of the Fountain inn, Chatham. While sitting at work she fell down in an apoplectic fit, and expired.

At Wm. Froggat's, esq. at Fulmer-place, Bucks, Mrs. Norbury, widow of the late Rev. Dr. N. fellow of Eton College.

On his way from Wotton-underedge to the Hotwells, the Rev. John Tattersall, M.A. chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and vicar of Bredhurst, in Kent, and of Harewood and Ledesham, in Yorkshire.

10. Mr. T. Pugh, late clerk of Sutton chapel, Shrewsbury. His death was owing to his having eaten the preceding evening too hastily, and without sufficient mastication, a quantity of fowl, &c.; a large piece of which appeared on dissection not to have passed the orifice of the stomach, which immediately caused the most dreadful symptoms, and consequently his death.

In her 29th year, from spasms in her stomach, whilst on a visit to her friends at Foxearth, in Suffolk, Miss Ellis. And on the 12th, aged 70, Mr. W. E. her father, late wool-factor, of Sudbury, from an apoplectic fit, with which he was seized the preceding Sunday.

11. Robert Colegrave, esq. of Stockwell-hall, near Billericay, Essex.

12. Aged 38, Mr. John Scott, of Lincoln, butler to Sir Richard Kaye, dean of Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mr. Jacob Scott, of Quarry-hill, in Leeds. He was in perfect health and spirits at 12 o'clock, and a corpse at 2.

13. At Southampton, Geo. Tarbutt, esq.

In his 34th year, Mr. John Skyrme, jun. of Stretton-court, near Hereford.

Aged 29, Mrs. Ann Bracebridge, wife of Mr. G. B. surgeon, &c. of Leicester.

At Roehampton, Mrs. Burton, wife of Major-General N. C. B.

In London, Miss Isham, only sister of Sir Justinian I. bart. of Lamport.

Tho. Trasler, gent. of Northampton.

14. At Lymm, in Cheshire, aged 74, Mrs. Leigh.

Aged 80, Mr. Sam. Simpson, of Derby.

At Stapleford, near Carlton-le-Moorland, co. Lincoln, two infants, son and daughter of John Machin, a labourer, of that place, being left in a room by themselves for a few minutes, were found by the distressed mother, on her return, enveloped in flames. They both died on the same day.

15. Aged 59, Mrs. Charlotte Treep, wife of John-Henry T. of Jewry-street.

Aged 67, Mr. Richmond, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

At Willoughby Waterless, co. Leicester, the Rev. J. Kerchevall; a man, whose heart was never closed against the voice of distress.

Found dead in her bed, at her son's house in Bury, (after retiring to rest the night before as well as usual) aged 46, Mrs. Abigail Hallam, one of the Society of Quakers, and wife of Mr. Edward H. senior.

Suddenly, Mr. Hugh Clarke, landlord of the Turk's Head inn at Exeter.

At Atherstone, Mr. Hanson, baker.

16. At Whittlesea, Mrs. Ground, wife of Thomas G. esq.

Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C. of Langham lodge, Rutland.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Stone, of Egham Hythe, Surrey.

Aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, spinster, formerly of Salisbury close, Wilts.

17. At his house in Golden-lane, Old-street, in his 70th year, John Burnell, esq. of West Ham, Essex, nephew of the late Alderman B.

Mrs. Jones, of Snaresbrook, Essex.

At Ashborne, aged 57, Mr. Wm. Earl, formerly of Derby.

In South-street, Enfield highway, aged 67, Mr. Allen, farmer.

Thomas Maltby, esq. of the New Road, St. Mary-la-Bonne.

18. Mrs. Fry, wife of Charles F. esq. solicitor, of Lincoln's inn.

Mr. Stephen Smith, of Monckton, near Melksham, co. Wilts.

19. Aged 63, Mrs. Darwin, widow of Mr. John Thorold D. of the Poultry.

20. Rev.

20. Rev. Mr. Jephcott, rector of Kislingbury, near Northampton. His death was occasioned by his horse falling with him on his return from a neighbouring village, whereby he was killed on the spot.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Knowsley, relict of the late Rev. Edward K. rector of Musgrave, Westmoreland.

21. At Peterborough, aged 72, Mr. William Freeman.

At Wigstone, co. Leicester, in his 30th year, the Rev. William Worthington, M.A. of Little Peatling, late fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

At Teignmouth, Devon, Samuel Cranston Goodall, esq. admiral of the White, to which he was promoted in January last.

22. At Bath, S. Prince, esq.

23. In Devonshire place, Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of Robert S. esq. of Bartonlodge, co. Lancaster.

At Shardeloes, Bucks, the youngest son of Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, M. P.

Mrs. Chivers, wife of Noah C. esq. of Clapham Common.

24. Of a brain fever, after a very few days illness, Maurice Nelson, esq. one of the secretaries to the Navy Board, and brother to Lord N. He was upon the point of receiving, from the justice and liberality of ministers, an appointment suitable to his near consanguinity to the Hero of the Nile, and to his own individual merit. He was about to be appointed a commissioner to the Customs or Excise, till a vacancy should have happened at the Navy Board, to which he would then have been removed. He was the favourite and elder brother of Lord N. No man ever lived more truly beloved and respected by his friends and acquaintance, and none ever carried to the grave a more sincere and tender regret.

The infant son of Mrs. Frederick Hankey, of Bedford-square.

At Bath, aged 77, General Frederick; the colonelcy of the 54th regiment is in consequence vacant.

25. At Hampstead, John Bond, esq. lord of the manor of Hendon, Middlesex, and one of the magistrates of the Bow-street office. He purchased this manor of Mr. Garrick's devisees, 1790.

26. Suddenly, of a spasmodic affection, Mrs. Steele, wife of Mr. S. master of the Warwick Arms livery-stables, Bedford-row. She has left one child, and lost another a few months ago.

Civil Promotions.

GEORGE Buchan Hepburn, esq. judge-admiral of Scotland, to be one of the barons of Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Gordon, dec.

Rev. J. Allen, M. A. of Christ-church, Oxford, to be master of Crewkerne free grammar-school.

Henry Gwillim, esq. to be one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.

Mr. Stevens, elected professor of musick in Gresham college.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Henry Stuart, M. A. Steeple Bumpsted V. Essex, *vice* his father, Charles.

Rev. Wm. Lax, M. A. F. R. S. Lowndes professor of astronomy, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, St. Ippolits cum Wymondley V. Herts, and Maesewarth V. Bucks, *vice* T. Pinnock, dec.

Rev. Henry Smith, D. D. Headley R. co. Southampton, *vice* Sewell, dec.

Rev. Francis Coke, M. A. rector of Aylton, co. Hereford, collated to the prebend of Prona Parva, in Hereford cathedral, *vice* Squire, resigned.

Rev R. D. Squire, M. A. vicar of Kempley, co. Gloucester, and head-master of the college-school at Hereford, Burtonsham prebend, in Hereford cath. *vice* Bagnall, dec.

Rev. Samuel Crowther, elected lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, London.

Rev. Principal Baird, to be minister of the High Church of Edinburgh, *vice* Dr. Hugh Blair, dec.

Rev. Wm. Baines, West Tanfield R. co. York.

Rev. Thomas Brooksby, vicar of Haughley, Suffolk, South and North Haningfield R R. Essex, *vice* How, dec.

Rev. Peter Edge, Naughton R. Suffolk, *vice* Leake, dec.

Rev. J. Palmer, son of Mr. P. of the Post-office, to be chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. John Barton, vicar of Sunning, to be chaplain to the House of Commons.

Rev. Mr. Harrison, Darenth V. Kent, *vice* Jones, resigned, and to be a minor canon of Rochester cathedral; Rev. Mr. Bathurst, St. Margaret V. Rochester; both *vice* Carter, dec.

Rev. Hen. Jones, Little Peckham living, Surrey.

Rev. Wm. George, M. A. North Petherton living, co. Somerset.

Rev. Joseph Aldridge, Weston-Zoyland V. *vice* George, resigned.

Rev. John Dyer Hewitt, Fillongley V. co. Warwick, *vice* Illingworth, dec.

Rev. Henry Ford, LL. D. principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford, prebendary of Hereford, and rector of Cradley, in that diocese, elected lecturer of Hereford cathedral, *vice* Russel, resigned.

Rev. John Lilly, M. A. rector of Stoke Lacy, co. Hereford, licensed as one of the six lecturers in the church of Bromyard, *vice* Griffiths, dec.

Rev. Unwin Clarke, M. A, collated to a prebendal stall in Chester cathedral, and also to the archdeaconry of Chester, both *vice* Braithwaite, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wallace, of Rayne, Essex, Liston R. in that county.

Rev.

Rev. John Owen, M. A. collated to the archdeaconry of Richmond, in the diocese of Chester, *vice* Bower, dec.

Rev. Henry St. John Bullen, M. A. Quarrington R. near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Rees, Newton-upon-Trent V.

Rev. John Phillips, M. A. Birstead V. Sussex.

Rev. Henry Worsley, D. D. of Whitcomb, in the isle of Wight, Gatcombe R. in the said isle.

Rev. Rich. Eastcott, St. Edmund's upon the bridge R. Exeter, *vice* Stabback, dec.

Rev. James Roberts, Saintbury living, Gloucester, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. Wm. Benson, B. D. South-Weston and Hampton Poyle R R. co. Oxford, *vice* Breeks. dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Mar. DRURY-LANE.

2. Deaf and Dumb—Harlequin-Amulet.
3. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
5. Ditto—Comus.
7. Ditto—Blue Beard.
9. Ditto—Harlequin-Amulet.
10. Ditto—Blue Beard.
12. The Country Girl—Of Age To-morrow.
14. Deaf and Dumb—The Citizen.
16. Ditto—Harlequin-Amulet.
17. Ditto—The Devil to Pay. [To-morrow.
19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Of Age
21. Deaf and Dumb—The Pannel.
23. Ditto—Harlequin-Amulet.
24. The Inconstant—Blue Beard.
26. Deaf and Dumb—The Pannel.
28. The Stranger—The Sultan.

April 6. Pizarro—Harlequin-Amulet.
7. Deaf and Dumb—Blue Beard.
8. The Country Girl—Harlequin-Amulet.
9. Deaf and Dumb—Comus. [morrow.
10. She Stoops to Conquer—Of Age To-
11. Deaf and Dumb—The Deserter.
13. Pizarro—Cross Purposes.
14. Deaf and Dumb—The Pannel.
15. A Trip to Scarborough—Of Age To-
16. Deaf and Dumb—Comus. [morrow.
17. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Prize.
18. Deaf and Dumb—The Wedding-Day.
20. As You Like It—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Son in-Law.
21. Pizarro—No Song No Supper.
22. The Country Girl—Who's the Dupe?
23. Deaf and Dumb—Comus.
24. Love for Love—The Citizen.
25. *Julian and Agnes*—The Humourist.
27. Macbeth—Lodoiska.
28. Julian and Agnes—The Pannel.
29. Ditto—My Grandmother.
30. The Castle Spectre—The Liar.

Mar. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Mozart's *Requiem*—Grand Selection.
5. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
6. Creation.
7. The Merchant of Venice—Perouse.
9. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
10. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
11. Acis and Galatea—Miscellaneous Act.
12. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
13. Messiah.
14. Othello—Perouse.
16. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
17. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
18. New Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
19. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
20. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
21. Macbeth—Perouse.
23. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
24. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
25. Messiah.
26. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
27. New Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
28. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Paul and Virginia. [Tour.

April 6. K. Richard the Third—Harlequin's
7. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
8. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Perouse.
9. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
10. Othello—Paul and Virginia.
11. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
13. Macbeth—Ditto.
14. Fontainbleau—The Positive Man.
15. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Perouse.
16. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
17. Ditto—Ditto. [Mode.
18. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
20. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Perouse.
21. Hamlet—Oscar and Malvina.
22. *The Blind Girl; or, A Receipt for Beauty*—The Ghost. [The Reprisal.
23. The Birth-Day—Paul and Virginia—
24. The Blind Girl—The Naval Pillar.
25. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
27. Ditto—The Naval Pillar—Ditto.
28. Point of Honour—The Review—Obi.
29. The Blind Girl—The Naval Pillar—The Jew and the Doctor.
30. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.

Mar. HAY-MARKET.

4. Redemption. 6. Creation.
11. Rauzzini's *Requiem*—Grand Selection.
13. *Elisha; or, The Woman of Shunem.*
18. Rauzzini's Requiem—New Selection.
20. Elisha.
25. Rauzzini's Requiem—Second Act of Redemption—An Act of Creation.
27. Elisha—A new *Motet*, on the happy Recovery of his Majesty.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 28, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 876	1682	Males 928	1901	2 and 5	187	50 and 60	209
Females 806		Females 973		5 and 10	75	60 and 70	155
				10 and 20	59	70 and 80	110
Whereof have died under two years old 491				20 and 30	138	80 and 90	48
Peck Loaf 7s. 1d.; 7s. 1d.; 7s. 0d.; 6s. 10d.; 6s. 8d. Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ¼ per lb.				30 and 40	209	90 and 100	3
				40 and 50	216	101	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 18, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	159	11	105	0	71	9	45	6	61	6
Surrey	160	0	000	0	73	10	43	4	67	0
Hertford	137	4	000	0	68	7	45	0	70	0
Bedford	137	5	101	11	87	2	38	3	72	0
Hunting.	145	6	000	0	84	0	36	8	65	1
Northam.	134	10	000	0	78	2	36	8	66	0
Rutland	131	6	000	0	85	0	40	0	75	0
Leiceſter	142	9	105	3	90	3	41	6	00	0
Notting.	141	9	105	0	82	8	48	4	75	0
Derby	136	6	000	0	84	6	45	6	85	0
Stafford	160	8	000	0	92	9	54	7	90	9
Salop	170	6	121	2	108	8	41	10	00	0
Hereford	174	10	108	8	106	7	49	2	89	7
Worceſt.	175	8	000	0	100	10	48	6	91	2
Warwick	167	11	000	0	107	10	51	0	90	9
Wilts	161	8	000	0	88	0	44	0	83	0
Berks	152	4	000	0	73	0	41	6	74	3
Oxford	154	5	000	0	77	6	47	4	75	10
Bucks	139	8	000	0	80	10	45	6	64	0
Montgo.	151	3	000	0	89	7	43	1	00	0
Brecon	161	2	150	4	115	2	48	0	00	0
Radnor	154	11	000	0	108	7	40	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

150	6	110	7	87	9	44	11	74	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

131	5	86	6	67	2	51	0	84	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	141	4	69	6	67	8	39	10	0	0
Kent	146	3	00	0	65	0	40	0	58	6
Suſſex	157	4	00	0	65	0	41	8	64	0
Suffolk	162	6	00	0	62	7	40	5	59	1
Cambrid.	142	0	00	0	59	9	30	11	53	0
Norfolk	138	8	00	0	57	9	41	6	58	6
Lincoln	127	1	00	0	83	4	38	8	79	0
York	135	5	102	4	73	8	42	11	79	1
Durham	143	10	108	7	88	1	49	10	00	0
Northum	135	3	105	0	78	4	45	6	00	0
Cumberl.	141	2	116	11	94	3	61	7	00	0
Weſtmo.	159	7	138	10	110	2	57	3	00	0
Lancaſt.	155	2	00	0	86	11	60	1	85	0
Cheſter	147	7	00	0	00	0	53	5	00	0
Flint	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	0
Denbigh	161	7	00	0	125	0	37	0	108	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	146	0	00	0	102	8	50	0	00	0
Merion.	152	5	00	0	116	0	61	1	00	0
Cardigan	137	8	00	0	100	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	133	6	00	0	95	4	39	2	00	0
Carmart.	155	2	00	0	120	0	39	4	00	0
Glamorg.	163	6	00	0	93	11	50	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	184	7	00	0	95	2	41	6	95	6
Somerſet	163	9	00	0	89	5	39	4	00	0
Monm.	172	2	00	0	117	7	36	0	00	0
Devon	116	1	00	0	59	7	37	11	00	0
Cornwall	114	9	00	0	67	4	37	2	00	0
Dorſet	172	10	00	0	89	7	00	0	00	0
Hants	168	2	00	0	81	6	48	1	78	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	152	5	97	2	62	8	37	5	60	11
2	157	3	110	7	61	8	38	0	63	8
3	138	8	110	7	57	0	41	6	58	6
4	131	2	102	4	77	10	40	6	77	6
5	139	1	106	2	81	1	46	9	74	11
6	147	4	124	2	97	5	60	2	74	11
7	153	3	110	7	86	11	58	8	85	0
8	157	2	110	7	112	10	57	9	108	6
9	144	2	110	7	100	6	43	1	74	11
10	173	10	110	7	97	11	39	7	95	6
11	115	4	110	7	64	9	37	5	74	11
12	169	11	110	7	84	10	48	1	78	9
13	135	11	86	6	69	11	51	0	88	5
14	132	0	86	6	77	6	53	9	96	0
15	137	3	86	6	67	6	53	2	85	5
16	119	0	86	6	59	8	48	9	77	8

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 27.

Fine	110s. to 00s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.
Seconds	00s. to 00s.	Fine Pollard	00s. to 00s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.
Horſe Pollard			00s. 0d.
Bran			00s. 0d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 84s. 2d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	11l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 12l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 11l. 11s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	9l. 10s. to 11l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 25.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 5l. 19s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 14s. 6d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 18s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 22, 1801, is 78s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 8d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 42s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 36s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28			58¼		96½				194					4 dif.	6¼		57½			
29	Sunday																			
30	160¾		58		96¼				194					5	5½ pr.		57¼			
31	160		57¾		96¼				194					6	5		57½			
1	159		57½		94¾									5	4¼		56⅞			
2	160		57½		95									6	3½		56¾	22 0 0		
3																				
4	160½		58		95¾				193					6	4½		57½	22 10 0		
5	Sunday																			
6	162		57¾		95½				192½					6	4¾		57¼	23 0 0		
7	162		57⅞		94⅞				192½					6	4½		57¼	24 0 0		
8	162		57¾		94¾				193					5	4¼	90⅜		25 0 0		
9			57½		94⅝				194					6	4½	90½		25 0 0		
10			58		95¼				195					5	5¾	90½		26 10 0		
11	162		57¼		94½				193½					5	4½	90⅜		15 0 0		
12	Sunday																			
13	162		57½		94¾				194					6	4¾	90½		15 0 0		
14	162		58		95				195					5	6¼	91		15 0 0		
15	167		59½		95½				195					7	6¼			15 0 0		
16	168		60½		96				196					9	8					
17	170		61½		97½				200½					12	10½					
18	167		60⅛		95			5⅛	198		66			7	8¼	91				
19	Sunday																			
20	166		60		95⅞			5⅛	197½		66			3	7¾	91				
21	165½		59⅞		95¼			5⅛	198		66			2	8	91				
22	164⅝		59½		95⅛			5⅛	198		66			3	7½	91				
23	164		59		95			5⅛	197½		66			3	7	9½				
24	164		59⅛		95			5⅛	198		65⅞			2	7	90½				
25	164		59⅛		95⅛			5⅛	198		66			4	6¾	91				
26	Sunday																			
27	164		59⅛		95			5⅛	198		66			3	7	91				

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
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London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett[r].& M.Poſt
Courier—Ev.Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai.Ad.
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Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of a Cross at Hatfield, in Holderneſs; of a Gateway at Edmonton; and of The Cheesecake-house, in Hyde-Park.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet	Hygrom. in.	State of Weather in April, 1801.
1	SE moderate	30,27	42	43	14	4·4	pleaſant clear day
2	SE calm	20	44	44		.6	pleaſant ſun-ſhiny day
3	SE ditto	4	47	48		.3	very fine
4	W ditto	29,82	45	44		3.2	fine A. M. thick fog from 3 till 5 P. M.
5	NW briſk	80	38	38		5.2	cold clouds, hail ſhowers
6	SW ditto	30	42	41		4.9	no ſun, rain at night
7	SW ditto	28	44	43		.6	hail ſhowers, ſun at intervals
8	N moderate	42	37	36		.0	fine day
9	SW briſk	57	41	40		.4	ſhowers
10	W ſtormy	28	45	44		5.0	ſhowers with hail
11	W ditto	45	40	40		4.6	ſhowery
12	NW moderate	34	37	35		.6	fall of ſnow
13	NW briſk	30,33	40	39		.6	fine day
14	NW moderate	28	45	43		.8	little rain early, fine day
15	N calm	14	49	48		.4	fair, but little ſun
16	NE ditto	29,88	49	48		.4	fine day
17	SE ditto	82	45	44		.4	clear fine day
18	W ditto	91	47	45		.6	delightful day
19	W briſk	30, 5	50	48		5.1	fine day
20	W ditto	8	52	50		4.2	fair, but little ſun
21	E calm	14	50	48		.9	very fine
22	SE ditto	33	44	44		5.3	fine clear day
23	E moderate	33	44	44		.6	very fine day
24	SE ditto	27	44	44		.7	delightful day
25	SE ditto	16	45	44		6.0	fine and pleaſant
26	S calm	16	54	51		.8	fine clear day
27	SE ditto	20	55	51		.4	clear blue ſky
28	SE ditto	24	54	51		.6	clear and pleaſant
29	E ditto	20	50	48		.2	fine day
30	E ditto	10	49	48		.2	very fine

Fall of rain this month 0 inch 59. Evaporation 4-5 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

Meteorological Table for May, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1801
Apr.	0	0	0		
27	49	54	44	30,20	fair
28	45	62	46	,20	fair
29	47	62	44	,12	fair
30	46	63	45	,02	fair
M. 1	44	51	46	29,90	cloudy
2	45	48	44	,62	ſhowery
3	46	57	47	,78	fair
4	51	66	51	,97	fair
5	52	64	48	30,05	fair
6	46	60	44	,06	fair
7	50	60	45	,02	cloudy
8	52	66	48	29,86	fair
9	53	60	46	30,03	fair
10	51	61	47	,05	fair
11	53	66	52	,08	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1801.
May	0	0	0		
12	53	60	46	29,86	rain
13	47	56	44	,80	ſhowery
14	44	59	48	,80	ſhowery
15	51	60	47	,56	ſhowery
16	52	64	53	,72	fair
17	56	60	50	,62	ſhowery
18	50	52	49	,70	rain
19	53	64	52	,83	fair
20	56	64	54	,94	fair
21	57	68	53	,86	fair
22	58	69	59	,63	fair
23	60	69	57	,60	fair
24	59	9	58	,70	fair
25	60	74	55	,69	fair
26	57	60	51	,56	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

AS it forms a part of your liberal and extenſive plan to notice the progreſſion of the arts as well as of ſciences, allow me to point your attention to an improvement which has juſt been effected in that higher effort of mechanical ſkill which is immediately connected with ſcience in ſome of its moſt noble and uſeful branches, thoſe, I mean, of Aſtronomy and Navigation. You will be aware, ſir, that I allude to the TIME-KEEPER; which, having engaged the talents of a Harriſon, a Mudge, and an Arnold, was ſtill confeſſedly ſhort of its attainable perfection. To this perfection it is at length advanced by the ſucceſsful efforts of Mr. Haley, of Wimpole-ſtreet; and it may now be conſidered as having reached that point of accuracy which not only will be equal to all the demands of practice, but beyond which nothing but the idea of the artiſt, prohibited as is his hand by the imperfection of matter, can poſſibly proceed. To preſerve the iſochroniſm of the balance, only two means can be ſuggeſted by the imagination; either to apply a maintaining power, the action of which ſhall be at all times equal, or to render the vibrations of the balance independent of the inequalities of this power. As the firſt of theſe means is impracticable (for who can expect to obtain a main ſpring which ſhall not be ſenſible of heat or cold, which ſhall not be deprived of ſome portion of its elaſticity by time?) the laſt has been the object to which the attention of artiſts has been directed. It has been attained, however, only by Mr. Haley, and by him it has been accompliſhed in a manner equally ſimple and efficient. A model of this mechanical improvement for the inſpection of the curious, and an explanation of it for the publick, are preparing by its ingenious author; and moſt earneſtly do I hope that his merits will experience an ample reward, not only from the celebrity which muſt neceſſarily be the conſequence of their being known, but from thoſe pecuniary advantages which the liberality of Government offers to exertions of this nature, and which it has conferred on ſubordinate claims. My acquaintance with Mr. Haley is of very late date, and was entirely the effect of accident. It has afforded me, however, conſiderable pleaſure, as it has diſcloſed to me a character of much worth; and has impreſſed me with as much intereſt for the *man* as reſpect for the *artiſt*. Retired, unaſſuming, diſintereſted, and intent wholly on the enjoyment of his profeſſion, he has advanced to the limits of age in attempts for the improvement of his art, and has left the more gainful exerciſe of it to his leſs enthuſiaſtic contemporaries. I could ſay much more, Mr. Urban, of this eminent mechanick, his character, and his works: but the publick will ſoon be made fully acquainted with the reſult of his ſucceſsful ingenuity; and for himſelf I cannot, as I am perſuaded, do him a leſs grateful office than by bringing him perſonally forward to the notice of the world. I have only now then to obſerve, that, with truth alone for my aim, and actuated ſolely by the wiſh of throwing ſome little ſunſhine on ſecluded merit, I am conſcious of an object, and of feelings

ings, which you will be ready to acknowledge for your own.

Yours, &c. CINNA.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

IN an æra when our naval exploits have covered the nation with glory, and when Painting and the ſiſter art Engraving are exerted to pourtray the gallant acts of the Hero of the Nile, and our other brave Commanders; it has been reſerved for an individual, remote from the capital, to publiſh a ſeries of Medals diſplaying portraits of ſeveral naval officers, with emblematic and appropriate reverſes.

Already I poſſeſs thoſe of Nelſon, St. Vincent, Duncan, Bridport, Onſlow, and Trollope; conſidering myſelf and the community indebted to Mr. Kempſon, of Birmingham, whoſe public ſpirit conceived the idea; and to the ingenious artiſt Hancock, who is carrying it into execution.

I anticipate Sir Sidney Smith, the gallant defender of Acre, and a medal to commemorate the brilliant exploit at Copenhagen. May our countrymen continue to acquire freſh laurels! and may their glorious deeds be thus perpetuated! Whence, Mr. Urban, whence is it that the artiſts, paid by our Mint eſtabliſhment, ſeem torpid while there are ſuch ſubjects for their abilities? Whence is it that the only coinage that has done honour to the country, ſince the days of Croker, was not the production of our *Mint*, but of Soho?

Why have we ſuch miſerable ſcratching impreſſed upon our gold coin as a boy ſcarcely nine years old, a ſon of the Birmingham Hancock, would bluſh to own? And, finally, why have we not the long-talked-of and much-wanted ſilver coinage? Are the artiſts at our mint inadequate to the taſk? Let the *ſilver* coinage alſo be given to Bolton: he will neither degrade himſelf or the nation in the execution of it.

I ſhould not omit to mention a very fine medal, ſtruck alſo by Kempſon, with a portrait of the King; reverſe emblematic of the new Century and the Union. Σ.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

MY letter to you on the ſubject of wills and executors having met the approbation of two of your correſpondents, I am induced to ſtate ſome farther obſervations thereon. Nothing requires greater nicety and attention than the drawing of wills; for it cannot be ſaid there are precedents for them as in other conveyances, and yet there is not any writing more ſhamefully neglected by reaſon of the ſame being prepared by perſons unacquainted with the profeſſion; and it is to me aſtoniſhing to find many people, to ſave the expence of a guinea or two to a gentleman in the profeſſion, ſhall place the whole concerns of their families under the direction of ignorant hands.

I have a will now before me prepared by a *tradeſman* for an elderly lady, which it is impoſſible fully to comprehend; and, having offered my ſervices *gratis* out of reſpect to the memory of her late huſband (for I was brought up to the profeſſion, but have declined practice), am preparing to make the ſame better underſtood. Some years ago I had an idea of ſettling in my profeſſion in the country with my friends, but I found the *ſchoolmaſter* of the village and another perſon not brought up in the law, engroſſed the whole buſineſs; and, I believe, made wills and leaſes without number. I was preſent at a court held for the manor, where one of the ſchoolmaſter's wills was produced by a widow, and the ſame had been ſo very improperly prepared, the ſteward was obliged to admit the heir at law to the teſtator's eſtates, in total excluſion to the reſt of the family.

I have been ſolicited ſeveral times to be nominated *ſole* executor to teſtators' wills, but have always declined ſtanding *alone* in

that

that capacity, as I think it too arduous a task to give all satisfaction; and wishing, as I trust every honest man ought to do, to have any trust reposed in me fully and fairly inspected. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington Gore, April 30.*

LOOKING over Mr. Murphy's "Life of Garrick *" the other morning, I observed the following passage:

"Early in October (1759) Garrick brought forward that excellent farce called High Life below Stairs. For some private reasons he wished to lie concealed, and with that design prevailed on his friend Mr. Townly (Townley), master of Merchant Taylors' school, to suffer his name to be circulated in whispers. The truth, however, was not long suppressed."

Having in the memoirs of my late friend the Rev. Samuel Bishop, prefixed to the first edition of his poetical works, expressly asserted that "the Rev. James Townley was the author of High Life below Stairs, an excellent farce commonly attributed to Garrick;" I now conceive it necessary to declare, that I stated the fact upon the authority of Mr. Bishop, who had obtained his knowledge of it from the repeated communications of Mr. Townley himself. And this evidence is in my mind perfectly conclusive, because I know the confidential intimacy which subsisted between those gentlemen, and always understood, that from the year 1758, when Mr. Bishop was elected under-master of Merchant Taylors' school, to the time of Mr. Townley's decease, they mutually submitted their several literary productions to each other's judgement.

Mr. Bishop once put into my hands a letter printed for Newbery, the editor of High Life below Stairs, written with considerable pleasantry in the fictitious name of Oliver Grey, and containing an ingenious defence of servants; chiefly founded (if I recollect right) on the absurd and immoral conduct of their masters. This pamphlet, he told me, was also Mr. Townley's composition, and intended to remove some wrong impressions which the publick had received from his farce.

The concluding lines of the "Character of the Rev. James Townley," (Bishop's Poems, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 100,) wherein it is said that "at vice" he

"— sped unseen th' effectual shaft; while [the claim;"
Fame,
That hail'd the triumph, knew not *whose*

particularly allude to the very circumstance of his having written, but never openly acknowledged, "High Life below Stairs," and "Oliver Grey."

If additional testimony should be required, it may be obtained from Mr. Townley's surviving sons, who know and have satisfactory proof that their father was really the author of the little dramatic piece in question.

The fact itself is of no great importance; Mr. Townley's reputation is established upon merit of a very different kind from that of having written for the stage: but I consider it as material to myself, that the publick should be assured I have not hazarded a doubtful assertion. THOS. CLARE.

P. S. Since I wrote the above, I have been informed by James Townley, esq. of Doctors Commons, that Mr. Murphy is now convinced of his error. I am persuaded that gentleman's candour will induce him to take the first proper opportunity of correcting his mistake; yet I am still desirous, for my own immediate justification, that this letter should appear, where it will be most likely to be generally read, in your valuable Miscellany. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 7.*

IN the course of perusing the life of that famous Antiquary, Anthony à Wood, a few days since, I received

* Vol. I. p. 343.

received ſuch amuſement as to induce me to offer, through the medium of your entertaining pages, ſome extracts from it, for the entertainment of ſuch as may not have leiſure to go through a work abounding in original matter though quaintly expreſſed.

One Jacob, a Jew, opened a *coffey*-houſe at the Angel, in St. Peter's in the Eaſt, Oxford, in 1650; and there it was drunk by thoſe who delighted in novelty. He removed to Old Southampton buildings, in *Holborne, neare* London, and was living there 1671.

What the condition of the roads, or expedition in travelling, could have been previous to 1669, we may gueſs from the following memorandum: that, on April 26 in that year, the *flying* coach firſt went from Oxford to London in one day, having a boot on each ſide (qu. the meaning of this deſcription?). It performed its journey *in thirteen hours*. In 1678, he tells us, there were upwards of 370 alehouſes in Oxford; effectual means, as he obſerves, to create idleneſs, and debauch ſcholars.

The mildneſs of the ſeaſon in the winter of 1681 appears by our author's having gathered ears of rye on the 16th of December, and other grain being grazed and mowed in conſequence of its premature vegetation. Garden-peas were likewiſe in bloſſom at the above period.

On the 16th of February 1682, Charles II. in his own perſon, laid the firſt ſtone of Chelſea College on the ſite of a former one founded by Dr. Matthew Suckcliffe. In the winter of that year, the people being prevented, at the inſtigation of the Lord Mayor (to prevent rioting), from burning the pope according to annual cuſtom, *drowned* him. The following Summer was noted for the introduction of a veſſel or "baſon, notched at the brims, to let drinking-glaſſes hang there by the foot, ſo that the body and drinking-place might hang in the water to cool them."

On James the Second's viſiting Oxford, in 1687, on the 4th and 5th of September, he touched between 7 and 800 people for the Evil. Whether the infatuation of the monarch or his ſubjects was the greateſt, certain it is, that in this inſtance alone the kingly power was not completely a ſinecure.

Bledlow church, in Bucks, is deſcribed as ſtanding on a riſing-ground, with a chaſm at a ſmall diſtance from the end of the chancel, from whence iſſue ſome ſprings forming a little river, to which, by tradition, were attached the following lines:

"He that lives and ſtill abide
Will ſee the chancel fall in the Lyde."

A. Wood ſays it ſenſibly wears away, ſo that, if care be not taken, in time theſe verſes may prove true.

Will any of your correſpondents notice the above? Camden only mentions the definition of the word "Bledlow."

A conſtant Reader and occaſional correſpondent, M. W. I.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Its increaſed BUILDING *of late Years.*

"Sic fortis Hetruria crevit,
Scilicet et rerum facta eſt pulcherrima Roma,
Septemque una ſibi muro circumdedit arces:
Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat."
VIRG.

THE few remarks on this important building which I here ſet down, may perpetuate ſome material incidents reſpecting it; to which many thouſands have been eye-witneſſes, and yet have ſuffered them to ſlip from their memory without a record.

The Bank of England is ſaid to have had its commencement in the year 1640, and was firſt eſtabliſhed by the charter of William and Mary in 1693 or 1694. The ſcite of the original *hall*, or houſe, mentioned

tioned in the Spectator, No. III. is perhaps not remembered at preſent; but the building ſo called now was erected in 1732. It bears an inſcription to expreſs the memorial of royal ſanction, which is placed beneath a well-executed ſtatue of King William at the Eaſt end of the banking great hall; and the whole pile has been conſiderably and often enlarged in 1770, 1771, 1783, 1786, 1799. When I came to London, and lived near it in 1757, it was comparatively a ſmall ſtructure, almoſt inviſible to paſſers-by; being ſurrounded by many others, viz. a church called St. *Chriſtopher le Stocks*, ſince pulled down; three taverns, two on the South ſide, one (the Fountain) in Bartholomew-lane, facing the church there, juſt where the great door of entrance is now placed; and about 15 or 20 private dwelling-houſes.

Viſitors are ſometimes ſhewn, in the bullion office, the identical old cheſt, ſomewhat larger than a common ſeaman's; and alſo the original ſhelves or caſes, where the caſh, notes, papers, and books of buſineſs, were kept; and well are they preſerved as pregnant vouchers, no leſs of the Bank's priſtine ſimplicity and confined exertions, than of the amazing rapidity of its modern extenſion, and almoſt boundleſs accommodation of the monied intereſt and commercial world; happy emblem, I truſt, of the national proſperity at large.

Yours, &c. B***.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

I SOLICIT a column in your valuable Publication for a few curſory obſervations on two ſubjects, which appear to me materially to concern almoſt all ranks of people; and which, if deemed of ſufficient importance, I ſhall be happy to ſee attended to by thoſe who to the will add the power of reforming. And firſt of police.

I believe it will be admitted, that almoſt all the higher order of crimes, as they may be denominated, ſuch as inveigling into houſes of infamy, and conſequent robbery, and frequently murder, are committed in obſcure alleys and courts, ſecluded from public obſervation, and by the inhabitants of ſuch places, who aſſociate with, and I fear keep each other in countenance in ſuch nefarious practices. Some parts of the Strand, Drury-lane, and Oxford-ſtreet, abound in ſuch receptacles of filth, infamy, and crimes; and no perſon can paſs them at night without being expoſed to the moſt ſhameful and diſguſting inſults, leading to the moſt daring exceſſes. My wiſh and propoſition is, therefore, if ſuch places, which contain the loweſt order of brothels, and the ſchools of every iniquity, cannot at once be ſuppreſſed, that the police ſhould have a particular eye upon them till it can be effected gradually. As moſt of theſe places conſiſt of old ruinous houſes, which muſt ſoon fall and bury the inhabitants in their ruins, if not taken down by authority, it would contribute as much to the ſalubrity of the town as to the morals of the people, if no ſuch retired holes were ſuffered to exiſt; which, by favouring concealment, facilitate and encourage crimes; but that progreſſively, and as early as may be, ſtreets only of a convenient width were allowed to be formed, and all, without exception, thoroughfares.

The ſecond point refers to the miſeries intailed by, and the impoſitions practiſed in, the vending of quack medicines; which, I conceive, might be effectually and eaſily remedied by a ſlight interference of the Legiſlature, who, I doubt not, would gladly prevent the many thouſand injuries annually ſuſtained by the people from this cauſe. The numerous ſhops ſet up in every part of the town and country for the circulation of theſe, ſometimes worſe than poiſons (as the maladies they inflict are as protracted as they are certain),

is the plaineſt proof of this aſſertion. The remedy I would propoſe is, that no medicine which profeſſes to cure diſeaſes ſhould be permitted to be ſold without a name, or under a fictitious one, till it had been examined by a committee of the College of Phyſicians authorized for that duty, and reported by them at leaſt to be innoxious. Alſo, that the ſame Committee ſhould have a power of viſiting all ſhops ſelling ſuch drugs whenever they thought proper, and ſeeing that nothing deleterious was allowed to be ſold. And farther, that every man calling himſelf *Doctor* (by which the impoſition is ſtrengthened and extended), without a proper right to do ſo, ſhould be puniſhed as might ſeem fitting. It is not of ſufficient avail, I fear, to ſay, that, if people will be ſo groſſly impoſed upon, they may; for while medicines, which are pronounced infallible, are permitted to be ſo vended, to the conſequent miſery of thouſands; and while fees to phyſicians and apothecaries' bills are found ſo expenſive; there will always be found numbers who will reſort to ſuch ſeemingly cheaper and ſpeedier remedies. R. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

WHAT Septuagenarius, vol. LXX. p. 207, may mean by his letter, I cannot ſay,

Before the ſtyle was altered in England, in 1752, it had been found that 11 days had merged in ſmall portions, in calculating our years, ſince the council of Nice in 325. Was it to continue ſo for ever? The true year is a fraction of time ſhort of equal days, and even of any aliquot part of a day. Six hours is the neareſt, which occaſions the leap day, or biſſextile of the Roman calendar once in four years; yet that is about 11 minutes 5 ſeconds too much yearly.

But the law allows no fractions of a day, by which dividend payments are to be regulated. We cannot calculate ſuch fractions except in the mind, or on paper. But in practice they are inadmiſſible. Our time muſt be kept by complete days; ſo many days make a complete year, allowing for the aliquot part of 6 hours; but this, as I ſtated, exceeds a true year by about 44 minutes 20 ſeconds in four years, when the biſſextile or leap-day is introduced.

Though it would have been a national injuſtice to compel payments or reſtitution of farms, &c. when the ſtyle was altered, 11 days before the expiration of a year; it ſurely can be none to regulate theſe matters, THREE times in 400 years, on the termination of the day previous to the completion of the exact year. Conſidered ſtrictly with relation to any immediate preceding year, it is only 5 hours, 48 minutes, 55 ſeconds, too ſoon; a caſe which is ſubmitted to three years in four without a word offered againſt it. Here the fractions of a day are not thought of by any, whatever may be their "fancy and attachments, from early habit, and familiarity with the old arrangement of time." Neither would it have been regarded by the perſons alluded to, had it been ſuffered to take its courſe without the ſophiſtical nibblings of would-be criticks. GREGORIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

ARTHUR YOUNG, eſq. in his Agricultural Survey of Lincolnſhire, p. 260, ſays "that, when dung and lime are laid on the ſame ſpot, the effect is conſiderable; the dung has then a greater effect than when laid on alone. This ſhould ſeem to intimate, that the operation was by aſſiſting putrefaction, as all the dung in every part of the would is carried long from the yard." Surely, in this ſtatement, Mr. Y. betrays a want of knowledge (if not of practical farming, at leaſt) of chemiſtry. Lime certainly prevents the putrefaction of long dung. This is a fact well known to chemiſts, and moſt practical farmers, and is fully explained in Lord Dundonald's late publication on the chemical effect of manures. J. CURTIS.

Mr.

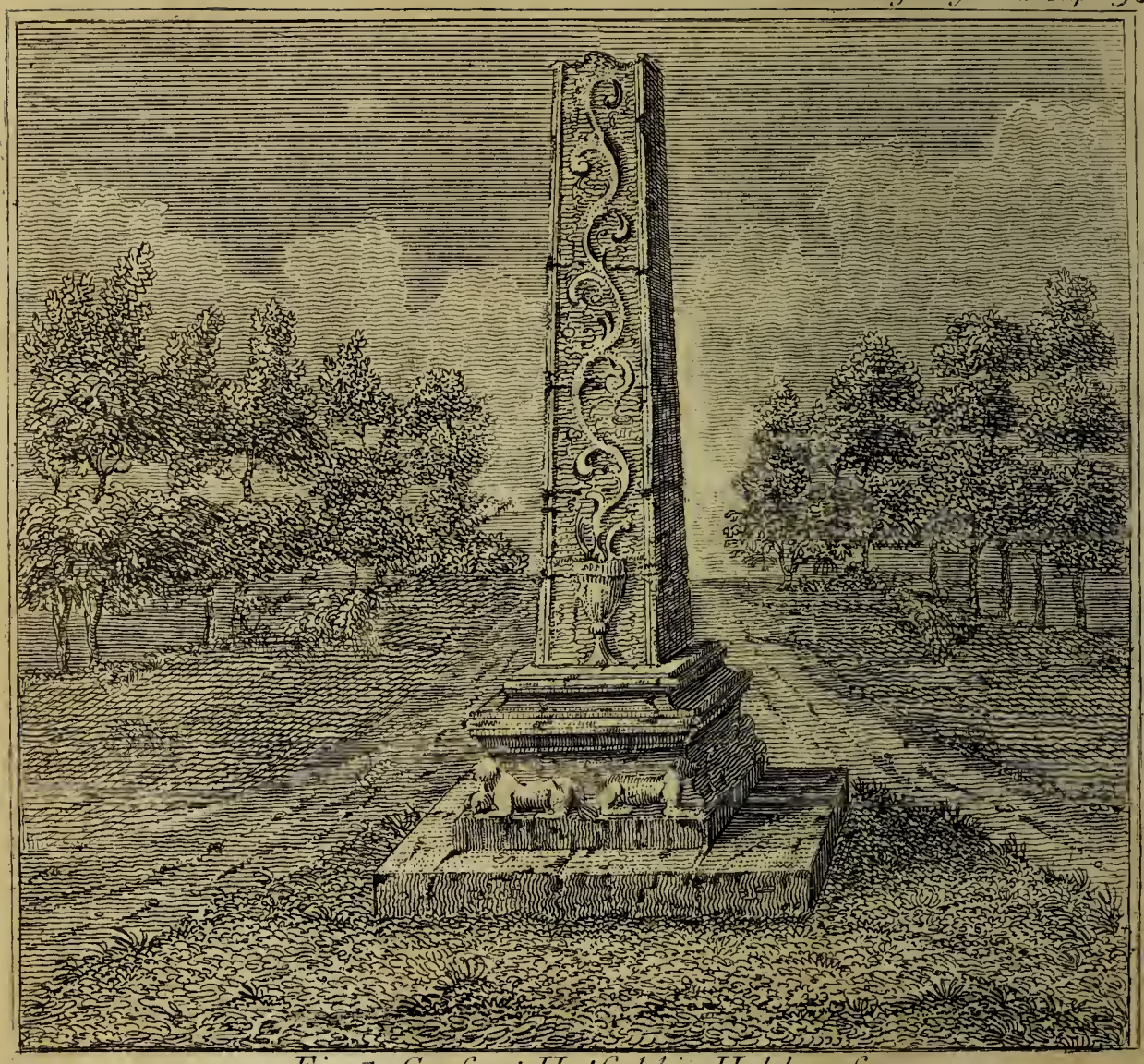

Fig. 1. Croſs at Hatfield in Holderneſs.

Fig. 2. A Gateway at Edmonton.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

I SEND you a drawing (*Plate I. fig.* 1.) of a croſs in Hatfield pariſh, in Holderneſs. The principal front is charged with a *vine*, growing out of a *chalice* by a Scripture alluſion. At the corners of the baſe are lions couchant, perhaps alluding to the arms of England borne by William the Conqueror, who beſtowed the earldom of Holderneſs on the Earl of Albemarle.

Fig. 2. is a brick gateway to the premiſes of Mr. Snell, at *Edmonton*; which, by the date in the points of the arch, appears to have been built 1605.

In the church of Eatington, in Warwickſhire, is a marble monument, placed there in his life-time by Captain George Shirley, a younger ſon of Robert the firſt Earl Ferrers by his ſecond lady, in memory of his parents and himſelf. This gentleman died about 1797; and I have to requeſt that ſome Warwickſhire friend would favour you with the curious inſcription on his tomb at Eatington. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

I BELIEVE it will not be contradicted by the generality of thoſe who may read this ſhort eſſay on plants, if I aſſert that all Nature is connected by the moſt durable links, and that without the minuteſt part the whole would in a ſhort time prove to be a chaos, while at preſent it withſtands the moſt rigid criticiſm. Saint Piere ſays, "Plants have as many principal parts, as there are elements with which they preſerve a relation. By their flowers they ſtand related to the *ſun*, which fecundates their ſeeds and carries them on to maturity; by their leaves they are related to the *waters*, which bedew them; by their ſtems to the *winds* which agitate them; by their roots to the *ground* which ſuſtains them; and by their ſeeds with their ſituations adapted to their growth and increaſe." The relation plants have to the ſun may be obſerved in almoſt all flowers blowing in cold ſituations, theſe having light-coloured petals; for light-colours reflect the heat, and dark ones abſorb it; ſo that the light-coloured petals collect the rays of the ſun in a focus, ſtriking on the parts of fructification; as in the ſnowdrop (*galanthus*), primroſe (*primula*), &c. Some of the ſpecies of the violet may be thought by many to be a contradiction, but far otherwiſe; if examined, it will be found few flowers are ſo well adapted to receive the rays of the ſun, for the corol is compoſed of five irregular unequal petals, the uppermoſt is ſtraight, and faces downwards, and is broader and more obtuſe than the others; the two ſide petals are oppoſite, ſtraight and obtuſe at the ends, the two lowermoſt are large, and reflected upwards, and thoſe parts neareſt the embryo are white, which reverborate the heat. The roſemary is alſo of this kind, for the upper petal is ſhort, cloven, upright, and reflected at the ſides, and the under lip reflected. The gaping and grinning claſs of flowers are well adapted to protect and keep warm the embryo "amid the warring elements of heaven," as in the alehoof (*glecoma*), dead-nettle (*lamium*), &c. There are evidently many flowers endure a longer time than others, and moſt of theſe are among thoſe blowing in cold ſeaſons, as the primroſe, &c. which appears to me to be occaſioned partly by the ſmall force of the ſun, and partly on account of the ſtamens and piſtils being ſheltered ſo curiouſly in long tubes or otherwiſe from the weather.

The leaves of plants alſo bear a great relation to the ſun, as well as to the waters. This may be ſeen in many trees of cold countries, as well as indigenous evergreens; the leaves of theſe are of a duſky ſhining green, which abſorb the heat by their darkneſs, and reflect it by their gloſſy coat. The laurel, ivy, holly, are examples, and more eſpecially the fir, whoſe leaves are ſo ſituated and formed as to receive benefit from the ſun in whatever direction it may appear.

The growth of one tree faſter than another, I can only account for in this manner, that the earth abounding with a general humidity for the nouriſhment of vegetables, and being charged with one kind more than another, occaſions, by an exuberance of moiſtures, an expanſion of the pores of particular trees requiring that kind; the ſap forcing its way through the body of the tree with great violence, occaſions the plant to elevate itſelf more than it would if only ſupplied with a ſufficiency to keep it little more than living.

The great and infinite wiſdom of GOD may be ſeen in every plant which decks the creation, and every ſpecies would

would afford ſpeculation for the longeſt life: I ſhall, therefore, only mention one more peculiarity, that is, the *fungi* order of vegetables, which only appear in the dampeſt times and parts; they are compoſed of ſpungy valves placed underneath, which have no connexion with the rain, and abſorb great quantities of moiſture from the earth, but as ſoon as this ceaſes to aſcend, and the ſun appears in the horizon, they die away.

Atheiſt! art thou nothing daunted by the perfection of Nature? nothing by the arguments of the wiſeſt men? nothing by the praiſes the creation ſend forth? *O tempora! o mores!*

Yours, &c. HONECIB.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

THE deſcription of Utrecht given by Clericus Leiceſtrienſis, p. 219, is in many reſpects very correct; but, as the Rev. Author appears to have been miſinformed in two or three inſtances, I beg leave to avail myſelf of your readineſs to inſert in your valuable Magazine whatever tends to clear up miſtakes, or to point out facts not generally known. Many of the trees in the Mall at Utrecht were there at the time when Louis XIV. took poſſeſſion of the town. Some of his attendants requeſted his permiſſion to cut them down; but that monarch was ſo much pleaſed with the beauty of the Mall that he rejected this propoſal, and thus preſerved to the town one of its greateſt ornaments. Such is the effect of habit, that very few of the inhabitants ever walk there except on Sundays, when there was a great deal of bowing and ſcraping, of which the Dutch were formerly very fond. In the middle there is an incloſure, in which a few of the gentlemen of the town were in the habits of playing at a game called in the French *Le Mail*. (I ſuppoſe this was the caſe alſo formerly in St. James's park, which is not unlike the Mall at Utrecht.)

The lay canons, which in point of rank were the firſt members of the ſtate of Utrecht, have been ingulphed in that Serbonian gulph in which the late Dutch government has been ſunk.

The houſe in which Pope Adrian was born is ſtill pointed out. In front of it there is a buſt of him, and this houſe is generally called by the inhabitants *Paus Adriaan*, or Pope Adrian. The conferences which were terminated by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, were not held in the Maiſon de Ville, or town hall, but in a large houſe near the tower, or dome, lately belonging to Count D'Ablaing; and, as it was ultimately converted into barracks, it is not unlikely but General Pichegru may have placed his men there.

To praiſe good conduct, whether met with in a friend or foe, is always agreeable; and, as ſuch, I am happy in having it in my power to praiſe Gen. Pichegru's conduct towards the emigrants.

Part of the garriſon of Baſſeduc conſiſted of 400 emigrants in Dutch pay. Theſe men were pointed out to General Pichegru; but he very nobly refuſed to take any notice of them, and thus ſaved their lives.

Such was the confuſion when the retreat of the Britiſh army took place in 1795, that ſeveral of the emigrant ladies could not get away, being deſtitute of ſupplies. General Pichegru not only ſupplied them with money, but freighted a ſhip for their conveyance to Hamburg.

A few days after the entry of the French into Utrecht, a party of Batavians having got drunk were going to arreſt all the members of the old government, and throw them (many of them very infirm and aged) into priſon. No ſooner did Pichegru hear of this than he ruſhed into the middle of them, telling them, that if they attempted to do any thing of the kind, he would immediately throw them into priſon. The exemplary good conduct of the French troops at that time in Holland deſerves every praiſe. They were the means of reſtraining the fury of a parcel of mad demagogues, who ſwore vengeance againſt all thoſe who had offended them in any degree.

The traitors of Batavia, Mr. Urban, may be divided into two claſſes. The firſt thoſe who kept up a regular correſpondence with the enemy, and uſed every means in their power to weaken the efforts of government to keep out the enemy.

Secondly, Thoſe members of the States, general and provincial, who gave way to a dirty ſpirit of jealouſy of the power of Great Britain, and at laſt looked upon a country to whom they were under the greateſt obligations as inimical; and thus, inſtead of ſtraining every nerve to avert the danger ſtaring them in the face, ſhook hands with the enemy. They now repent of their folly, after having loſt about

one half of their property in the ſpace of 6 years. The univerſities of Utrecht, Francher, Groningen, and Harderwick, have been aboliſhed. Leyden is the only one left, and its privileges have been greatly curtailed.

Should Clericus Leiceſtrienſis wiſh to be informed of the preſent ſtate of what was formerly a very pleaſant country, I ſhall be very ready ſo to do.

Yours, &c. SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Weſt-Ham, April* 18.

THE following few extraordinary inſtances of *longevity* are ſelected for your readers entertainment. A place for them would gratify,

Yours, &c. ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ.

1. At Barfreſton, about five miles South-weſt of Sandwich, in Kent, there was a funeral in the year 1700, very remarkable for the train of old people who attended it. The perſon buried was the miniſter of the place, aged 96; the funeral ſermon was preached by another of the age of 82; the ſervice was read by one of 87; the pariſh-clerk, ſexton, and his wife, were each above 80; and ſeveral perſons attended from Coldred, the neighbouring pariſh, that were above 100 years old.

2. On the road to Arundel there is an elevated ſpot called Highdown-hill, on the ſide of which is a tomb ſurrounded with rails, and has a yew-tree at each corner. An inſcription expreſſes, that, in the year 1766, this tomb was erected by John Oliver, miller, for the reception of his body after his deceaſe. On the top appears the following Scripture ſentences:

"For as in Adam all die, even ſo in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive." 2 Cor. xv. 22.

"For the law was given by Moſes, but grace and truth came by Jeſus Chriſt." St. John i 17.

"That whoſoever believeth in him ſhou'd not periſh, but have eternal life." St. John iii. 15.

"Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man ſhould rejoice in his own works, for that is his portion; for who ſhall bring him to ſee what ſhall be after him?" Eccles. iii. 22.

"Knowing that ſhortly I muſt put off this tabernacle, even as our Lord Jeſus Chriſt hath ſhewed me." 2 Pet. i. 24.

The following lines are engraven at the Eaſt end:

"Why ſhould my fancy any one offend,
Whoſe good or ill on it does not depend;
'Tis at my own expence, except the land
(A gen'rous grant) on which my tomb doth ſtand:
This is the only ſpot that I have choſe
Wherein to take my laſting, long repoſe.
Here, in the duſt, my body lieth down;
You'll ſay it is not conſecrated ground:
I grant the ſame; but where ſhall we e'er find
The ſpot that e'er can purify the mind;
Or to the body any luſtre give?
This more depends on what a life we live.
When the trumpet ſhall begin to ſound,
'Twill not avail 'em where the body' found.

A MORAL.

"Bleſſed are they, and only they,
Who in the Lord their Saviour die,
Their bodies wait redemption's day,
And ſleep in peace where'er they lie."

And the Weſt end exhibits an hieroglyphic of Time contending with Death, between the firſt and ſecond of the following ſtanzas.

"Death! why ſo faſt? pray ſtop your hand,
And let my glaſs run out its ſand:
As neither Death nor Time will ſtay,
Let us improve the preſent day.

"Why ſtart you at that ſkeleton!
'Tis your own picture which you ſhun:
Alive it did reſemble thee;
And thou, when dead, like it ſhall be.

"But though Death muſt have his will,
Yet old Time prolongs the date,
'Till the meaſure we ſhall fill,
That's alotted us by fate.
When that's done, then Time and Death
Both agree to take our breath."

The Scripture ſentences were ſelected by Mr. Oliver, and the verſes are the production of his Muſe. About ten yards from the tomb a variety of flowering ſhrubs are planted, and an alcove is here formed, which is painted with death's heads. In this retreat the miller, during his life, ſpent moſt of his leiſure hours. We ſhall mention another circumſtance expreſſive of the whimſical diſpoſition of this extraordinary character: he had, ſome years previous to his death, prepared a coffin, on which were inſcribed the words *memento mori*; it run upon caſtors, and was every night wheeled under the bed of its intended poſſeſſor. Mr. Oliver's reſidence was about a quarter of a mile from the tomb, on the declivity of the hill. Near the miller's houſe, in a tree, is fixed a curious piece of machinery (the production of his own hand) repreſenting an old woman and her dog endeavouring to reſcue a ſmuggler

gler from a Cuſtom-houſe officer. The figures were formerly all put in motion by four ſweeps like thoſe of a mill, being turned by the wind; but it is now ſo much out of repair that only one figure has any motion; and Mr. Oliver being dead, it will, probably, never be repaired.

Mr. Oliver's remains were committed to this tomb May 1, 1793, (vol. LXIII. pp. 481, 496,) in the preſence of about 3000 ſpectators. The body was borne, by eight men dreſſed in white, from his houſe to the place of interment; and the funeral ſervice according to the church of England, and alſo a ſermon adapted to the occaſion, were read by a girl about twelve years of age. Mr. Oliver died in his 84th year.

3. Lady Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Temple, and grandmother to the late Lord Cobham, though ſhe had no more than four ſons and five daughters of her own body, yet lived to ſee them increaſed to no leſs than 700 perſons.

(To be concluded in my next.)

Mr. Urban, *N—y, April* 24.

WILL you allow a conſtant Reader of your Miſcellany room for a few lines in it, in order to expreſs the great pleaſure he has received from the two letters, lately addreſſed by by Miſs Seward to Mr. Jerningham, on pulpit eloquence? and alſo to requeſt the ſame lady to have the goodneſs to publiſh the ſix ſermons of her own compoſition, referred to in her laſt letter, from which ſhe has ſeen ſuch impreſſive effects? From what the writer of theſe lines has ſeen of the compoſitions of Miſs Seward (to whom perſonally he is an entire ſtranger), he has the confidence to expect more impreſſive ſpecimens of ſacred eloquence than are to be found in the ſermons of either Ogden or Blair, and equal to the celebrated paſſage, "go to the religion of Nature," &c. in Sherlock. Truſting that a requeſt, proceeding ſolely from motives of public utility, will not be deemed impertinent, I am, ſir,

Yours, &c. D. J.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, Norfolk, March* 4.

IT is related of Anaſtaſius, who, upon the death of Zeno, aſſumed the purple as emperor of the Eaſt in 491, that he impoſed on his people a tax which, even in theſe our days, when fiſcal craving and financial ingenuity have made ſuch wonderful advances, muſt be deemed a very extraordinary one—a tax upon *breathing*. As this *chef-d'œuvre* in the taxing art would well intitle him to rank highly in the claſs for inventors, ſo ſome hiſtorians have thought it beneath his dignity to leave the world in the uſual mode; accordingly, they tell us he was ſtruck by lightning, and the incident is by no means improbable; ſo vivid a genius might naturally enough expire in a *flaſh*.

Pity it is that the buſy tooth of time, tender of ſo many uſeleſs morſels of antiquity, has not ſpared us the edict for levying an impoſt capable of ſuch univerſal application. What a fund of information for the practical financier is thus loſt! What a theme for the antiquary and ſpeculative politician! Even the little we have upon the ſubject has excited the notice of the penetrating Monteſquieu; and he founds upon it ſome truly important reaſonings.

One might draw a conſiderable portion of amuſement from ſpeculating upon the probable proviſions of ſuch an edict. As, with reſpect to the *quantum* of the tax, whether a man was charged according to the dimenſions and capacity of his wind-cheſt, or to the frequency of his reſpirations, or (which ſeems the more likely mode) whether he took out an *annual licence* for breathing, as we do to ſport or wear hair-powder. Another enquiry would be concerning the *abatement* made to perſons afflicted with aſthmas or other pulmonary complaints, and the *allowance for damage*, which would be reaſonable where the breath had loſt aught of its uſual fragrancy. To this would ſucceed another conſideration of primary importance in all matters of taxation—the prevention of frauds. No doubt we ſhould be highly gratified by a knowledge of the ſurveys, the ſearches, the guards, the precautions, taken to hinder the eſcape of ſo ſubtile a fluid at illegal *outlets*.

If we can ſuppoſe this tax to have been brought to a high degree of perfection, I do not ſee how we can withhold our admiration of it. Surely it is the very ſpirit of equity to comprize in one wide, capacious, ſocial, requiſitionary graſp, the whole body of ſubjects in a ſtate; to allow the pooreſt individual to partake in a privilege which ſome, abſurdly enough, would confine excluſively to the rich; for

want

want of reflecting upon the gratification which a man, however mean in ſtation, muſt feel in knowing that his prince and country depend upon him in part for their ſupport. And then, what a ſimple, yet lofty idea, of feeding the public exchequer by means of the grand function of human life! How worthy of imperial greatneſs, of Byzantine glory! Yet how humiliating for an Engliſhman, accuſtomed to behold the complicated, multifarious, petty ſcheme of taxation uſed in his own country. Avaunt! ye talliages, ye ſcutages, ye hydages, ye ſubſidies, diſmes, and ſmoke-farthings; ye paltry ſhillings ſqueezed from yelping curs, broken-winded horſes, and quack-doctors. Foh! never more ſhall I enjoy the ſight of Kearſley's Tax-tables, nor partake in the pleaſure ſo generally diffuſed by the opening of the *budget*.

Strange as this tax on breathing may appear to thoſe who, wedded to modern notions and uſages, ſee it through a falſe medium, it has at leaſt been equalled in oddneſs by one which was in uſe amongſt the Peruvians. Their hiſtorian, Garcilaſſo de la Vega, mentions, that the Incas of Peru laid upon the pooreſt of their ſubjects a tribute of a certain number of *gnats' horns*, to be brought every year to the governors of the provinces. Upon this the learned Baron Puffendorff* remarks, "that the deſign might poſſibly be, either that nobody ſhould think himſelf exempt from paying taxes, or elſe perhaps to free themſelves from thoſe troubleſome inſects." I ſhall not, on the preſent occaſion, go into any length of diſcuſſion upon the probable deſign of this tax, but merely obſerve that, if it was intended as a mode of *raiſing the ſupplies*, it bears very ſtrong features of ſingularity, and may lead us to believe that the ſcience of finance was but in its infancy amongſt this otherwiſe ingenious and enlightened people.

I have indulged in the preceding obſervations, on the ſuppoſition that this remarkable tax on breathing did really exiſt; but, by my troth, Mr. Urban, I believe not one ſyllable of the matter; however, as the aſſertion of ſo profound an enquirer as the preſident Monteſquieu is not to be lightly controverted, I ſhall briefly ſtate the caſe, and leave your readers to judge for themſelves. The paſſage he cites runs thus, "*ut quiſque pro hauſtu aëris penderet**." Now, inſtead of *aëris*, I would, with the ſlighteſt poſſible alteration, read *æris*; and then, inſtead of a vague, impracticable tax upon breathing, we ſhall find it to have been upon a perſon's *expenditure*; a principle of taxation ſo juſt and obvious, that it prevails in moſt countries, and with us forms as it were the very groundwork of the ſyſtem.

I ſhould here conclude, reſigning my emendation to its fate and the candid deciſion of the reader, did I not find it neceſſary to add a word or two, from motives of prudential caution.

Moſt earneſtly do I intreat that little neſt of *Zoiluſes* who inhabit this place, if I ſhould chance to fall within their critical gripe, not to treat me with the full ſeverity of their animadverſion. I well know that they will forthwith fly to the peruſal of Evagrius, Zonaras, and other writers upon the period of Anaſtaſius; and it may perchance happen that my interpretation of the paſſage above quoted ſhall not pleaſe their worſhips. In ſuch caſe, although I have adventured to diſpute the point with the preſident Monteſquieu, I ſhall not carry my preſumption farther. If, therefore, they ſhall not incline to read the vowels *a. e.* of the word in queſtion diphthongue-wiſe, I do beſeech them not to harraſs the parties by the tedious eccleſiaſtical proceſs of divorce; but gently to uncouple them, place them at convenient and ſafe diſtance from each other, and denote for the future their utter—Oh! for a *ſeſquipedalian* meet for the palate of theſe dread critics! their utter *inconjungibility* by reſtoring the brace of dots.

There is yet another claſs of readers to whom I ſhall addreſs a few words, in order to guard againſt any miſconception of my meaning. I allude to your men of quiet, domeſtic habits; men of thrift and frugality, who, upon the mere mention of any novelty in taxation, inſtinctively clap their hands upon their purſes. Theſe good creatures, knowing how materially the *head* is concerned in the operation of breathing, and that gnats' horns, after all that can be ſaid upon the ſubject, are ſtill *horns*, may be apt to conclude that in this my diſquiſition "more is meant than meets the eye." They may conceive that, under the guiſe of ſettling a diſputed point in hiſtory, I am covertly furniſhing a hint

* Law of Nature and Nations. Lib. 8.

* Spirit of Laws. B. 13

to

to the premier for a poll-tax, and for ſubjecting horns to the viſitation of the exciſe. I beg leave to clear myſelf of ſuch an imputation, by poſitively declaring that nothing is farther from my thoughts; and I ſhall expect, from the candour of that right honourable gentleman, that he will abſtain from touching theſe articles, at leaſt till the welfare and ſafety of the country ſhall be abſolutely at ſtake. Much-envied country! ſeat of commerce, naval empire, and liberty! long, very long, may thy loyal inhabitants wear their *heads*, and thoſe who are lawfully qualified their *horns* too, in peace, comfort, and free from exciſe! TELONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

SUBJECTS of morality have ſeldom been expreſſly handled by the Legiſlature; but the crime of *crim. con.* is likely, in ſome ſhape or other, to obtain a full, free, and fair diſcuſſion, and I ſhould hope that ſome good may reſult from that, although no ſpecific law ſhould follow. Alas! to what a paſs are we come, when an act of parliament is thought neceſſary to ſanction or ſupport the laws of Heaven in a caſe ſo plain!

Strange opinions, however, have been advanced, Mr. Urban. There is a manifeſt and kindly leaning towards the frailties of the fair ſex, and that I think proper; but ſtill no ſentiment of chivalry ſhould compel us to forget what is due to truth. It is very moving to think that a woman is ruined "for *one* unguarded *moment*; and that, as the poet ſings,

"*One* falſe ſtep entirely damns her fame;"

and ſuch were the pathetic appeals a friend of mine was making a few nights ago in a large company. I agreed with him in the ſentiments; but I took the liberty to ſuggeſt (for I have very odd notions) that they were more applicable to the ſingle than the married part of the ſex. I went farther, and ſaid that I did not know what buſineſs married ladies had with "unguarded moments" and "falſe ſteps;" and that I conſidered matrimony, where entered upon from principle and affection, to be a ſpecifick againſt ſuch *ſteps* and *moments*. I next bid him try to reduce his ſentiments to practice, and try how they would apply to as many caſes of *crim. con.* as we could recollect. Out of that number, for one that could plead an "unguarded *moment*" there were five or ſix who were convicted of unguarded *weeks* and *months*; and the very laſt lady we heard of appeared to have been unguarded for *four whole years*.

But my friend advanced another doctrine ſtill more doubtful, and that was, that in ninety-nine caſes out of a hundred the *man* was the ſeducer; and he thought this an admirable defence for the fair ſex. For my part, I replied, that if it was not a paradox it was an inſult, or at leaſt no great compliment to the fair ſex. It was depriving them of all thoſe charms which attract alike the good and the bad, although the latter only make an improper uſe of them; and it was attributing to us men a degree of power and conſequence, which nothing but vanity could make us ſuppoſe we poſſeſſed. I have heard of an old Divine who repreſented the crime we are ſpeaking of as the moſt *difficult* of all crimes, becauſe it required two people to commit it; and I will venture to ſay there have been very few, if any, caſes in which the ſtrength of temptation was not pretty equally divided. Individual caſes will admit of ſeparate conſiderations; but I hold it as a maxim, that no man ever yet *ſucceſsfully* made his advances to a married lady, without ſome hopes being held out from the oppoſite quarter. There is that about a perfectly modeſt woman, againſt which all the profligates in the univerſe could not for a moment ſupport their aſſurance; a glance of indignation would at once check the boldeſt of them. In *crim. con.* therefore, as in war, before we are proper judges of the merits of the caſe, we ought to enquire who were the original aggreſſors.

I know not, Mr. Urban, if theſe thoughts are worth my while to write, or yours to print; but certainly there are vague, and, with ſubmiſſion I ſay it, not very moral ideas afloat on this ſubject. It requires the conſideration of all good men, and I think good men only are qualified to give an opinion. I dread that immorality of principle, which excuſes every crime to which *beauty* gives occaſion, which ſoftens criminality by ſentimental names, which argues from the point of an epigram or the ſtanza of a ſong. We hear much of *knowledge* of the world; and it is a valuable knowledge when properly

properly understood, but, if it be that knowledge of licentiousness which makes licentiousness familiar; if it be that knowledge of wickedness which renders the practice a callous habit; if it be that knowledge which inclines us to palliate offences in others, that we may with impunity commit them ourselves, which violates the peace of families, and substitutes for the laws of God and man a loose and fashionable theory of morals, protected by wealth and encouraged by corresponding connexions; it is then that knowledge which overthrew France, and from which may God preserve a nation hitherto the most moral and most religious in the world. I need not sign my name, for I suppose I shall be called A METHODIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IN the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture in Paris, for the year 1790 and 1791, an account is given of the following mode of preventing the blossoms of fruit-trees from being damaged by early spring frosts:

"If a hempen rope be intermixed among the branches of a fruit-tree in blossom, and the end of it be brought down so as to terminate in a bucket of water, should a slight frost take place in the night, the blossoms will not be affected by it, but a film of ice of considerable thickness will be formed on the surface of the bucket in which the rope end is immersed, although another bucket of water, placed beside it for the sake of experiment, will have no ice at all upon it."

Yours, &c. HORTENSIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

THE breed of woodcocks in England was clearly ascertained last week in the county of Suffolk. A gentleman, shooting in a wood belonging to Mr. Wennive, of Bittenham, in that county, flushed a cock, which he shot at, and missed; but the bird wheeled round, and then hovered near the spot from which it arose; this induced the gentleman to look upon the ground, when he discovered a woodcock's nest containing three eggs. Mr. Wennive, being informed of the circumstance, had the nest carefully watched; and, two days after, the eggs were hatched, and the young, which like partridges instantly leave their nest, were safely taken off by the old bird.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

THE following letter was found among the papers of a gentleman, who contributed more than one paper to the Connoisseur. It was destined to be sent to Mr. Town, but was mislaid and forgotten. As Mr. Town is dead, I know no person, Mr. Urban, who has a better right to open his letters than yourself. R. Z.

"MR TOWN, *Cambridge.*

'Nihil dulc us est otio *literato*' CIC.

"The humour of forming clubs, which was so common in the beginning of this century, is still in existence in this place. Indeed, we are in many respects the same race of men that Mr. Bickerstaff remembers. "Mansuunt hodieque manent—vestigia." The sect of Loungers daily increases, and St. John's has not lost its reputation for punning. But to return to my subject. It was a gentleman of this last-mentioned society, who made the first proposal for that singular club of which I am going to give you an account, and of which I am myself an unworthy member. We call ourselves the Alphabet club; as we consist of twenty-six members, each of us by the initial of his name representing one letter of the alphabet. There was at first a dispute whether we should consist of more than twenty-five, as some persons contend that V and U were the same letter: however, it was asserted on the other hand that they differed both in sound and form; and upon Q's reminding the company, that he could be of no use without U, but that he had nothing at all to do with V, it was agreed that each of these letters should have a representative. Each letter takes rank, not according to its place in the alphabet, but according to its rarity; for this reason our president is always one whose name begins with a Z. The next to him in dignity is Q; after whom the rest follow in order, beginning at the end of the alphabet; for we have observed that the first letters A, B, C, &c. are the most ordinary. We likewise endeavour to chuse our members from some fancied resemblance, either in shape or mien, to the letters they represent. Our present worthy president is an excellent little Z, and is fellow of one of the largest colleges here. The part of the corpulent B is well supported by Dr. Blubber, a gentleman who measures about four yards in circumference. But he who bears the most striking resemblance to his initial is professor Ignoramus, who is as stiff and upright as any I in any horn-book whatever. There are at present several vacancies to be filled. If you can mention to us a person who turns out his toes well, and whose name begins with an A, we will prefer him to

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the place of that letter. We shall thank any body who will point out a gentleman that makes a good bow, and whose name begins with an S. We have already refused a P, who does not wear his hat with a good air; and have done the same by a V, because he has not the faculty of standing upon one leg. As we are determined that our society shall be truly English, we peremptorily rejected the proposal of a certain great scholar to admit the Digamma into our club. When we meet in an evening, which we do once in twenty-six days, we amuse ourselves in a very sprightly manner without uttering a single word; our whole conversation being carried on by the bodies of the members. We connect ourselves together by our hands, and so form words and sentences. Thus we are continually in motion, and talk in dumb shew. Were you to enter when we are carrying on a brisk conversation, you would think we were playing at blindman's buff: at other times you would take us for a knot of Peripatetics. We think all this very innocent, and conducive to the sharpening of our wits, and keeping our bodies in health. I am, &c.

RALPH CROTCHET.

P. S. There are several clubs set up in imitation of ours; such as the Black letter, the Italic, the Grecian, &c. But, I believe they are not in a thriving condition. In the first there have been great contentions between the vowels and consonants, in which the diphthongs have sided with the former. The Italic has for some time been in a slender tottering condition, and expect that it will soon fall. There is a gentleman here whose letter is filled up, and who wants us to admit him as an honorary member under the title of *et cætera*. We wish to know your advice on this point.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

AS it is well known that your valuable Magazine unites the useful with the agreeable, I have taken the liberty to beg a spare corner for the following queries, hoping that some of your numerous correspondents will favour me with some information on the subject. Being in possession of an Eel-fishing, I have for some time past endeavoured to turn it to some good account, both for the sake of the publick and myself; but, although there are a vast number of eels, and that of a kind called the silver eel, and quite free from the mud taste so common to most eels, yet hitherto I have been able to do little more than pay for the expence of catching them. In that part of the country where this fishing is situated, the prejudice of the people to that kind of fish as food is so great, that they cannot be prevailed on to make trial of them. As this is the case, and as they are as much relished by some as they are disliked by others, and as they are universally allowed to afford a most wholesome and nourishing food, and to prevent so great a loss both to the publick and to the proprietor, especially when provisions of every kind are so dear; I am very desirous to convey them to those markets where they might be disposed of to advantage. With this view I should be glad to be informed of the best mode of conveying eels to a distance alive, and what is the most saleable way to preserve them when dead, whether by potting, collaring, or pickleing and salting, and for what length of time they will keep so preserved, and where is the best market for disposing of them, in what towns in England or to what places abroad, as they are not generally liked in Scotland where the fishing is situated; or if they will bear to be transported to the West-Indies, and, if so, if they could be sold there to advantage. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I HAVE so frequently observed the attention with which you notice the enquiries of your numerous correspondents, that I feel encouraged to indulge the pleasing hope of experiencing a similar kindness. A very neat quarto MS. lately came into my possession. It is intituled, "Diverse Christian letters, written by that worthy divine Mr. Joseph Alleine, minister of the Gospel at Taunton in Somersetshire, assistant to Mr. Newton, Prov. x. 7. The memory of the just is blessed: but the name of the wicked shall rot." The MS. is subscribed *James White, Anno* 1718; the name, probably, of the transcriber. It consists of forty-six pages, well filled.

The language and sentiments of this little work are truly excellent; and I confess, Mr. Urban, my curiosity has been strongly excited to know the character and life of the venerable writer. He appears to have been a non-juring Protestant clergyman, who was confined in the common gaol at Ilchester, in September, 1683. He resided at Bath in October 1683. This is all the intelligence I can deduce from the MS.

The

The Cheesecake House, in HYDE PARK.

Gent. Mag. May 1801. Pl. II. p. 101.

The following admirable prayer occurs in p. 15.

"O Father of Spirits, that hast set me over thy flock to watch for their souls, as one that must give an account! I have long studied thy will, and taught in thy name; and do unfeignedly bless thee that any have believed my report. I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me, and they have received them. I have manifested thy name unto them, and they have kept thy word. And now I am no more with them, but I come unto thee: holy Father, keep them through thine own name, for they are thine. As they have kept the word of thy patience, so keep thou them in the hour of temptation. They are but a flock, a little and a helpless flock; but thou art their shepherd. Suffer them not to want. Do thou feed them and fold them. Let thy rod and thy staff comfort them; and let not the beast of prey fall upon them to the spoiling of their souls.

"But what shall I do for them that will not be gathered? I have called after them, but they would not answer; I have charged them in thy name, but they would not hear; I have studied to speak persuasively to them, but I cannot prevail. Then I said, 'I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought, yet I cannot give them over!" Much less may I give thee over.

"Lord, persuade Japhet to dwell in the tents of Shem. Lord, compel them to come in, and lay the hands of mercy upon them as thou didst upon lingering Lot; and bring them forth, that they escape for their lives and be not consumed. Lord, I pray thee, open their eyes that they may see; and lay hold upon their hearts by thy omnipotent grace. Do thou turn them, and they shall be turned. Oh! bring back the miserable captives; and suffer not the enemy of mankind to drive away the most of the flock before mine eyes! Oh! let him not deride the fruitless endeavours of thy labourers, and boast over them, that he can do more with them, though he seek to ruin them, than all the beseechings, counsels, and charges of thy servants who seek to save them! Lord, if I could find out any thing that would pierce them, that would make its way into their hearts, thou knowest I would use it. But, I have been many years pleading thy cause in vain. Oh! let not these endeavours all be lost. O God, find out every ignorant, every prophane sinner, every prayerless soul, and every prayerless family: convince them of their miserable condition, whilst without thee in the world. Set thine image upon their souls. Set up thy worship in their families. Let not pride, ignorance, or slothfulness, keep them in neglect of the means of knowledge. Let thine eyes be over the place of my desire for good; from one end of the year to the other end thereof. Let every house therein be a seminary of religion; and let those who cast their eyes upon these lines, find thee entering by the secret influence of thy grace into their hearts, and irresistibly engaging them to do thy pleasure. Amen! Amen!

JOSEPH ALLEINE."

Relying upon that politeness which I have so often *personally* experienced, permit me for the present, Mr. Urban, to take my leave. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 13.

THE annexed view *(Plate II.)* of a boat-house on the North-side of the Serpentine river in Hyde Park, may perhaps be acceptable. This house, in the beginning of last century, perhaps much earlier, was called *The Cake-house*. Dr. Swift in his Journal to Stella, Nov. 15, 1712, mentioning the death of duke Hamilton in a duel with Lord Mohun, says, "the duke was helped towards the Cake-house by the Ring in Hyde Park (where the duel was fought), and died on the grass before he could reach the house." It is built of timber and plaster, tiled with flat tiles, and is certainly antient. The view is taken from the coach road going by the side of the river towards the Magazine; and in the distant scenery is a part of Kensington gardens. In the garden belonging to this house (the entrance to which appears in the drawing) is the building benevolently erected by the Royal Humane Society, which you have already described and engraved.

Yours, &c. B. L.

STELLA is obliged to the Southern Faunist for suggesting his *suspicions* in regard to the flying glow-worms; and she followed his reference to the History of Animals by Dr. Hill. The species there described and delineated were more resembling the Beetle in bulk and in form than those she had seen. Although unable to gain any farther information in the county where she observed them, she has learnt through a friend, that a person of great observation in Staffordshire has frequently remarked similar flights in the month of June, when in the last stage of existence, and are called by the

the common people *fire-flies*, though undoubtedly a ſpecies of the glow-worm. Stella, ſatisfied with this information, takes the firſt opportunity to impart it.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, May 7.*

I THANK your ſeveral correſpondents who have kindly endeavoured to anſwer my queries in vol. LXVII. p. 7, reſpecting the antient barony of Zouche of Harringworth. Your correſpondent W—df—r in particular (vol. LXIX. p. 1013,) has ſhewn that there is no iſſue from Mary, ſecond daughter and co-heir of Edward, laſt Lord Zouche; and ſays, that the barony is in abeyance amongſt the children of the two ſiſters of the late Bartholomew Tate, eſq. This latter circumſtance, however, may poſſibly admit of ſome doubt; for, in Walker's Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the time of the grand rebellion, is the following remarkable paſſage relative to Zouche Tate, ſon of William Tate and Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of the laſt Lord Zouche:

"His grandfather was born of poor parents in Weſtmoreland; but advancing himſelf by ſome means or other, got the nunnery of —— near Northampton for his booty in Queen Elizabeth's reign; after which his ſon (father to this Z—h) married a daughter of the Lord Zouch, who was with child before marriage, or elſe ſhe had never fallen to his lot. This Z—— built on the ſcite of the nunnery and part of the church. He had likewiſe other church lands, and no bread to eat but of that kind."

Z. Tate was a member of the committee of Northampton; of which committee Walker ſays, that it was compoſed of men who could not juſtly claim the title of *gentleman* either by blood or armour. The above account of him is taken from the papers of the Rev. Jeremiah Stevens, who was preſented by King Charles I. to the rectories of Wotton and Quinton, co. Northampton, and in 1641 to the prebend of Biggleſwade, in Lincoln cathedral, by the intereſt of that great patron of learning Archbiſhop Laud, as a reward for aſſiſting the celebrated antiquary Sir Henry Spelman in his edition of the Councils.

From Mr. Stephens's account we may conjecture that Z. Tate was illegitimate*; and the circumſtance of his eſtate having conſiſted entirely in abbey lands, may ſeem to corroborate that ſuppoſition; for, had he been legitimate, he muſt, on the deceaſe of his mother, have been entitled to a moiety of Lord Zouche's eſtates; and, on failure of iſſue from Mary Leighton, to the whole of the eſtate of the Zouche family, as well as to the barony. I ſhould, therefore, Mr. Urban, eſteem it a great favour if any of your correſpondents would inform me whether the illegitimacy of the ſaid Z. Tate can be ſatisfactorily proved; and whether there are at this time any perſons who have an intereſt in the barony of Zouche of Harringworth, in preference to the deſcendants of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorſet, and Catharine his wife, daughter of John, Lord Zouche. R. U.

Mr. URBAN, *April 17.*

THE following reflections on apparitions, ghoſts, and ſupernatural admonitions, aroſe from the reading of Mr. Wraxall's relation of an extraordinary ſcene which paſſed at Dreſden ſome years ago. (Letter 8. vol. I.) If this eſſay ſuits your Miſcellany, it is at your ſervice; perhaps it may not be unſeaſonable, when the preſent *German* taſte in novels is conſidered.

By the word ghoſt is meant the ſpirit of a dead man returning in a viſible form to this world. That ſuch returns are poſſible and not uncommon, was once the general belief; now it is out of credit, and with reaſon.

*It ſhould ſeem that Z. Tate was neither begotten nor born in lawful matrimony; but, though it could even be proved that he was *born* in wedlock, yet from Mr. Stephens's account it appears he was certainly *begotten* before marriage, and it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that the deſcendant of a perſon, not begotten within the rules of honour and civil ſociety, can make any juſt claim to a perſonal honour annexed to the blood. The deſcent of titles of honour is governed by the rules of honour, and not by the rules of the common law. Honours are inherent in the blood; and when the line of deſcent is not perfectly ſpotleſs and uncontaminated, when the blood is in any degree ſtained, that which is inherent is taken away. The rules of deſcent of honours are, in ſhort, much more ſtrict than thoſe of more groſs inheritances. May we not, therefore, infer that in the inheritance of titles of honour, kindred derived from the blood of a perſon begotten as well as born within the rules of honour, ſhall be preferred to thoſe from the blood of a perſon not begotten but merely born in lawful wedlock?

We have no ground to think, that a ſpirit once ſeparated from its body has any longer connection with this earth: ſtill leſs authority have we to believe that it has in itſelf power to aſſume the ſemblance of its former body, and to become viſible.

How far any of the many ſpiritual beings, who are the conſtant ſpectators of human affairs, may be permitted to exhibit phantoms under known figures, with a view to inſtruct or to delude men, is a problem as yet unſolved.

Reſpecting *evocation*, all pretenſions to ſuch an art are ſurely as vain as wicked. Nothing is more improbable than that *ſpirits* ſhould by *men* be compelled to appear, and to anſwer to interrogatories.

There is, aſſuredly, a particular providence which preſerves men from danger, or leads them to unexpected good: it warns or directs by various methods; chiefly, perhaps, by unaccountable impulſe and ſuggeſtion; formerly, as we learn from Scripture, by dreams, or the miniſtry of angels, but not by that of ghoſts.

Of the ſtories of apparitions the greater part appear abſurd; for, though experience be wanting, Reaſon ſeems to dictate certain criteria as teſts of truth. A ghoſt, then, muſt have ſome reaſonable end in its appearing; it cannot touch or be touched; or perform any material action; or make any noiſe in entering. All fantaſtic ſights, ſmoke, ſulphureous ſmells, rattling of chains, &c. are circumſtances of terror invented by thoſe who had no juſt conception of the ghoſt character. Moſt tales of viſible ſpirits fail in ſome point of this teſt. Generally ſpeaking, they may be reſolved either into *groſs impoſture*, into *pious fraud*, or into mere *ſtrength of imagination*. To the firſt of theſe cauſes we may ſafely impute the necromancy at Dreſden (related by Wraxall). It was a whimſical ſpirit which ſtaid long with the company which it ſcared. Yet no one dared to approach it; ſo that that proof of impoſture which would have been gained by touch was wanting. And ſimilar impoſitions will always eſcape detection if the perſons to be duped can be ſtupified by terror.

To pious fraud may well be aſcribed the ghoſt of Buckingham's father, the ſtory of which is found in Lord Clarendon's hiſtory. This was a reſpectable apparition, both as to manner and motive; and probably was an artifice employed by the Duke's mother in the hope of reforming and ſaving him.

The ſtrength of imagination is a cauſe equal to the production of very wonderful effects. At the council of Trente the Legate Creſcentio, having long laboured at his diſpatches, roſe from his chair, and thought he ſaw a huge ugly dog advance and run under the table. In haſte he called for his ſervants, but no dog could be found. The Legate took his bed and died of the fright. [Jurieu, Hiſt. Conc. Trente.]

Lord Herbert of Cherbury is an eminent example of the illuſive power of imagination. He had written a book, and doubting whether he ought to publiſh, he ſolemnly aſked Divine direction to be given by ſome manifeſt ſign. Immediately a loud yet gentle noiſe like nothing on earth was heard; this he conſidered as heavenly approbation, and he publiſhed his work. That the Deity ſhould in this manner encourage any author to print, will not eaſily be credited: as to the book in queſtion, it was unfavourable to the Chriſtian faith, and therefore could not receive a divine ſanction. We may ſafely conclude that his lordſhip was impoſed on, as others in different circumſtances have been, by ſtrong prepoſſeſſion, and an ardent imagination.

Dr. Doddridge is of opinion, that viſions and apparitions, &c. when moſt real, are ſupernatural impreſſions on the imagination, rather than the exhibition of any external object. And, indeed, if ever a ghoſt is ſeen, there appears no better way of accounting for the ſight. It would be abſurd to deny to him, who made our whole frame, the power of affecting it in any manner that he pleaſes. Allowing this, we eaſily comprehend in what ſenſe "the Lord opened the eyes of Eliſha's ſervant, when he ſaw and beheld the mountain was full of horſes and chariots of fire round bout Eliſha." [2 Kings, ch. vi. 17.

Angels may have the ſame power to a certain extent; for even drugs are known to produce ſtrange effects on our imagination. Thus, on ſome few ſpecial occaſions, it may have happened that the imagination, or even the organs of a man have been extraordinarily afflicted by ſome ſuperior agent, ſo that he has ſuppoſed himſelf

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to ſee the figure and hear the voice of a perſon really dead, that is, in common phraſe, to ſee his ghoſt.

But *this* mode of ſpiritual agency, if there is any inſtance of it, muſt be allowed to be extremely rare. There are inſtances well atteſted of warning or admonition given to particular men by dreams, or by impreſſions on the ſenſes, inſtances ſo extraordinary that they muſt be aſcribed to an agent more than human.

In theſe ſupernatural communications, of whatever kind, there is one grand difference to be noted: when the Deity is pleaſed to give, or to order any information to be given, it is always full and cogent, leaving no doubt on the mind. But when inferior agents impart knowledge or offer advice to us, without a divine commiſſion, there may well be ſome imperfection in their work; inſtead of plain direct truth, ſomething ambiguous and enigmatical, perhaps, is ſuggeſted, ſo that there is reaſon to heſitate and conſult about the meaning.

Morhof relates a wonderful ſtory of a gentleman, who, waking ſuddenly, felt an inviſible impulſe to pronounce diſtinctly certain words which he did not underſtand. This he thought ſo odd that he wrote them down, and next day conſulted a learned friend about their probable meaning. He perceived that it was Greek, and its literal tranſlation, "Not about to avoid the misfortune which is within." No miſchief ſeemed impending; however, the friend adviſed a change of lodging. In a few days, the houſe ſo quitted fell, and cruſhed its inhabitants. [Morhof, Polyhiſt. I. 19. p. 217.]

This ſalutary but myſterious warning ſeems to have been given by one whoſe power was not equal to his good will.

Very different is any admonition made by the Supreme Being: his work bears the impreſs of the workman, it is free from all obſcurity. Such was the viſion which converſed Col. Gardiner. This officer, a man of gallantry, had an aſſignation at midnight with a married woman; the company in which he had ſupped broke up at eleven, and Mr. Gardiner took up a book to beguile the tedious hour. As he read, an unuſual blaze of light ſeemed to fall on his book, which he ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſome accident in the candle; but, on lifting up his eyes, he beheld ſuſpended in the air Jeſus Chriſt upon the Croſs, and words to this effect, "Sinner, did I ſuffer this for thee, and are theſe the returns?" were uttered, or impreſſed on his mind as if uttered. [Doddridge's Life of Col. Gardiner.]

The effects of this aſtoniſhing ſcene were ſuch as it was fitted to produce; regret, compunction, diſmay, followed by repentance and a thorough change of life. MONACO.

Mr. URBAN, 47, *Carey-ſtreet, May* 4.

THE wide circulation of your Magazine in the Literary World renders it a deſirable vehicle for the following notice.

I have been engaged for more than 40 years in collecting, compiling, and digeſting, an index, or table of references, to many of the law reports; the whole being arranged under proper heads, with ſubdiviſions under each, in a manner, it is preſumed, hitherto unattempted. By means of this, not only profeſſional men, but gentlemen of erudition, merchants, or tradeſmen, may, without difficulty, find a report of almoſt any caſe that has received a determination, and which is intereſting to him. Many of the reports referred to the compiler has peruſed throughout *verbatim*; and ſome eſtimate may be formed of the extent of the undertaking, and of the labour beſtowed on it by the author, during a period of nearer 50 than 40 years, when it is ſtated, that, on a moderate calculation, it contains at leaſt 200,000 references.

It has been ſeen and approved by ſeveral profeſſional gentlemen of high rank, and may be inſpected by any gentleman on application to the Compiler; who begs leave to add, that he will eſteem himſelf honoured by permiſſion to wait perſonally on the law-officers of diſtinction, and others of high rank, with the work for their inſpection.

The object of the preſent addreſs is, to ſtate the author's intention of diſpoſing of the MS. in any way that may appear eligible, not without a view to his own remuneration. This he conceives might be done, either by ſelling the ſame for the benefit of ſome public library or body, or by printing it by ſubſcription, which he is ready to

do

do on sufficient encouragement being given.

STEVENS TOTTON,
Barrister at Law of the Hon. Society of Lincolns-Inn.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

I CONSIDER the non-residence of the Clergy in a different point of view with your other correspondents. I may, perhaps, be a little singular, as a man attached to the Established Church, to argue in favour of them. The fickle disposition of man, and, I am sorry to say, the great neglect of attendance on divine worship, require, in my opinion, a more than usual exertion of our Clergy; and, unless the incumbent is possessed of exemplary piety and great power of eloquence, I think, a fixed residence would be in some measure disadvantageous to the promotion of our religion. I much approve Miss Seward's letter to Mr. Jerningham on the subject of pulpit eloquence, inserted p. 195; and most heartily wish to see greater exertions made by our Clergy in *prayer*, which constitutes, in my opinion, the principle of true devotion.

The Dissenters, I am informed, change their preachers frequently, generally once a month; and if the same plan was adopted in our churches (at least in the metropolis) it would, I think, be advantageous to the promotion of attendance on the duties of religion, when inculcated by respectability and eloquence. It is not the will of Providence that every individual should be endowed with the same power of eloquence; frequently it is their misfortune, and not unusual in our Clergy, for some impediment to prevent success to their utmost endeavours in preaching the Gospel *. If residence is to be enforced, it would then, I apprehend, be requisite that the clergyman should be selected from among the inhabitants where he is obliged to reside; which, I am inclined to think, was the case when the act of parliament for residence was enacted. To require a clergyman, afflicted with an asthma or other complaint, to reside in the Fens of Lincolnshire, is surely not shewing "charity and good-will towards men."

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

* I have resided in three parishes in this metropolis. In one, the clergyman had the Welsh dialect; in another, the minister had an impediment from a paralytic stroke, both very good men; and, in the third, the preacher so very low I could not hear him, notwithstanding my having a very good seat near him, for I paid for it.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex, May* 2.

AS your widely circulated Magazine has long been deemed the best channel for the communication of schemes for the good of the poor, I venture by this means to point out to public notice, a kind of assistance highly necessary, and totally unprovided in small (I fear in large) parishes. I have resided some time in a small village near London, which belongs to a large parish, and is distant a mile from the workhouse. A sore throat of the putrid kind has lately much afflicted the children of this village, to many of whom it proved fatal; many grown people also had the disorder, but recovered. In times like these, when the poor find so much difficulty to subsist, it is not wonderful few poor families possess more than one room; in this often live and sleep, a man, his wife, and several children: what chance can there be, in apartments thus crowded, any should escape infection, if disease once gets entrance? Thus every infectious disease *spreads* like a *plague* among the poor. Alas! even in a more horrid stage this evil has lately been suffered; two girls died of the sore throat, the mother and her son (a great boy) continued to sleep with their dead relatives, and both caught the disorder. Surely at these instances (which a clergyman assured me were not unfrequent), humanity and benevolence must shudder. Nor is the infection among the poor the only bad consequence. During the continuance of a bad fever here last year, several medical men lost their lives by attending in these highly *infected rooms*, where cleanliness is seldom even so much attended to as it might be. As many see a thing to be wrong who have neither time or inclination to point out a remedy, I, who have much leisure and little money, shall be glad to devote to the poor what I can best spare, *my time*. I would advise the erection of small houses, consisting of two rooms each, at the distance of one mile from the village meant to be benefited; that 5 or 6 should be built in a row, but each separate: to these the sick families might for a time be removed. Such houses should be always

ways kept aired, and to perform this buſineſs ſome pauper might be appointed by the overſeers of the poor, or churchwardens. The erection of ſuch houſes to be ordered either at the expence of the county, at the expence of the country gentlemen, or of Government; if either of theſe ſhould ſee the utility of the ſcheme in ſo ſtrong a light as to wiſh it carried into effect. During the continuance of a bad fever here, much aſſiſtance was rendered by Government laſt year. As a rough ſketch I offer my plan, which I ſhall be much pleaſed to ſee amended and carried into execution.

As fine names are much the taſte of the age, I adviſe theſe buildings to be called *Benevolent houſes.*

A Well-wiſher to the Poor.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

HAVING reſided a conſiderable time in Ireland, whence I am but lately returned, and taken much pains to aſcertain the real character of that miſerable, oppreſſed, and much-injured people, allow me to make a few obſervations on the unqualified aſſertions of Mr. Cooper, p. 332. This haſty writer evidently neither allowed himſelf time to form juſt opinions, nor does it appear that he derived his information from that only ſource which could not miſlead him, a perſonal knowledge of the habits, manners, and ſentiments, of the Iriſh peaſantry. Engliſh touriſts add conſiderably to thoſe prejudices which have been entertained in this country for ages, by converſing with ſome of the Iriſh ariſtocracy. A rack-rent landlord palliates his oppreſſions by repreſenting his wretched tenantry to ſtrangers as beings utterly devoid of gratitude and humanity. I have known a member of the Iriſh parliament make uſe of the ſame arguments which I have heard from a planter in the Weſt-Indies, twenty years ago, in juſtification of the cruelties exerciſed on his ſlaves. Hence, in a great degree, the miſrepreſentations and falſhoods that have been ſo widely circulated. But, if the character of this people has been thus greatly injured, it muſt be confeſſed, that their own landlords and countrymen are equally culpable with thoſe writers, who, without farther enquiry, give currency to what appears to them to be facts, ſanctioned by the beſt authority in the country. That the Iriſh peaſantry exiſt under oppreſſion, and live in miſery, is acknowledged by every candid perſon who has viſited the country. But that they are "deſtitute of fear, reaſon, and often of humanity," as Mr. C. roundly aſſerts, doubtleſs from ſecond-hand and from hearſay; truth and facts, founded upon perſonal conviction, call upon me to deny. Miſled by ſome of Mr. Cooper's predeceſſors in the buſineſs of tour-writing, and by the falſe ſtatements of party-ſpirit, on my firſt reſidence amongſt them, I conſtantly ſlept with my piſtols under my bolſter, and the door of my apartment well ſecured. A few weeks, however, convinced me that my apprehenſions were groundleſs; and I can truly ſay, that I have no where met with more feeling, more gratitude, or more integrity, than among this wretched people. Civility and kindneſs are ever ſure to impreſs the heart of an Iriſh peaſant with gratitude; and he offers in return his labour, his ſervices, and all his cot affords. That their unfeeling oppreſſors ſhould meet with different treatment, is as much the fault of human nature as theirs. "You cannot be of this country!" ſaid once a poor fellow to me. "Why, my friend?" "Ah, ſir, the gentlemen here would not ſpeak to a poor man." Their apparent indolence ariſes, I am convinced, from neglect and want of due encouragement. Let them be impelled by a certainty of reward for their labour, for it is not always that their landlords chuſe to pay them, and no people on earth are found more active or more laborious. They are, no doubt, ignorant of arts and manufactures. But are they to blame? Rather, does not the charge come home to the landed intereſt and to the legiſlature of the country? The knowledge gained from books, I have found more generally diffuſed among them than in the remote counties in England. There are few to be met with who cannot read and write. Every village has a little ſchool of one kind or another; and among the teachers of theſe humble ſeminaries, who glean a miſerable ſubſiſtence in the very lap of Poverty herſelf, may be found, particularly in the South of Ireland, many men of real ſcientific knowledge and claſſic erudition. Even many of the peaſants themſelves are no ſtrangers to the learned languages. I am afraid Mr. Cooper

Cooper beheld many things not with a philosophic but with a jaundiced eye, in the course of his peregrinations. Had he time to observe, or sources of correct information, he must have known that the Catholic clergy of Ireland are acknowledged by their Protestant fellow-subjects to be a respectable and learned body of men. And so far from the priest proving himself, as he asserts, "the petty tyrant of the village," he is generally the benevolent father of his flock, alleviating, by the scanty means in his power, the miseries which surround him; and uniting with the Protestant rector (with whom he is in most cases on the most friendly footing) in every mode tending to ameliorate their condition, and render them obedient to the laws, and good subjects. Nor is the Sabbath so profaned as this writer insinuates. They are remarkable for their regular and punctual attendance on publick worship. Of Sunday evenings, indeed, they think no crime in innocent sports and recreations. It is all the comfort they have; and what the great and good Bishop Berkeley did not disapprove, I shall not condemn. I subscribe most cordially to the Union, and anticipate its salutary effects. But I enter not into the causes of the rebellion; nor shall I presume to discuss politics with one who thinks so profoundly as to observe "that the advantages which America has gained by her independance are of a *doubtful complexion*." The catch-penny pamphlets of modern tourists perish with the day, and deserve little notice. But extracts in the Gentleman's Magazine go down to posterity. I feel myself, therefore, called upon, as an honest man, to record my individual protest against a character of a people, founded in prejudice or ignorance, and false in fact. And I rely, Mr. Urban, on your impartiality to give it insertion. If it be true, and I have heard it from no mean authority, that nearly three fourths of the seamen in the royal navy are Irishmen, what becomes of our justice! nay our gratitude! If we must still retain those prejudices which have so long disgraced us as a nation, where is the policy or wisdom in branding the assertors of the rights and glory of the British flag, as "barbarians, destitute of fear, reason, and often of humanity?" VERAX.

P. S. Since writing the above, Mons. Latocyna's Rambles through Ireland in the year 1798 has fallen into my hands. That candid and enlightened Frenchman, having travelled on foot through the country, drew his observations from the very best source, personal and local knowledge. His work appears to me the most interesting publication that has yet appeared on the subject.

Mr. URBAN, *May 2.*

IN epitomising one of the curious chartularies (which are so abundant in that valuable repository the British Museum,) for the new catalogue now preparing by order of the Governors and Parliament, the following singular clause occurs in a charter of Walter de Muchegros, knt. to Alexander, son of Roger de Moniton, for his homage and service, &c.

Harl. MSS. 3586. f. 51 b, de Registro Cartarum Monasterii de Wormesley.

"Concessi et eidem et heredibus suis cum cacubo suo proprio pandoxizando et locrandi ubicunque poe erit."

As this and some other expressions mentioned in the following letters, bound up at the end of the aforesaid MS. formerly excited the attention and opinions of the learned at Oxford, I thought them worthy of preservation in your excellent Miscellany.

"Sir, I intreat these lines may excuse my not waiting of you, til the weather be warmer. You will see by the inclosed there has bein a consultation held at Oxford, upon the strange clause in Wal. Muchegros his deed, registered in the MS. you were pleased to lend me, wherein Mr. Wase's opinion prevayles with me. I know not what else to inform you, worth your knowledge, unless it be that my Lord Orrery is printing *the Art of War* in folio, and Davila's History is printing.

"I bought a voyage of Dr. Edward Brown (of your Royal Society) into Germany, full of delightful observations. Sir John Trevor (who has been very kind to me in lending me several of his uncle's MSS.) desired me to enquire if any memory were left at Hereford of Teudor Trevor, who he says was earl of Hereford before the Conquest, and his ancestor; I doubt I must return a *non-constat*.

"I delivered your commands to Sir Francis Rolls, who gladly expected your coming, and your accomplished Mr. Onslow, to honour our coffee-house; the rest is that I am, by many obligations, sir, your most humble servant, THO. BLOUNT.

"To the Hon: Sir Edward Harley, knight of the Bath, at Brompton."

The other letter is from Tho. Good, Baliol College, Oct. 26, 1676.

"Sir,

"Sir, Since my return to Oxford I have shewn your little piece of antiquity to diverse learned friends, as Dr. Barlow, Bp. of Lincoln, Dr. Wallis, geometry professor, Mr. Walker of University colledge, a great scholar and traveller who has been at Rome, and Mr. Waste, one of the esquire bedels, a great critick in the Latine tong. They all agree with me that *pandoxando* is to brew, that *pandoxator* is a brewer in the antiquities of Oxford and Cambridge; that *surgent contra me* is not more than *coram me*: to doe obeysance, &c. that *sanguinem suum temere*, is to make themselves and posterity free. But for *locrando* they do not agree; Mr. Walker thinks it should be *locando*. My Lord of Lyncoln conceives that *locrando* is put for *lucrando*, according to Plautus and the antient Latine authors who usually put (o) for (u); but the most probable opinion in my conceit is the one of Mr. Waste, who believes it should be *latrando*, which signifies to wash; soe that the *cacabus* is to brew and buck or wash, for lotrix (which has some affinity with *lotrando*) signifies a laundresse, and, as Mr. Waste has well observed, there is a near similitude in antient manuscript betwixt (c) and (t), soe that, if there be not a great deal of care taken, the one is apt to be mistaken for the other; thus have I endeavoured to give you all the satisfaction I am able in those particulars, which did raise some doubts in them, and shall be ready, by the assistance of my learned friend, to assist you the best I can in any other particulars which you shall desire from your friend and servant,

THOS. GOOD."

The direction is too much mutilated to be read.

Pandoxator, mentioned above for a brewer, is still so used at Trinity College, Cambridge. STEBBING SHAW.

P. S. Mr. Urban, the editor of the Bibliotheca Topographica, Mr. Lysons, or any other publisher of such antiquities, may likewise find a very curious article in 4217 of the same Harleian collection, *viz.* the wardrobe of King Henry VIII. within the Tower of London and his manor of Greenwich, remaining in the hands of James Worsley, yeoman of the same, 12 Henry VIII.

Pray inform your correspondent Mr. Snape, that I thank him for his corrections in your last, p. 322; and have given his epitaph, as being of a general nature, a very suitable and conspicuous place in the prefatory introduction to my second volume, now advertised for publication. S. S.

CRITIQUE VII.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrative of the antient History of this Country.

(Continued from p. 40.)

IT is not improbable that many, from a cursory perusal of these Critiques, may deem them unimportant, as having for their subject the foibles of stage *costume*, hitherto supposed as little able to affect the general interests of our historic honours. But when they reflect that the theatres are open to all degrees of men, great part of whom have scarcely any time to enquire into the manners of their ancestors, yet, from that inherent love which they bear their memories, may be desirous to behold in mimic scenes the reflected brightness of their splendid day; how absolutely necessary then it is, that the stage should become the faithful mirror of past times, to instruct, not mislead. And, however I may fail in my attempt to awaken managerial stupor to a sense of public duty in this respect, at any rate my indulgent friends will reap from these my essays the experience of a life devoted to the study of the architecture, dresses, and decorations, which at various periods have prevailed in this kingdom. From these presumptions, I trust, I shall in some sort apologize for my communications in this Miscellany, which must henceforth be considered as the great guardian of our National Antiquities, now rising with redoubled vigour from the embers of a certain institution, whose internal fires have wrought its own decay!

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Adelmorn; a Romantic Drama. Performed May 4, 1801. "With entire new scenes, dresses, and decorations."

Although the action of this drama is laid in Saxony, yet, as the architecture of the principal scenes is an avowed imitation of the antient works of this kingdom, they come properly under our scrutiny, as well to detect the errors in the drawing as the effrontery of their being announced all "entire" new efforts of the pencil on this occasion.

The first scene represents the exterior of a castle in the Saxon taste of architecture; which in its most prominent features, as columns, doors, &c. seems to have been much studied from some of

of our remains. But then the diſpoſure of them into an open colonade is entirely againſt all the rules of Saxon arrangement, and evidently ſhews the artiſt was guided in this reſpect by the modern modes of conſtructing edifices. Approving as we do of this ſcene in ſome reſpects, yet we muſt proteſt againſt the open railings ſet over the entablatures: defences of this nature appropriate to the Saxon order were unperforated parapets. The mullions to the windows are likewiſe foreign to this ſtyle, as are the battlements in the towers, they excluſively belonging to the pointed-arch manner (or Gothic, vulgarly ſo called), an architectural creation poſterior to the foregoing one.

Second ſcene. A modern farm-houſe without the ſmalleſt claim to notice.

Third ſcene. An interior of a chamber in one of the towers of the caſtle. A deſpicable dawbing of a ſort of carpenter's room finiſhing in practice about 60 years back, with a latticed window [latticed windows are only applicable to brewhouſes and other outbuildings], with *feſtooned* curtains.

Scene fourth, meant for the interior of the before-mentioned farm-houſe. This ſcene (conviction of the firſt error) is not an "entire" new painting, but one that has been uſed on all occaſions ever ſince the preſent theatre has been erected. By-the-bye, a ſcenic *trick* is here played off; a window that, on the outſide view of this farm-houſe, ſhewed only two diviſions for light, is, in the preſent painting, drawn out into three diviſions for the like purpoſe.

Scene fifth, termed a Dungeon, conſiſting of a Saxon receſs, with plain columns and an extreme flat arch, which arch, to ſuit the purpoſes of a viſion, riſes to an enormous ſemicircular opening, where are ſeen rocks, mountains, fire, and ghoſts. The management of this half terrific and half ludicrous ſpectacle is not without its ſhare of merit, that is, as far as the mechaniſt is concerned.

Scene ſixth, named a Place of Confinement in the Weſt Tower, evident to the moſt common eye a ſemblance of the outer walls of a place of defence. Thus much for managerial attention to conſiſtency. This painting is no otherwiſe deſerving of examination than for the ſtrange jumble of the architectural characters thereon: loopholes without mouldings, a window with a Saxon top and a modern ſtring-finiſh at bottom, bracketed pointed-arch receſſes (interior embelliſhments), and other the like perverſions. The deſtruction of the upper part of the building for the illuſtration of this part of the drama is wholly unnatural, devoid either of mechanic ſkill or picturesque effect, and deſervedly met with that deriſion which attended its exhibition.

Scene ſeventh, diſtinguiſhed by the name of a hall. This painting (conviction of the ſecond error) is not an "entire" new ſcene, but one that was executed on purpoſe for the play of De Montfort laſt ſeaſon (a ſhort-lived ſprout in the hot-bed of modern Davy's poetic garden grounds), and was purpoſed to give the Weſtern part or nave of ſome abbey-church. The artiſt, at great pains and labour, followed the ſtyle of building of the 15th century among us, and, by an ingenious contrivance, gave practicable ſide ailes, and an entrance into a choir, &c. whereby the ſpectator, for a ſhort ſpace, might indulge his imagination to believe he was in ſome religious pile, forgetting both his ſtation in a play-houſe, or how allowable ſuch an appearance was on theatric boards. If ever the conduct of managers in their ſcenic department deſerved cenſure, ſurely the bringing forth this ſecond-hand picture in this drama, to ſerve for the purpoſe of a hall, muſt appear in the moſt glaring colours. Antient halls were uniformly in their conſtruction after the manner of Weſtminſter-hall, though diminiſhing their magnitude and grandeur according to the various manſions they belonged to. How then can our minds reconcile ſide ailes, compartmented ſpaces under the windows, cluſtered columns, groined cieling, &c. &c. in this place, as they are the characteriſticks of ſtructures raiſed for devotion. Can the running acroſs the ſtage a flat ſcene with doors, windows, gallery, niches, &c. in a way never ſeen in halls, and the penceling ſuits of armour againſt the columns, change the remembrance of De Montfort's monaſtic *ſhew?* The deception is too manifeſt; and, as a thouſand pens ſtand ready to condemn the literary part of this "romantic drama," let my ſingle profeſſional aid help to conſign the whole to the "purple below;" a fate the author, in his impious alluſions,

ſions, ſo ominouſly ſported off towards the concluſion of his heterogeneous performance.

The dreſſes were of the uſual maſquerade and ſeventeenth century fancy cut, marking no preciſe time or place, but the uncontroled whims of taylors and ſempſtreſſes.

Of the decorations it will be a difficult taſk to make a liſt that deſerved any ſuch appellation.—A fountain, which at firſt I miſtook for a peacock, a lamp or two, one common table, two fancy chairs, a couch, a block-of-ſtone ſeat, and a ladder (the ladder being the only furniture of the hall, as we did not ſee either benches, chairs, or tables), a few ſwords, javelins, and flambeaux, for the men, and ſome bows and arrows for the decoration of the women.

Speaking of Weſtminſter-hall; it ſurely was an unaccountable humour in managers, in a late fated tragedy, Julian and Agnes, to introduce a moſt ſcrupulouſly-copied painting of this ſtupendous and wonderful ſtructure, as the common room in a poor monaſtery on Mount St. Bernard, in the Alps.

From theſe remarks it will be ſeen to what a low ebb the coſtumic attention of managers is reduced. Surely the hiſtoric tide, from the courſe of public reprehenſion, muſt ſoon turn, and bring before them the experience and advice of thoſe men, who, from Antiquity's diſtant ſhores, have brought ſome of her brighteſt gems, to tell a preſent age the majeſty of former times.

An Artist *and an* Antiquary.

Mr. Urban, *May* 11.

YOUR Antiquarian readers may congratulate themſelves, that, after all that has been ſaid on the ſubject of Pompey's pillar at Alexandria, collected together in your vol. LI. p. 17, Profeſſor White, in his "Egyptiaca," juſt publiſhed from the Oxford preſs *, has determined it to have been a part of the *Serapium*, or temple of Serapis, erected by Ptolomy Philadelphus in the ſuburb of Alexandria called *Rhacotis*, fragments of the granite pillars of which Bp. Pococke, vol. I. p. 8, ſaw, with many old foundations. In this temple was the library collected by Ptolomy Philadelphus, which was called by Epiphanius (de Pond. et Menſ.) the daughter of that formed by Soter in the Bruchium, burnt in the war with Julius Cæſar, as the books in the other were by the Caliph Omar. In this library was preſerved the LXX verſion. The burning of this library, as related by Abulpharagius, is diſcredited by Mr. Gibbon, who has here received an ample refutation from the learned Profeſſor. Of St. Croix, who had taken part with Mr. G. ſee your vol. LXX. p. 461.

The name *Amûd Iſſawari*, given to the ſingle pillar in queſtion, ſignifies the *column of the pillars*, or one gigantic and magnificent column, proudly towering over a numerous aſſemblage of pillars of inferior magnitude and ſplendour of the ſame material with itſelf, p. 93.

Maciſi, in his Egyptian hiſtory, makes theſe pillars amount to 400, and ſays that they were thrown down by a governor under the caliphs to block up the port.

The Profeſſor, not improbably, conceives that a ſtatue of Ptolomy Soter might have been placed on this pillar by Philadelphus, who reared it.

In p. 89, l. 18, r. pars ſecunda, p. 109; of Michaelis's edition of Abulfeda, p. 21. R. G.

* See our Review, p. 405.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

THE manor of Wotten Wawen, co. Warwick, of whoſe church you have notes, vol. LXX. p. 1142, is now on ſale by the maſter and fellows of King's college, Cambridge, for the redemption of their land-tax.

Downing college is ſaid in the Act, if I miſtake not, to be built on a certain place called *Dolls cloſe*, in Cambridge. As no ſuch place appears in any plan of the town, is the name inſerted *pro formâ*, like *John Doe* and *Thomas Roe*?

I cannot diſapprove the ſhutting-up Weſtminſter abbey; and wiſh the venerable abbey-church of St. Alban were under the ſame reſtriction, from being made a paſſage to and from card-parties and routes. D. H.

Mr. Urban, *May* 10.

WILL your benevolent correſpondent E. R. who, p. 296, has diſplayed much legal knowledge reſpecting *wills*, favour me with his opinion and advice in the following *caſe*; *viz.* being a ſingle man and far advanced in years, and having no near relations in *want*, I would wiſh to ſecure about *eight thouſand pounds* for the erection and endowment of about twelve almſhouſes for the comfortable

ſupport

support and refuge of distressed humanity? I live in a solitary remote part of the country estranged from law and lawyers, am but little acquainted with the formation of *wills*, and less of the *Mortmain act*; but am told every bequest to charitable purposes must be enrolled in Chancery twelve months before the benefactor's decease, and the will made and executed six months at least previous to it; and that the *bequest* must take place *immediately*, and the *donor* be for ever incapacitated from any interest or benefit in the donation afterward, however urgent and pressing his future wants or necessities may be.

This is hard doctrine indeed, Mr. Urban, to give the *staff* entirely out of one's own hand while tottering and reeling under the infirmities of years; and what I would wish to know is, if true, whether I cannot by will appoint my executors or some other trust to call in my monies which are on mortgages, and direct and empower that trust immediately after my decease to erect the said almshouses and endow them, and in what way and manner my will must be made to accomplish this favourite purpose of my heart; and whether the said capital sum of 8000l. will be subject to the duty or tax on legacies.

Would your correspondent E. R. or any other benevolent gentleman of the law, as many such there are, readers of your Miscellany, give me their opinion and direction in this business, I should feel an inexpressible sense of gratitued. To success of every kind, the head which directs is no less essential than the hand which executes; and you know, Mr. Urban, merit attaches to public usefulness. That we ought never to be *weary in well-doing*, reason suggests it as a duty, revelation confirms it, inward peace and approbation accompany it *here*, and there is no doubt but its satisfactions will be growing and endless *hereafter*.

Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN,
and formerly the Correspondent and acquaintance of your predecessor Edward Cave.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

YOUR correspondent C. J. p. 318, has presented your readers with a list of deaths, from which he infers that in the country the fewest deaths occur during the summer months. That the same is the case in London, I have for a considerable time remarked (near 20 years); and, the last three years have kept a regular account of those with which I have immediately had to do in the way of my profession, which, if it can afford any information or contribute towards settling the question C. J. thinks important, is heartily at his service, *viz.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1798	45	51	46	41	32	32	34	42	42	56	82	76
1799	68	67	57	56	42	50	28	49	29	46	27	68
1800	62	60	49	48	37	43	46	66	60	49	67	72
	175	178	152	145	111	125	108	157	131	151	176	216

The funerals I have had this year are nearly to the same amount as in the year 1798.

In a former communication respecting parish searchers, I humbly proposed that the clergy in their respective parishes would use their influence with their churchwardens, that in the appointment of searchers care should be taken that the person so appointed should write a legible hand. I frequently have a great deal of trouble owing to the searcher's report being incorrect, by which means the register is wrong, and affidavits are obliged to be made. It is an abuse so easily remedied, must plead my excuse for again mentioning the subject.

In the enumeration of the translations of Lucan's Pharsalia, p. 308, your correspondent mentions one by May, dated 1679. There must be some mistake as to date, for I have now by me a fourth edition of May's translation printed 1650. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

AMONG the numerous readers of your widely-circulated Magazine, there are many who have the means of affording me information of the respective times of the deaths and places of interment of the following gentlemen, all of whom were alive in 1689.

The Hon. Col. Thomas Erle, of Charborrow, in Dorsetshire.

Richard Flownes, esq. of Steepleton, in the same county.

The Hon. Col. Edward Berkley, of Pull, in Somersetshire.

Nath.

Nath. Fairfield, esq. of Fairfield in that county.

Henry Seymour, one of the sons of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. of Berry pomeroy, in Devonshire, &c.

Henry Wallop, esq. of Husbornes, in the county of Southampton.

If any of those readers will take the trouble of communicating the required information, in whole or in part, it will be esteemed a particular favour.

Yours, &c. T. P.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. II.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, May* 15.

IT has been observed by some intelligent writers, that controversy in general arises from the misapprehension of terms amongst contending parties. It must surely be allowed that *truth* has charms so engaging to the human mind that whoever shall discover it in his neighbour must necessarily revere it; and it should seem beneath the dignity of rational beings to attempt to obscure its lustre by obstinate contention, the offspring of depravity. Minds free from this disgraceful stain can have but one opinion on the various topics of human investigation or literary discussions; and, whenever there arises discordance amongst these fair characters in their rational pursuits after *truth*, it is not that one party prefers error, but that one, or all, may have mistook the paths that lead to it. And these paths, Mr. Urban, will ultimately be found to be the terms, appointed by common consent, for conveying to each other our ideas and notions in the various concerns of human life. These terms not being settled by the parties about to engage in elaborate researches after *truth*, confusion must necessarily take place in their discussions; and controversy, heated by reciprocal impatience, becomes impetuous and endless, and too often attended with very mischievous consequences in religion and politics, and fails not to darken the serene atmosphere of the sciences with many noxious clouds. It shall be, then, the particular aim of these letters on architecture to settle, as much as possible, the obvious meaning of the terms assumed by our master, and no doubt well understood by architects of his day, though so very strangely mistook by many of his modern disciples.

Vitruvius teaches that Architecture consists of Order, Disposition, Eurythmy, Symmetry, Decorum, and Distribution. The patriarch Barbaro asserts, that whoever understands these six things may say he knows the whole extent and nature of architecture. And M. Perrault contends, "that this sixfold division is very obscure, as well with regard to their subtlety as the errors that have probably crept into the text;" and strengthens his opinion by quoting our countryman Sir Henry Wotton; "that the difference is not very apparent between order, disposition, and distribution of the parts of a building; and that it is difficult to comprehend how proportion, without which there can be neither order, nor disposition, nor distribution, should be a species separated from all these." But the truth appears to be, that Perrault dismissed the subject too hastily, and the Patriarch protracted it to a tiresome length no ways necessary to the exhibiting of the meaning of the text. Perrault, however, degrades the reputation of our master, by suggesting that he makes distinctions where we can discover no difference. The reader may judge from the following translation of the Latin text, which is as literal as the idioms of language can well admit, whether Vitruvius has thus blundered, or Perrault misunderstood the matter.

Ordination (for the word is *ordinatio* in Vitruvius) is the minute setting out of the members of a work severally, and the making the whole commensurate with symmetry. This has to do with quantity; and quantity is made up of small measures according to something taken from the work itself, and the effectual agreement of the whole work with every part of its members.

Disposition, again, is the due arrangement of things, and an elegant result from the plan's being designed in character with the quality of the work.

Eurithmy is the beautiful appearance and concordant aspect in the designs of the constituent parts. This is enjoyed when the members of the work are correspondent in height to breadth, in breadth to length, and every thing is seen to answer to the nicety of its symmetry.

Symmetry again is the exact commensurability amongst the members of the work

work, and when each part ſeparately examined is found to be commenſurate with the whole.

Decorum alſo is the correct aſpect of a work, when every thing in the deſign is warrantable, either as to ſtation, cuſtom, or nature.

And Diſtribution is the ſuitable diſpenſation of materials and ſpot of ground, and a diſcreet frugality in expences according to eſtimate.—There will be a different degree of diſtribution in ſuperb deſigns laid out for family manſions, for men of great affluence, or for nobility of high rank.—So far Vitruvius.

Now it ſeems unaccountable how Perrault could attentively conſider theſe ſix things thus defined, without diſcovering an obvious diſtinction between Order, Diſpoſition, and Diſtribution. For we ſee that the buſineſs of Order (or ordination) is the recovering, from ſome known member of an intended work, a meaſure (called *modulus*) by which the reſt of the work is to be ſet out in ſuch *abſolute* quantities of yards, feet, inches, and parts, as will fall in with the rules of ſymmetry, already ſuppoſed to be laid up in the mind of the architect; and which is performed by arithmetical diviſions and calculations. Whereas Diſpoſition is not the calculation of quantities, but the ſcientific placing of ornaments; ſuch as allotting what we call entablatures over columns in character with the quality of the column, giving it modillions, or mutules, or dentils, or triglyphs, &c. according to the kind of column, and a variety of other things, which will be found to belong to Diſpoſition when we deſcend to the minutiæ of the practical part of the art, and which are altogether foreign to the notion of *abſolute* quantity, which is managed by Ordination. And Diſtribution is ſo apparently diſtinct from both theſe, as to render an attempt to prove it quite nugatory. Perrault's next difficulty is, how to conceive that Proportion ſhould be a ſpecies ſeparate from the things that include it. Now, here we ſee the neceſſity and utility of agreeing firſt on the import of terms before we uſe them. For if we aſk a mathematician the meaning of proportion, he will tell us it is a ſimilarity of rates. But it is preſumed Perrault means by it either Eurythmy or Symmetry, or both; but our maſter means by Eurythmy an harmonious correſpondence of parts with their whole; and by Symmetry, commenſurability, as when by examination and compariſon the parts are found to be commenſurate with the whole. The former are the acquired habits in the mind by a ſtudious application to the ſcientific rules of compoſition, in common with architecture, painting, muſic, and poetry, and called by the Italians *Il bel numero.* The latter is the active application of ſuch rules, and may be expreſſed by the term commenſuration, called by the Italians *compartimento.* Theſe are terms, therefore, that adequately expreſs the meaning of Vitruvius; while the word Proportion in its unqualified acceptation is ambiguous, and not ſo appropriate to architecture as to the mathematics. This kept in view will facilitate the right underſtanding of our future diſcuſſions, and bring down Perrault's difficulty to the ground.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXV.

GOTHIC,

A TERM of reproach, a barbarous appellation, an invidious deſignation, a vulgar epithet, an ignorant by-word, a low nick-name, given to hold up to ſhame and ignominy our antient Engliſh Architecture, the pride of human art, and the excellence of all earthly ſcientific labours.

At length the opportunity is arrived to tear down this rag of prejudice, this ſcum of Innovation, this word "Gothic," which for a century paſt has branded with ignominy all our national works. I have already openly called in the face of the world, p. 33, for its primæval or authoritative appropriation, but in vain; Silence points to that gloomy cell where Falſehood and Detraction ſit brooding in the damps of perverted genius. See, they rear their poiſoned web, whereon is blazoned in infectious ſtains Wren's "Parentalia!" Diſcordant combination of oppoſing memoirs, where filial recitals of fraternal honours, and "heathen-ſchooled" ſtigmas on our national ſcience, ſwell the heterogeneous page! Say, ye green-eyed ſpectres, as ye backward fly, what is my crime, that thus has doomed me to this loathed trial, this odious durance on my every ſenſe, to read each line, pore over every ſentence that fills this

"Parentalia,"

"Parentalia," till my tortured mind is on the verge of mental diſorganization? Say, I conjure you, why am I tortured thus?—Calm reflexion aids me in this rage of thought; and I am reminded, that out of evil often riſes much good. This record of the *Wrens* ſhall then henceforth become the memento of their architectural ſins, and the beacon to warn all Antiquity-followers to ſhun the hidden rocks and ſavage ſhores of Innovating taſte and Gothic deſamation!

Wren's "Parentalia" ſtands at preſent triumphant, by an unnatural power, over that ineſtimable jewel, that moment-caught treaſure, the beſt beheſt of that learned and real Antiquary, his country's glorifier, Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, in his "Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral," as does the proud uſurper Sir Chriſtopher's heathenized prodigy on the ſite where once appeared in holy pomp London's firſt St. Paul's, whoſe aiſles and towers dazzled all the ſurrounding nations. But, by the memory of the revered name who told your dying fate, and in juſtice to all your violated glories, I will, from the mercileſs "iron-armed" foe's memoirs, bring him to the judgement of the times, for ſetting up the ſtandard of revolt againſt our National Architecture, on whoſe ruins he eſtabliſhed the "heathen-ſchool" practice of building; from whoſe innovating day to the preſent hour the infidel name of "Gothic" has been affixed to our antient piles, caſting ſuch a contagious miſt before the eyes of moſt men, that contempt and obloquy has been their conſtant portion, to doom them to diſfigurement and deſtruction.

Before I note down my obſervations from this "Parentalia," let me once more turn to Sir W. Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's, where, with a melancholy delight, I hang on his patriotic ardour, when he exclaims, "This church of St. Paul's (meaning old St. Paul's) is one of the moſt eminent ſtructures of that kind in the Chriſtian world." I look with inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment at its dimenſions, which he has ſet down. Length, 699 feet; breadth, 130 feet; height of roof, 102 feet; height of tower, 260 feet: height of ditto and ſpire, 520 feet; exceeding by more than one-third the capaciouſneſs of any other of our religious buildings. Again, he cries out, "this church is the principal ornament of the realm, and the principal ornament of the city of London." In contraſt to his high regard to this church, he brings in the words of Lord Brooke, which will forever fix an indelible ſtain on his name, that, when he and three other lords were paſſing on by the Thames, 1649, he ſaid, "he hoped that one of them ſhould live to ſee no one ſtone left upon another of that building*." Bewailing with Sir William, in his concluding lines, that the then viſible intent of the demolition of this church was moſt apparent; I here tranſcribe them: "*That ſo glorious a ſtructure, thus raiſed, enriched, and beautified, by the piety of our anceſtors, ſhould be utterly deſtroyed, and become a woeful ſpectacle of ruin!*" I catch a look at thoſe "ſhadows," as Sir William ſo aptly terms the engravings of the ſeveral views and monuments of this departed wonder; where I behold the cloiſters and the chapter-houſe (magnificent!); South front of the cathedral (noble, though contaminated with the *improvements* of Inigo Jones!); general plan of the cathedral (immenſe!); Weſt front (wholly contaminated by I. Jones!); North front (more contamination!); Eaſt front (remaining pure and undefiled!); interior view in the nave (ſublime!); entrance into the choir (majeſtic!); view in the choir (enchanting!): view of the Eaſtern part of the building (a continuation of enchantment!); view in the undercroft, or St. Faith's chapel (ſolemn and impreſſive!). I alſo earneſtly look over the monuments, and the tombs, braſſes, &c.; all of which appear to me as combining a maſs of hiſtoric evidence and ſcientific perfection, the loſs of which but the more widens that profeſſional breach between the love of my country's antient works and that hoſtility declared againſt them by modern taſte and innovating phrenzy.

Some of the principal circumſtances and ideas relating to the antient architecture of this kingdom, extracted from Wren's "Parentalia," pp. 269, *& ſeqq.*

"Towards the end of James the Firſt's reign, and in the beginning of his ſon's, Taſte in Architecture made a bold ſtep from Italy to England at once, and ſcarcely ſtaid a moment to viſit France by the way. From the moſt profound *ignorance* in architecture, the moſt conſummate *night* of

* This Lord Brooke was ſhot before Lichfield cathedral while making his ſacrilegious aſſault thereon.

knowledge, Inigo Jones ſtarted up a prodigy of art," &c.—"Wren was the next genius that aroſe," &c.—"Inigo Jones caſed great part of the outſide with Portland ſtone" (ſpeaking of old St. Paul's)——"had re-built the Weſt front with a Corinthian portico."—"the great tower was to be new caſed inſide and outſide"—"the whole inſide from the choir to the Weſt door to be new caſed" and *reformed* in ſome meaſure."—"He (Sir C. Wren) was aſtoniſhed to find how *negligent* the firſt builders had been; they ſeemed Normans, and to have uſed the Roman foot. But they valued not exactneſs; ſome intercolumns (diſtance between column and column) were *one inch and a half* too large, others as much or more too little: nor were they true in their levels."—"They made great pillars without any *graceful* manner, and thick walls without *judgement*. They had not as yet fallen into the Gothic pointed arch, but kept to the circular arch; ſo much they had retained of the Roman manner, but nothing elſe. Cornices they could not have, for want of large ſtones*. In ſhort, it was a vaſt, but heavy building." Next follow ſome "particulars relating to the architecture, the original defects (of the church), the deſign for the repairs, and for erecting a cupola in the place of the tower," &c. in a propoſal made by Sir Chriſtopher to that effect. Take ſome of the moſt remarkable thoughts, as thus: "He would (Sir Chriſtopher) give to it an *uniform beauty*." Sneers at the "zeal of our anceſtors" for erecting large buildings. Says the work was "*ill* deſigned and *ill* built from the beginning"—uprights "ſix inches" out of their perpendiculars. Derides the conſtruction of the walls and their materials; would repair them "after a *good* Roman manner, as to follow the Gothic *rudeneſs* of the old deſign"—that the roof was too *heavy* for its ſupporting walls, the tower "*defective* both in *beauty* and *firmneſs*."—"The *exceſſive* length of the building" diſcommended. "*Deformity* of the tower" and other parts. Intercolumniations *unequal*. The decorations on the outſide of the church "a *heap of deformities*," and only worthy "to be *taken down*." Propoſes to reduce the middle part to a "ſpacious *rotunda* with a *cupola*" not ſo lofty as that "*unneceſſary* height of the former ſpire"—"and this with incomparable more *grace*"—"than the *lean* ſhaft of a ſpire to afford." A profeſſional trick is next propoſed by this great genius, to paſs on thoſe who at that hour might "bewail the loſs of old St. Paul's ſteeple," to keep it ſtill up (making it at the ſame time a ſupport to ſcaffold-pole) till the new work was completed, &c. &c.

It appears to me from what follows, after this ſaid "propoſal," of the ſtate of this church both before and after the great fire of London, that a ſettled plan was on foot to annihilate the whole fabrick, in compliment to the favourite and faſhionable Architect of the day, Sir Chriſtopher Wren *; and that, had not the roof been burnt down, and ſome conſequent injury done to the upper parts of the walls, yet the fate of the church was caſt, Sir Chriſtopher's "new deſign" in the *Corinthian* taſte being then thought to "exceed the ſplendour and magnificence of the old cathedral when in its beſt ſtate."

Of the buſineſs of taking down the old church, I declare, from the accounts in this "Parentalia," were acts ſo wanton and barbarous, that my mind recoils with diſguſt but to recite a few particulars. The difficulty and labour of the workmen, it appears, was ſo inceſſant, and the danger ſo imminent in demoliſhing the walls, that very many of them loſt their lives in conſequence. So mighty a reſiſtance the great tower preſented, that mines of gunpowder, and the force of huge battering-rams, were reſorted to, to effect its cruel downfall. The methods then uſed to conſtruct the foundations of the preſent erection will, ſome years hence, or to futurity, as it may be, ſhew whether they were laid on juſt principles; and, although Sir Chriſtopher is adulated by ſaying, "his endeavours were to build to eternity," I much queſtion the ſame, as will be hinted at in its proper place.

In Sir Chriſtopher's account of the ſtate of the abbey-church at Weſtminſter, we find among his repreſentations theſe ſentiments: "This we now call the Gothic manner of architecture,"

* Cornices make but an inconſiderable part of our antient architecture.

* Sir Chriſtopher was ſuperſeded at laſt in his high office of "Surveyor of the Royal Board of Works;" and was left to reflect on the fated liſt of thoſe perſons, who before him had been any way active in the demolition of our antient ſtructures.

&c.

&c.—"the vaultings covering the choir is the worſt performed of all done before." Paſſes many ſlurs on the antient architect, on the South ſide of the church, and on the cloiſters; and affirms, that his repairs had made the work "much *ſtronger* than the firſt builders had left it." He then diſcourſes on our cathedrals and other antient edifices in general. Contemns buttreſſes; "pinnacles are of no *uſe* and *ornament*;" derides the materials; calls the builders of Weſtminſter-hall "*ſenſeleſs* artificers," becauſe they formed the roof of cheſnut; the roof of the abbey-church, for being of cheſnut, is alſo termed after the "*bad* Norman manner." He propoſes ſome additions to this church, as the carrying up the Weſtern towers to a certain height, and a ſpire "ſtill in the Gothic form, and of a ſtyle with the reſt of the ſtructure; which I (Sir Chriſtopher) would ſtrictly adhere to throughout the whole intention. To deviate from the old form would be to run into a diſagreeable mixture, which no perſon of a good taſte could reliſh." And yet we ſee what a barbarous "mixture" of embelliſhments he has introduced on thoſe parts of the tower, and on the North ſide of the church which he has worked upon.

Sir Chriſtopher next ſurveys Saliſbury cathedral, where he makes the cauſe of its decayed ſtate to ariſe "partly from the want of *true* judgement in the firſt architect*." The repairs he made to the ſpire are trumpeted forth as rendering it "*ſtronger* than at the firſt erection." We next hear of his "enumerating the fundamental *errors*, *defects*," &c. of the church. He then condemns the conſtruction of the whole for the incomprehenſible ſuſtainment of the various parts, which, he obſerves, although they have not any viſible principle to account for their reſiſtance to time and their own weight, yet ſhew the aſtoniſhing and conſummate ſkill of the antient architect. This he calls *error* in them, for not following the "*better* and Roman art of architecture."

Sir Chriſtopher's thoughts on the riſe and progreſs of what is judged *proper* to be called the "Gothic mode" then enſues, where are theſe memorable words: "He was of opinion that what we *now vulgarly call the Gothic*," &c.—Pretends to account for the erections in the ſaid mode from the efforts of ſtrolling companies of mendicant builders and artificers. He then makes invidious compariſons between the "Roman way" and the "Gothic way," adoring the former work, and ridiculing that of the latter. Theſe conceptions are wound up by this ſentence: "Architects, aſhamed of the modern (or Gothic) barbarity of building, began to examine carefully the ruins of old Rome and Italy, to ſearch into the orders and proportions, and to eſtabliſh them by inviolable rules. So to their labours and induſtry we owe in a great degree the *reſtoration of architecture*." To follow up this creed, we have then a quotation from Evelyn's Parallel, to ſhew, as he ſays, "the majeſtic ſymmetry of the one (the Roman), and the *abſurd* ſyſtem of the other" (the Gothic). Among his prepoſterous words are theſe: "a certain *fantaſtical* and *licentious* manner of building, which *we have ſince called modern or Gothic*. Congeſtions of *heavy, dark, melancholy*, and *monkiſh* piles, without any *juſt* proportion, *uſe*, or *beauty*," &c. After this, in the moſt daring and conſummate defiance to all juſtice and propriety, he vents amid his other abuſive ſtrains theſe ſlanders: "Slender and other *mis-ſhapen* pillars, or rather *bundles of ſtaves*, and other incongruous *props*"—"trite and buſy carvings as *glut* the eye," &c. He then refers his readers to Henry the Seventh's chapel, Weſtminſter, as a proof of all this deformity; and degrades the whole by contemptuouſly bidding them note "its ſharp angles, jetties, narrow lights, *lame* ſtatues, and other *cut-work* and *crinkle*-crankle*," &c. &c. Then adverting to theſe our fabricks in general, he ſays, the "unreaſonable thickneſs of the walls, and apertures without *proportion*; *nonſenſical* inſertions of various marbles *impertinently* placed; turrets and pinnacles thick-ſet with monkies and chimeras, and abundance of buſy work and other *incongruities*," &c. &c.—that the antient ſtructures (Gothic by him called) "are *mountains* of ſtone; vaſt and gigantic buildings indeed, but not *worthy* the name of architecture!"

Thus have I traced this architectu-

* This lack of true judgement in the firſt Architect has been realized in the late innovations made in this church, and which will be fully ſhewn in a future Number.

* See our deſcription of this chapel, vol. LXIX. p. 941.

ral

ral malady near to its contaminated ſource, this name "GOTHIC," a name unknown to old St. Paul's Hiſtorian; but maliciouſly ſported off by its deſtroyer and his followers, to ſeduce the then publick to adore his new temple, and to forget their old church. Was it not enough with him to level all its glories with the duſt, but he muſt brand the memory of its antient Architects with profeſſional infamy? Among ſome of his charges are theſe: an inequality in the diſtances of *one inch and an half* (the intercolumniations); and that their levels were *untrue*, as already cited. Wherein is Sir Chriſtopher ſuperior to them, but in preſumption and defamation? His diſtances (in the preſent St. Paul's) are more irregular than were thoſe of his fallen hecatomb; as, for inſtance, the diſtances between the columns of the Weſt portico, diſtances between column and column, pier and pier, in the ſeveral parts of the interior of this his church, from half an inch to *three* and *four* inches. His levels, likewiſe, will not bear the ſcruţiniſing eye of any profeſſional man, for they are "*untrue.*"

Old St. Paul's did, and all thoſe religious piles which Sir Chriſtopher contemns for being ill-conſtructed have braved the blaſts of Time; centuries have ſtill told their names! Go and view his diſuniting columns (of the preſent church), burſting joints; let us enquire of the uncertain ſtate of the South tranſept, which has more than once gone through a long repair within theſe few years! Did the limits of theſe eſſays grant more ſpace, I could bring back on his own memory all his black calumnies hurled on the manes of our great architectural anceſtors: but it muſt ſuffice at preſent to ſhew, it is to Sir Chriſtopher and his "needy hirelings" we owe the name of Gothic architecture; which in a diſtorted line has fallen down to us, diſhonouring our recording pages, and thoſe tranſcendant works at which it was at firſt directed, to pave the way for their univerſal deſtruction, and the univerſal eſtabliſhment of the Roman and Grecian ſtyles on all their ruins, ſo fatally evinced wherever we turn our eyes, either on our caſtellated or religious ſtructures. True it is, a half-begotten, miſhapen "*congeſtion*," called "Gothic architecture revived," has within theſe few years been banded about the kingdom, and ſome of its dregs we find foiſted on our ſight, as the fronts of the courts in Weſtminſter hall, the choir in Weſtminſter-abbey, the South front of Guild-hall, St. Margaret's church Weſtminſter *, and on an infinite number of other antient buildings. Our villas, ſnug boxes, ſummer houſes, and theatres, glare with this mania of mock ſcience, and all its ſymptoms are aggravated by the models of the Roman and Grecian ſchools; models which have been laid down in ſuch plain terms, and in ſuch voluminous illuſtrations, that "apprentices" to maſons, bricklayers, or carpenters, are fully competent to judge of their merits, and may preſume to erect buildings in thoſe ſtyles, ſo as to render any propoſed "diſſertations," wholly ſuperfluous and unneceſſary †. This "half-and-half," this "fire-and-water" mixture, this Gothic and Roman compound of all that is new and ſtrange, may ſtill further be purſued; and we, looking through compariſons perſpective, may juſt take a glimpſe at Strawberry-hill. And if a correſpondent is to be believed in his account of the abbey at Fonthill, p. 297 (which I am rather inclined to diſcredit, from the knowledge I have of the poſſeſſor's ardent attachment to the antient works of this country) we may alſo there ſee this unaccountable combination carried to the utmoſt pitch of human gratification; where we find "a noble Gothic arch" (if we are to judge from the annexed view) is but a "hole in the wall," an "abbey" without an abbot, or any one willing to accept of the title, a "groined Gothic hall," when all our antient halls are uniformly diſtinguiſhed by open-work timber-roofs, a "cardinal's parlour," whence we may expect ſhortly to hear of the Pope's *drawing room*; "ebony chairs," (theſe ſort of *ebony* conveniences not known before the reign of Henry VIII.) and other the like decorations, ſet down for "monaſtic ornaments." A dinner ſerved up in the "ſubſtantial coſtume of the antient abbeys." It would be a curious matter of information to hear a few

* We do not allude to the *improvements* carrying on at this moment (they being reſerved for a future Number), but the decorations of the Weſt front, done about 50 or 60 years back. † See p. 325.

few of the "pittances" enumerated. In a "myſterious" way we hear of the ſemblances of monaſtic characters officiating as ſo many torch-bearers. A "library" too! No ſuch arrangement in our antient religious ſecluſions; books there being merely depoſited in cheſts, no particular place being aſſigned for them, and reſorted to as occaſion required. A "gallery" (a modern term for any long and ſplendid apartment in the Roman taſte) with a "ſhrine," "wax-lights," "candelabras," "*ebony* ſtands," "plate glaſſes," &c. "Suggeſted ideas of a religious ſervice to recall the ceremonies of Catholic times" is to be the property of this "magic" library. A "collation" then is really taſted, not "ſuggeſted," and the whole ſcene is theatrically concluded by a repreſentation of Agrippina bearing the aſhes of Germanicus, &c. The writer, indeed, doubts his entertainment being otherwiſe than the "viſionary coinage of fancy;" and ſo do I; or elſe, in this long announced manſion of "imitation," we ſhould never have found at laſt the Gothic and the Roman "ways," hand-in-hand, running the continued round of the modern "way," of reviving our antient cuſtoms and our antient architecture.

My countrymen being thus prepared through the medium of this Miſcellany, I ſhall now bring forward my "propoſed diſtinctive appellation (p. 33) to be affixed to that ſtyle of architecture among us, whoſe principal feature is the pointed arch," to be drawn from the reſult of the following queſtions.

I. Is not that mode of architecture, which was uſed by the antient Britons, known by the name of "Britiſh architecture?"

II. Is not that mode of architecture, which was followed here during the Roman æra, known by the name of "Roman architecture?"

III. Is not that mode of architecture, which was practiſed here during the Saxon æra, known by the name of "Saxon architecture?"

IV. Then why ſhould not that mode of architecture which emerged from the Saxon art, of which the pointed arch is the grand characteriſtick during the Norman æra, be called

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE?

I ſubmit theſe queſtions to the publick for their impartial and mature judgement, being ready to ſubſcribe to a more comprehenſive and expreſſive appellation, to revive our credit as a nation which has given birth to a ſtyle of architecture all its own, and to baniſh into oblivion a ſavage name which for ſo long a period has been its greateſt foe! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Weſterham, April 2.*

TO cheriſh with a grateful affection the memory of our deceaſed parents, and retain a fond attachment to their former dwellings and the places where we paſſed our firſt, and commonly our happieſt days, under their tender care and protection, is not only productive of ſome of the fineſt feelings and pureſt pleaſures of the heart, but alſo of ſuch ſentiments as I have experienced in the early part of life to have ſaved me from many a youthful error; for they are ſentiments which, like the *charms of Nature* deſcribed by Beattie in his admirable poem of the *Minſtrel*,

"—— ſhall work the ſoul's eternal health,
And love, and gentleneſs, and joy impart."

I am now conſiderably paſt the meridian, and find, as the day declines, a very ſuperior gratification in frequently tracing with my pencil or my pen the ſcenes of my childhood, and the virtues of thoſe good parents to whoſe inſtructive care and examples I am principally indebted, under Providence, for all that can be ſo denominated in me. I have a dear, deſerving, and only child, who in another year is going to a very diſtant country, whence I can ſcarcely expect to ſee him return. Before he leaves me, I have it in my intention once more to viſit, with him, my native place; where, though 30 years and upward have elapſed ſince I quitted it, and left me few ſurviving friends to introduce him to, I ſhall feel a penſive pleaſure in pointing out to him ſome particular ſcenes rendered dear and even ſacred to me by the ſentiments I have mentioned above, which I wiſh to tranſmit to him. Under theſe impreſſions, I have lately made a drawing of my paternal dwelling *in its former ſtate*, which, though nothing more than *an old parſonage houſe*, was in my father's time commodious and reſpectable, although it had neither drawing room nor library. Few of the clergy of that period, I believe, under the dignity of a Dean or an Archdeacon, ever thought of giving

thoſe

those denominations to their parlours and their studies. The house has since been altered, and perhaps improved; but, however this may be, I shall assuredly regret the alterations when I see it again, and, with that partiality to former days which is natural to the decline of life, shall probably think nothing good that obliterates the traces of them.

I should with pleasure send you my drawing* of the house, if I thought you would have it engraved; but as it never, that I know of, was the residence of any inhabitant superior to a private clergyman, I apprehend you may not think it worth that distinction; and transcribe *some lines* which I have written under it to commemorate the virtues of a man whose days were conscientiously devoted to the duties of his sacred order, and distinguished likewise through all the relative connexions of private life by the most approved and amiable deportment. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

IN p. 399, I noticed a paragraph, stating, that in the latter end of April last a woodcock's nest with young was discovered in a wood belonging to Mr. Wennive, of Brittenham, in the county of Suffolk. In corroboration of the above account, I have to inform you, that on Sunday last, May 10, about six o'clock in the evening, a young woodcock, nearly full-fledged but not able to fly, and apparently to me about a fortnight old, was brought to Ansley-hall, which was taken by some boys in Bently park, near Atherstone-under-Arden, in the county of Warwick, about a mile from that house, who informed me that there was another with it, which ran away and could not be caught. I ordered my keeper immediately to take it back, and turn it up in the same place, as near as possible, from whence it was taken; and I make no doubt it will live and do well in that large wood. This I believe to be the only occurrence of the kind, which has been noticed at least, in this county, in the memory of the oldest man living. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

I HAVE just witnessed the dispersion of one of the most capital collections of classical drawings in Italy, Greece, and Egypt, by the late Mr. Reveley, who died in the prime of life, July 6, 1799 (LXIX. p. 627); and, though I congratulate myself in possessing not a few of them, I regret that the whole collection did not fall into one person's hands. What force, what colouring, in his views of the different sides of the temples at Pesto, copied and tinted with the utmost precision, the temples of Theseus, Jupiter Olympius, Parthenon, Erectheus, and other public buildings at Athens! of which city, from the Museum hill and from Mount Anchesmus, the views are most interesting. Nor less so at the present moment those of Alexandria and its antiquities, particularly the pillar so happily ascertained by Professor White to have belonged to the Serapeum; the obelisks, and that at Matarea; Rosetto; Cairo and its monuments; the isle of Raouda; the pyramids, of which the largest is most faithfully represented, with its rough uncoated substance, and the ground raised half way up the door; the head of the sphinx drawn very close to it, expressing the destruction of the nose in its proper colouring, and the back part striated or fluted in various rows, as Sonnini represents some neglected statues.

Among other smaller views of the pyramids were, a view of the upper quarry at Mount Pentelicus, and a large drawing of the colossal head of Ceres at Eleusis; the plain of Marathon with its great barrow; the door of the temple of Bacchus on a detached rock close to the island and town of Naxos; Mioone, and habits of the women; two harbours in Rhodes; the mosque of Sultan Jahir without the East gate of Cairo; plan and pillar of the temple of Juno at Samos, and the village of Metalenan in that island; the city of Scio; city and castle of Smyrna, with the portico called Homer's school; views of Tenedos, the Dardanelles, Constantinople (by a Greek who lived there), mosque of Sultan Achmet, and inside view of it from the North gallery (masterly); four views of the East front of Bisichdæsh, a country-house of the Grand Signior on the European side of the Thracian Bosphorus, and plan, section, and cieling, of its bath; view from the column of Pompey* on the Black-sea, looking upon the mouth

* We shall be glad to be favoured with the drawing, to accompany the verses which we have already received. EDIT.

* One regrets the want of a drawing of this pillar by such an hand.

of

of the Thracian Bosphorus, with the two forts erected by Baron Tott; West side of the aqueduct of Justinian, eight miles from Constantinople; view of Cape Carthage, the Goletta, and Tunis bay; view of the Acropolis at Corinth, not unlike the castle-hill at Thetford, but bifid.

Mr. R.'s folio book of observations made in the course of his travels, principally architectural, were purchased by Mr. Bowyer for 28 guineas; and, at a rough calculation, the whole collection of 80 views may have produced about 250l. The only specimen of Mr. R.'s science as an architect, carried into execution, is the new church at Southampton, of which several drawings and sketches were now sold; but in the application of Grecian temples to the purpose of Christian churches, he, as well as Mr. Revett, who gave a specimen of his talents this way at Laurence Ayot, near Hitchin, have greatly failed. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

SOME additional notices of the Harrington family, p. 295, by the editor of Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, happen to be particularly interesting at this moment to myself, and induce me to propose a few queries to the ingenious author of that communication.

It appears from Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. I. that John Harrington (father to the translator of Ariosto) married a natural daughter of Henry VIII. in 1546 or 7, who was called *Etheldred Malte*, alias Dyngly, alias Dobson; and we have no intimation that he married more than once: yet Sir John H. (in his notes to Ariosto, lib. 29,) says, "that he had an *Isabell* to his mother;" and in the "Nugæ Antiquæ" we find several poetic compliments addressed by John Harington to *Isabella Markham*, in the character of a lover, from 1549 to 1554. How can this paradox be solved, except by the supposition of a second marriage?

Again, the wife of Sir John Harington is registered as *Lady Mary* H. on a memorial in Kelston church. Whence could she be entitled to higher distinction than *Lady Harington*, as the daughter of Sir George Rogers? And how is it reconcileable with family records, that Drayton inscribed his heroic epistle of "Queen Isabell" to Lady *Anne* H. wife to Sir John Harington, knt. in 1608?

Part of the "loose matter" respecting Thomson, p. 299, may be found in your monthly Repository, vol. LXI. p. 1078. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 31.

THE late fire at Aldgate has laid open an arch well worthy notice; and the East-India Company, in purchasing the houses in a court, in the Trinity Minories, and pulling them down, have also opened an old window on one side of the church there, which may have belonged to the antient chapel of the monastery. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

THE increase of the price of writing-paper in my family, which is not very large, is so visible, that, to counter-balance its expence, we are told to tear up our old letters and account-books into shivers, and sell them for I think 30s. a hundred weight. With these fragments they purpose to make paper afresh, having learnt an easy process to expel the ink and preserve its whiteness. Thus employed among some old writings, I found an old account-book of a tavern at Putney, where, it would seem, the Lord-mayor of London and his Court of Conservancy breakfasted in the year 1744 and the four following years*, The inn-keeper, in the early part of the book, appears to be of the name of William Barnesby, with Margaret his wife; afterwards Wm. Rowton; and his customers appear to be many persons of rank and property, as, about that period, excursions on the Thames were among the fashionable pleasures of the day.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor's Court of Conservancy, dr.

1747, April 14.	£.	s.	d.
To bread, butter, and cheese	0	6	0
To sage and radishes	0	2	6
To cold tongues	0	12	0
To lamb	0	7	6
To pickles and anchovies	0	2	6
To cool-tankards	0	14	0
To wine	0	3	0
To chicken	0	6	0
To Common Hunt	0	5	0
To Barge-master	0	2	6
To Water-bailif's deputy	0	1	0
To Lord-mayor's servants	0	5	0
To watermen	0	5	0
To ringers	0	5	0
To the poor	0	10	0

* A postchaise from Putney to Friday-street was in this year charged 7s. 6d.

To paper		0	1 0
To ale		0	2 6
To marſhal's-men		0	2 0
To the uſe of room		0	10 6
		5	3 6

"The Churchwardens of the Pariſh of Putney.

1747, Jan. 5. To four pints of Liſbon, at four times, to the veſtry	0	4 0
To two quarts of tent, for the Sacrament	0	8 0
21. To a pint of Liſbon	0	1 0
July 5. To a quart of tent	0	4 0
27. To a pint of white Liſbon	0	1 0
Aug. 1. To two quarts of tent	0	8 0
8. To a pint of white	0	1 0
Sept. 5. To two quarts of tent	0	8 0
Oct. 3. To ditto	0	8 0
Nov. 28. To a pint of white to the veſtry	0	1 0
Dec. 24. To three quarts of tent	0	12 0
25. To a pint of white	0	1 0
Jan. 3. To two quarts of tent	0	8 0
10. To a pint of white	0	1 0
Feb. 7. To two quarts of tent	0	8 0
March 5. To ditto	0	8 0
April 3. To ditto	0	8 0
8. To three quarts	0	12 0
10. To two ditto	0	8 0
30. To ditto	0	8 0
	5	18 0

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I HAVE read Mr. Browne's* account of Coniſborough, or Coniſbro' caſtle p. 201, with ſo much pleaſure, that I cannot reſiſt the inclination to correct a very few miſtakes, for which, I am ſure, both he and you will pardon me.

In the firſt place, *Caer Conan* and *Cyning Burgh* ſignify not the royal town but the city of the king †.

The river Don is not more than 350 yards from the building. John Earl Warren gave this caſtle, in the reign of Edward the Third, to his Miſtreſs, Maud de *Nereford*, not *Hereford*. Richard Duke of York was ſurnamed de *Coninſburgh*, not *Coniſbury*. But theſe latter are probably errors of the preſs. However, though the ſpots in a maſterly performance, like thoſe in the Sun, do not obſcure its luſtre, a few moments are well employed in removing them. The account of the upper chamber, which I confeſs to my ſhame I have never had fortitude to explore, is intereſting on many accounts; and Mr. Browne's elegant proſe contains ſo much of poetical imagery, that it tempted me to give the ideas it ſuggeſted a poetical dreſs. The few lines ſubjoined are the reſult of my attempt, and are entirely at your ſervice.

Hark! the harp's Æolian ſound,
Gently waves the curling breeze,
Kiſſing as it ſcatters ſound
Foliage rich on blooming trees.
Through yon arch's fractur'd height
More than mortal forms appear;
Radiance half deſtroys my ſight,
Muſic half diſtracts mine ear.
Ceaſe, O ceaſe, pale Fancy's ſlumbers!
Hovering Sylphs thy viſions guard!
O, could theſe ungentle numbers
Bring thoſe viſions to the Bard!
Come Remembrance, ſoftly ſailing,
Wake my ſoul to dreams of eaſe:
Nor with ſorrows unavailing
Shall my voice purſue the breeze.

MELIBŒUS MINOR.

* Mr. B's ſecond favour is juſt received.

† See Camden's Britannia.

Mr. URBAN, *Derby, May* 7.

IN Hutchinſon's "Biographia Medica," and in John Bell's "Diſcourſes on the Nature and Cure of Wounds," are found ſome intereſting anecdotes of the celebrated ſurgeon Paræus, one of which you will oblige me by inſerting.

"The fortune of Paræus was very ſingular; he was at once the chief ſurgeon, the counſellor, and the private and familiar friend, of four ſucceſſive kings of France. He attended them in their retirements and looſer hours; he followed them into the field through all the dangers which were in thoſe days part of the duties of a king, and which his writings diſplay to us with a faithfulneſs and minuteneſs of deſcription which the Hiſtorian ſhould hardly diſdain. He had the good fortune on one occaſion to ſave manifeſtly the life of the king, when his arm had been ſo injured in bleeding that it was three months before Paræus could accompliſh the cure. And this man was of ſuch rare abilities, and ſo valued by the king, that he alone was ſaved alive in that horrid maſſacre of St. Bartholomew's day, which remains an eternal blot on the French character*. But of all his good fortune this is the moſt remarkable, that it was he alone who, by his influence over the king, put a ſtop to this unparalleled butchery after it had continued in Paris during two days.

* What an innumerable liſt of blots, equally black, are now to be added to the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew's day! EDIT.

days. The feelings of the king after those dreadful days of carnage and most sacrilegious murder, and the familiar and even tender manner of his complaining to Paræus, are told by the Duke of Sully very feelingly; for he was himself of the Reformed religion, and, though yet a child, with difficulty escaped. "The hour is now come," said the king, "when all France shall be of one religion." "Now, by God's light, Sire," replied Paræus, "I think you will never forget your promise to me, that there were four things you would never force me to do: to enter again into my mother's womb; to go out in the day of battle; to leave your service; or to go to mass." The king then took him aside, and opened to him the troubles with which his soul was disquieted. "Ambrose," said he, "I know not how it is with me, but it goes so heavily, that within these three days I am as in a fever. Indeed, I am ill; I am as ill in mind as in body; sleeping or waking the murdered Hugenots are ever before my eyes, with hideous faces weltering in their blood. Would to God the children and the aged had been spared!" The order for stopping the massacre, which was proclaimed the following day, was the result of this conversation."

I think your readers will, with me, wish that either Mr. Hutchinson or Mr. Bell had been fuller on this subject.

Yours, &c. CHIRURGUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

THE Native of Berkshire, who asserted, vol. LXVIII. p. 1007, that the estate of Ockwells was in possession of Mr. Finch, of Watford, in 1781, was certainly right; as I can assure you that I resided within a mile of that place from 1784 to 1798, and remember that, when Mr. Powney sold his estate at Old Windsor to Mr. Isherwood, brewer, of New Windsor, part, if not all, of the money produced by that sale was paid to Mr. Finch for the Ockwells estate, which was rented by a person of the name of Lucas. Ockwells was said to have been the residence of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, the great favourite and brother-in-law of Henry VIII. having married his sister Mary, Queen-dowager of France, widow of Louis XII. Knowing these particulars, I could not be otherwise than astonished on seeing, in vol. LXX. p. 581, a positive assertion, that neither Mr. Finch or any of his family were ever in possession of it.

Mr. Payn, the attorney of Maidenhead, could readily resolve the doubts of your positive correspondent, having been employed by both the Powney and Isherwood families in the transaction of the business of the sale of the Old Windsor and Ockwells estates.

You may depend on the veracity of

A NATIVE OF WILTSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

EASTON MAUDUIT, in the county of Northampton, has been the seat of the *Yelverton* family ever since it was purchased by Sir Christopher Y. one of the judges of the King's Bench in the reign of Elizabeth, who was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Henry, attorney-general, and chief-justice of the King's Bench in that of James I. and died 1629-30. His son and heir was a second Christopher, created a baronet 1641, and died 1650. His son, Sir Henry, died 1670, having entertained under his roof Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, who died there, and was buried in the parish-church. This last baronet married Susan baroness Grey of Ruthyn, daughter and sole heir to Charles Longueville lord Grey of Ruthyn, who inherited that title in right of his mother Susan, sister and heir to Henry earl of Kent, who being married to Sir Michael Longueville, knt. had issue the said Charles L. her son and heir, who had the title of lord Grey of Ruthyn adjudged to him; and, being summoned to parliament by it 1640, left it to his daughter, who brought it into the family of her husband, who died 1679. Their eldest son, Charles, on the death of his mother, 1676, became lord Grey of Ruthyn; and dying single of the small-pox, 1679, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who was created viscount Longueville, 1690, married Barbara, daughter of John Talbot, esq. of Laycock, Wilts, and died 1673, leaving two sons, Talbot, who succeeded him, and Henry, who died 1675, and five daughters, of whom Barbara, the eldest, was married to Reynolds Calthorpe, esq. of Elvetham, Hants. Talbot was created earl of Sussex 1717, married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, esq. and died 1731; and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Augustus, who dying unmarried, 1753, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who, though

twice

twice married, left no iſſue at his death, 1799. In conſequence of this event, the furniture at Eaſton Mauduit was ſold by auction by Mr. Smith, of Kimbolton, April 6 and following days. Among the reſt, the family pictures and other portraits, as follow.

Charles duke of Shrewſbury, three-quarters.—He was the firſt and only duke of Shrewſbury, and died 1717-18, having married Adelhida, daughter of the Marquis Paleotti, and widow of a Swediſh count (who previouſly abjured Popery), and purchaſed Heythorp, co. Oxford, ſtill the family-ſeat.

Adelhide, his duche's.

Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury.

Lady Bulkeley.

James duke of Monmouth.

Anne, daughter to Robert earl of Mancheſter, by Anne, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Yelverton, and wife to George earl of Suffolk, three-quarters.

Elizabeth [Percy], wife of Charles duke of Somerſet, died 1722, three-quarters.

—— earl and counteſs of Suſſex, but which is not ſaid; both whole-lengths.

John duke of Argyle, three-quarters.

Henry Pelham, eſq. three-quarters.

Barbara, daughter of Sir John Talbot, mother of the firſt earl of Eſſex.

Earl of Lincoln; Henry, 7th earl.

Lucy, his counteſs, ſiſter of the duke of Newcaſtle, and Mr. Pelham, both three-quarters.

Anne, wife of Robert earl of Mancheſter, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Yelverton, brother to the late earl of Suſſex (George-Auguſtus, 2d earl).

Annette, wife to Thomas Pelham, eſq. M.P. for Lewes, died 1787. She was daughter of Thomas Bridges, eſq.

Sarah, wife of John duke of Marlborough.

Catharine, wife of Sir William Windham.

Barbara (ſecond) wife of Thomas earl of Pembroke, daughter of Sir Thomas Slingſby, of Scriven, Yorkſhire, and widow of John lord Arundel of Trerife; died 1721.

Thomas Bromley, lord high-chancellor of England, three-quarters.—His youngeſt ſon, John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton, Bucks.

Duke of Richmond, half-length.

Barbara (only) daughter of Sir Henry Slingſby, beheaded by Oliver Cromwell. She was married to Sir John Talbot, of Lacock.

Mrs. Lawſon, three-quarters.

Sir John Talbot.

Lady Ingram.

Lady Longueville.

Alſo, whole-lengths of James II.

Anne, when princeſs-royal and when queen.

Princeſs Amelia.

Princeſs Caroline.

Queen Mary.

Late duke of York.

Queen Elizabeth.

Mary, queen of Charles I.

In the chapel, Abp. Sheldon, three-quarters.

Thirty-ſeven miniatures by the *firſt artiſts*, without any farther ſpecification.

Mr. Bridges (Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, II. p. 163) obſerves of theſe "portraits of the nobility and gentry about the end of the laſt century," that they were "chiefly collected by Barbara Viſcounteſs Longueville." H. D.

Mr. Urban, *May* 18.

THE great ſcarcity of Juliana Barnes's book is ſpoken of in vol. LXX. p. 437. I have a book, intituled, "The Gentleman's Academie, or Booke of St. Albans, containing three moſt exact and excellent Bookes: the firſt of hawking, the ſecond of all the proper Termes of hunting, and the laſt of Armorie. All compiled by Juliana Barnes, in the Yere from the Incarnation of Chriſt 1486, and now reduced into a better Method by G. M. Printed for Humfrey Lownes, and are to be ſold at his ſhop in Paule's Church-yard. 1595." This I ſuppoſe to be the ſame. It was picked up at a ſtall in London in 1757. D. L. M.

Mr. Urban, *Chelſea, May* 14.

THE following pathetic little anecdote merits preſervation in your Magazine. I have copied it from the *Porcupine* news-paper of Saturday, April 25; and I have very good information that the fact is correctly ſtated.

"In a few minutes after Capt. Otway had arrived at the Admiralty with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crowded with enquiring viſitors. Among the reſt, a young gentleman of the Tranſport-office, about 13 years of age, was very conſpicuous. His engaging figure and eager deportment intereſted all around him, and riveted their attention. He haſtily aſked Capt Otway after the Monarch: 'And my papa, Sir; how is he? is he wounded?

wounded? is he killed?'—'Who is your papa, my dear?' ſaid Capt. O. ſtruck and affected with the youth's ingenuous ſenſibility. 'Capt. Moſſe!'—'My dear! the Monarch has been very roughly handled.' 'Oh! I know your meaning,' exclaimed the mourner, 'my dear papa is dead!'

"Capt. Otway was much agitated; and the youth, burſting out into an agony of grief, bewailed the loſs of his parent in few but pathetic ſentences. At length he raiſed his head, and, with his eyes ſtreaming with tears, faultered out, 'I am happy, however, that papa died *fighting for us!*"

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

CASTLE HYDE (LXX. p. 251,) is near Fermoy, which is on the great road from Cork to Dublin, and is a "good old houſe, with large improvements and a large deer park." (I have been near it). And in 1772 John Hyde, eſq. was knight of the ſhire for the county of Cork. This family, it appears, are deſcended from the anceſtor of the earls of Clarendon; and, indeed, moſt families of note now in Ireland are of Engliſh extraction. This is a great eyeſore to thoſe of the Mileſian race, as *they* think, becauſe they were poſſeſſed of the eſtates in Ireland once, that they have a right to them ſtill. As well may our neighbours, the Welſh, ſet up a claim to the lands in England poſſeſſed by their anceſtors ſome centuries back; or the Saxon Engliſh families *pretend* a right to the eſtates wreſted from them by the Norman invaders.

On a late peruſal of Mr. Boſwell's well-written Life of Dr. Johnſon, I was ſurprized that, amongſt other literary men, his contemporaries, who are introduced in that work, the name of Dr. T. Smollett is never once mentioned, as I remember. This is the more ſingular as *he* was a countryman to the one, and ſome of his political ſentiments were congenial to thoſe of of the other. J. G.

M URBAN, *May* 16.

I BELIEVE that the etymology of *turnpike*, in its original ſignification, is as follows. In antient times it was the cuſtom to faſten a pike or ſpear-head looſely to the top of a poſt, in order to prevent the intruſion of travellers not duly authorized to paſs. This turning round, of courſe preſenting a point on every ſide, occaſioned the name concerning which your correſpondent Queſtor enquires. JAMES BUBULCUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Carey-ſtreet, April* 13.

TO a query in p. 274, "was not Mr. Bury the inventor of the Ormſkirk powder, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog?" I anſwer, No. The receipt has been in the family of HILL, of Ormſkirk, for near two centuries, and now remains in the ſame family; to which the late Mr. *Bury's* mother was related. JAMES HILL.

CORRECTIONS.

VOL. LXX. p. 231. It is aſked if Lord Andover left any iſſue? It is believed he did not.

P. 389. The father, brother, and nephew, of Mr. I'Anſon aſſumed the title of baronet. The family had a warrant for that honour from Charles I. but never took out the patent; which may be ſuppoſed to be the reaſon Mr. I'Anſon never claimed that dignity.

P. 410. Who was Sir Michael Warton, of Warton-hall, in Lancaſhire, bart. No ſuch creation appears.

P. 587. For Bedingford, of Ditchingham, r. Bedingfield.

P. 594. Under Webſter, for Sir Chriſtopher, r. Sir Whiſtler.

Ibid. Under Bradford, for Lucy Iſabel Boyle, r. Louiſa Iſabella Boyle; for the Earl deceaſed 1702, r. 1762.

P. 908. It was not General Ruſſel Manners who ſhot the highwayman, as there mentioned, but Major-general Robert Manners.

P. 1007. After Hawkins, for Aſh r. Nath Park.

P. 1104. Is not the ſon of the Earl of Tyrconnel, there mentioned, dead?

P. 1220. Robert firſt Earl of Farnham left no ſurviving male iſſue; Barry his brother, and not his ſecond ſon, the late Earl, ſucceeded only to the title of their father, Lord Farnham; he was third Lord Farnham (the title of earl having been limited to his brother Robert and his male iſſue), but was afterwards likewiſe created Earl of Farnham; he was therefore the ſecond earl and third baron of the family.

Vol. LXXI. p. 21. The creation of the title of Ormond did not take place a few years ſince; but the attainder under which it lay was declared null a few years ſince.

P. 25. The arms No. 4. are thoſe of James Montague, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and previouſly of Bath and Wells.

No. 5, appears to be a merchant's mark, what is called a figure of 4, and a crowfoot. D. L. M.

106. ÆGYPTIACA: *or, Observations on certain Antiquities of* Egypt. *In Two Parts. Part I. the History of* Pompey's *Pillar elucidated. Part II.* Abdollatif's *Account of the Antiquities of* Egypt, *written in* Arabic A. D. 1203. *Translated into* English, *and illustrated with Notes. By* J. White, *D. D. Professor of* Arabic *in the University of* Oxford; *Editor of* Timour's *Institutes in the* Persian; *of the* Philoxenian *Version of the New Testament in the* Syriac; *of* Abdollatif's *History of* Egypt *in the* Arabic; Bampton *Lecturer for the Year* 1784; *and late Publisher of a Critical Edition of the Gospels in* Greek; *and of a Diatessaron in the same Language, for the Use of Academical Students. Part I.* Oxford.

NO region of the earth has more frequently employed, or better deserves, the critical investigation of the exploring Antiquary than Egypt. The great fountain whence admiring Greece drew the rich stream of the Sciences, the exhaustless treasure-house of the noblest Antiquities, her shores have attracted, in every age and from every clime, those more zealous sons of Literature who wished to penetrate to the sources of human knowledge, and visit the sacred recesses of the antient sages of the world. As the foot wanders through the gloomy caverns of the Thebais, the schools of those sages, and as the eye ranges over its spacious temples, the mind is transported back to the remotest ages, and holds "high converse" with the shades of the ancestors of the human race. The present barbarism of her sons, and the hazard of the visit, indeed, allow the sublime pleasure but to few; and happy is it for Science when such accomplished scholars as a Pococke and a Niebuhr, glowing with an equal desire to inform others as to be instructed themselves, undertake and accomplish the arduous task. Fortunate also is it for her interests when other scholars, alike ardent in her cause, and thoroughly adequate to the office, but not favoured with the same opportunities of personally exploring those precious remains of primitive magnificence, combine their efforts with them to throw light on what is obscure, and rectify what may be erroneous in the rapid effusions of a moment of hurry, alarm, and peril. In literary adventures of this kind the modern Egyptian beholds nothing but the daring enterprizes either of European robbers, to plunder the tombs of the dead, or of those whom their skill in the black art enables to burst the charm that guards, in their sacred repositories, the treasures of the Pharaohs.

The worthy and learned author of the *Ægyptiaca* does not, at least in the work immediately before us, in this *first part*, solicit us to accompany him to fabricks and to periods of this very remote antiquity; the subject of his enquiry, however, cannot fail of being highly interesting, and his sentiments truly gratifying, to the curious Antiquary, when he reflects that they are the result of the laborious scrutiny of the first Arabic scholar in Britain, if not in the world, who unites the strongest powers of argument with almost unrivaled eloquence of diction. His ability to argue, and his competency to decide, on any question of an Oriental retrospect, nobody can doubt, for nobody can be supposed more familiar with the Oriental sources from which he derives the leading points of his information, than that *respectable author* in whom Christianity exults as one of her ablest champions against Infidelity, the sagacious *editor* and *critick* of the volumes revered by her sons as sacred; the *excellent man* who at once illustrates the noblest theological system by his erudition, and adorns it by his morals. It is impossible not to feel a lively interest in whatever is produced by the energetic pen of the writer of the Bampton lecture for the year 1784, who with the most distinguished talents unites the most amiable virtues; to be languid in commendation of his works, or cold in attachment to his person.

No prouder or more perfect monument of antiquity remains to gratify and instruct the artist of modern times than the pillar falsely assigned to Pompey. The great elevation and the elegant workmanship of this vast Corinthian column, added to the circumstance of its having stood so immoveably firm for more than twenty centuries, on a base little more than *five feet square*, for such is the fact, what appears to be the pedestal being of too weak a masonry to support the prodigious mass of granite above it, and its whole weight has been discovered to rest on a fragment of an antient Egyptian obelisk, proved to be so by the hieroglyphicks engraved upon it, and those hieroglyphicks too in an inverted position,

position, which proves that it must have been reared *after* the period when the native Egyptians, by whom they were considered as sacred, were no longer masters of the country; the above-mentioned circumstances, we say, render this colossal remain of antient art not less interesting than it is sublime.

The preface is written with great modesty, yet with much spirit, intermixed with very indignant reprobation, renewed also at the conclusion of the work, of the Gallic invaders of Egypt, who, with all their boasted love of the Arts, have by no means added to the stock of knowledge of Alexandrian antiquities, the Report of the National Institute being simply confined to a description of the pillar, and the detail of its dimensions, while to the stock of the miseries of the wretched inhabitants they have added a dreadful accumulation.

The first section of the dissertation has reference to the period of its erection, a very important point in the discussion.

"For, whether (observes our author) it were the production of regal power and munificence; or were reared by a loyal community in gratitude to an imperial benefactor; whether it stood single, and formed a whole by itself; or were a part only and appendage of some great edifice; these are either subordinate questions, or would receive a satisfactory answer, if its age were once completely ascertained. The elucidation of this point, therefore, has generally been the first aim of every author who has written upon the subject; and the attempt has given rise to conjectures the most wild and extravagant. Paradoxical enquirers have disagreed so widely respecting the age of the column, that, on the one hand, its origin has been assigned to the second century of the Christian æra, and, on the other, to the remote and unknown period which witnessed the building of the Pyramids*.

"Of opinions claiming admission by no better title than conjecture, I think it unnecessary to speak: my animadversions will be confined to hypotheses which profess to be founded on facts. If any one of these can stand the test of fair examination, my enquiry concerning the age of the column is at an end. But if, on mature examination, they shall appear to be unfounded, I shall myself, in the course of these observations, offer a new hypothesis: and I hope so to interweave this particular investigation with other subjects of literary discussion as to afford the reader some little entertainment, even though I should fail to convince him with respect to the principal object of research.

"Among the numerous authors who have attempted to determine the period in which this column was erected, there are three whose opinions have particularly attracted the attention of the learned world; our countryman Wortley Montagu †, Brotier, and Michaelis."

Of these three writers the hypotheses are respectively examined, and the arguments for their support effectually confuted. That of Wortley Montagu, giving the honour to Vespasian, on account of a medal which he pretended to have found inserted near the base, is overthrown by the general suspicion of insincerity attached to his character, and report, at that time current in Cairo, that the whole story was a gross forgery, intended to impose on the credulity of the learned.

"In Mr. Montagu's singular account one conclusion is introduced, which seems to be perfectly just. From the reversed hieroglyphicks that appear on the broken obelisk the author fairly infers, that the column was not placed on this foundation whilst hieroglyphicks were regarded with religious reverence, that is, whilst the Egyptians were masters of their own country. But how we can infer, from this circumstance, that it is less antient than the time of Pompey, it is not easy to

* "Si, au milieu de ces incertitudes, qui, malgré les recherches savantes, couvrent souvent de la même obscurité le passé et l'avenir, je dois énoncer mon opinion, je serois tenté de faire honneur de l'érection de la colonne d'Alexandrie aux temps anciens qui ont vu paroître tant de prodiges en Egypte, à ces époques où des milliers d'hommes étoient employés, des années entières, au transport de masses de pierres, dont le mouvement sembloit au-dessus des efforts humains, et exiger ceux d'hommes extraordinaires." Sonnini, tom. i. p. 139.—To judge of the probability of this notion, it will be sufficient to recollect that Alexandria was built only about three centuries before the Christian æra; but he who adopts this opinion must believe, likewise, that so singular a monument of Grecian architecture was erected by the Egyptians before the introduction of Grecian arts into their country, and upon the ruins too of an obelisk full covered with hieroglyphicks, and probably once dedicated to the service of their religion."

† For Mr. M's account, in a letter to William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. see the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LVII. p. 438.

discover;

discover; nor has he even attempted to show. He endeavours indeed to prove this from the silence of Strabo, and other antient writers. This argument, which must be acknowledged to possess some weight, I shall hereafter attempt to refute. But did our traveller consider that the same reasoning might be directed, with far greater force, against his own hypothesis? Did he recollect that the pages of Tacitus contain not one syllable in support of his conjecture? We are informed by this historian, that the Emperor Vespasian passed some months at Alexandria, waiting for a fair wind to convey him to Italy, and in this interval performed certain *pretended* miraculous cures, and saw a vision in the temple of Serapis. These wondrous tales are related at length, and the course of the history is afterwards interrupted to exhibit an account of Serapis, and to trace the origin of the worship paid to him in Alexandria. But in all this narration no mention is found of any public monument there dedicated to the Emperor; an omission which can never be reconciled with the supposition that, at any time within the historian's knowledge, the most magnificent column in the universe had been raised for this very purpose.

"If a medal of Vespasian had been reposited between the shaft and the base of the column at the time, and for the purpose, which Montagu supposed, we might have expected to find on it an impression somewhat more appropriate to the occasion. It was reported and believed that the residence of Vespasian at Alexandria had been signalized by the most extraordinary events of his life. It was even said, that the chief Deity of that city had distinguished him by repeated marks of his regard. If then the column was erected by him, or by others in honour of his name, the medal so placed would probably have preserved the remembrance of these wonderful events; and piety, or gratitude, or vanity, would have suggested some device to exhibit the Emperor as the distinguished favourite of Heaven; in short, it would have borne some reference to Serapis. For, since it is certainly known that the name of Serapis appears on other medals of Vespasian, as well as those of his son Domitian, it is incredible that it should have been excluded from this, when it had so just and singular a claim to admission.

"But there is something still behind, which takes from the credit of the whole account. It is said, that the pretended discovery of the medal was nothing more than a fraudulent contrivance to impose on the credulity of the learned. A modern French traveller into Egypt informs us, that the trick was known at Alexandria, and would not pass on those who knew the column. His authority, which I should assuredly never produce in opposition to evidence of approved respectability, may, in this instance, be taken for the existence of a common report; for, it must be acknowledged, that the character of our countryman was not so established for veracity as not to be vulnerable even by an antagonist like the present *. I may therefore dismiss the hypothesis with observing, that it rests entirely on the relation of an author whom we may more justly admire for eccentric ingenuity and various learning than for modest diffidence and scrupulous attachment to truth."

The opinion of Brotier, the learned editor of Tacitus, which ascribes it to Ptolemy Euergetes, in consequence of a passage in Father Sicard, is fallacious, because that passage is misquoted, and by no means supports the arguments deduced from it.

The conjecture of Michaelis, to whose general accuracy and profound erudition Dr. White pays the highest compliment, is also founded on a mistranslation of a passage in Abulfeda's Geography of Egypt, where the Arabic words *Amûd Iffiuw ri*, translated the "Pillar of Severus," should have been translated the "Column of the Pillars." On this expression the Doctor makes the following observations:

"To an English ear this phrase will perhaps appear tautologous. Our language affords no correspondent term, no word equally extensive with *Amûd*; which includes both the round and the square pillar, and may be applied to a Grecian column or an Egyptian obelisk. At the time when the Arabic language first prevailed in Egypt, there were only two extraordinary objects of this kind remaining in Alexandria, Cleopatra's Needle and Pompey's Pillar; and the inhabitants appear

* "Extract of a letter from my worthy and ingenious friend John Skippe, Esq who travelled into Egypt, and other parts of the Levant, some few years since:

"Dear Sir, *Overbury, Oct.* 13, 1785.

"I was favoured with your letter of the 27th of last month, inclosing me a copy of Mr. Montagu's upon the subject of the pillar. The account appears to me to be a very just one; and his conjectures, strengthened by the circumstance of the medal, seem to have some degree of weight and plausibility: how far we may venture to give credit to the finding of the medal, I do not know, as he was a man whose veracity has been too frequently called in question, and oftentimes with reason," &c. &c.

to have diſtinguiſhed them by their local ſituation, calling the one *Amûd il Bahri*, "The Column of the Sea," and the other *Amûd Iſſawâri*, "The Column of the Pillars."

"It is, however, neceſſary to ſhew that ſome reaſon exiſted for the uſe of this appellation, as deſcriptive of the column. Now Bp. Pococke informs us, explicitly, that there *ſtill remain* ſome fragments of granite pillars, four feet in diameter, near the column of Pompey; and we have the moſt poſitive teſtimony of the Arabic writers of the middle ages, a teſtimony as much to be depended on, in this inſtance, as that of any Greek or Roman writer, that, in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, there were more than four hundred of theſe pillars ſtanding in the immediate vicinity of the column. So that this magnificent monument at that time might evidently be called, with ſingular propriety, "THE COLUMN of the Pillars."

"It appears, therefore, that neither the ſuſpected medal of Veſpaſian, the illegible inſcription on the baſe, nor the miſtaken verſion of the paſſage in Abulfeda, can afford any ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the hiſtory of the column. But having now, I truſt, removed at leaſt ſome of the impediments that obſtructed our way, it is time to quit this part of the ſubject for another; in the inveſtigation of which, while I endeavour to preſent the reader with an intereſting object of curioſity, ſome diſcovery may perhaps be made which will facilitate the remainder of our ENQUIRY."

The ſucceeding ſection diſcuſſes the ſituation, in Alexandria, of the temple of the Egyptian deity, SERAPIS; and the remainder of the publication, including a very learned appendix, is intended to prove (which we are of opinion it does, as far as the ſubject will admit of proof) that this famous column was erected, amidſt an almoſt infinite number of others of ſmaller ſize, in the front of that immenſe edifice; that it was raiſed by the greateſt monarch of Egypt, in the zenith of his power, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, as a noble ſpecimen of Greek architecture, and bore, on its lofty capital, the ſtatue of his illuſtrious father, the founder of the dynaſty of the Ptolemies. As our wiſh is to do ample juſtice to the learning and penetration of the Profeſſor, we ſhall reſerve for a ſecond article the full conſideration of this very probable fact, and the connected detail of the many plauſible arguments which are brought together from Greek, Arabic, and Roman writers, in ſupport of it.

107. *Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century; or, A curſory View, with important Statements, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of* Great Britain.

WE cannot follow this writer through his various ſtatements, the reſult of which is, that, though this country has been half the century in a ſtate of war, "at no period, in peace or war, have the wealth and power of Great Britain been ſo conſiderable as at the preſent moment. The extent of our commerce and naval power has excited the envy of the world. Since the beginning of the laſt century the nation has riſen, under her preſſures, with accumulated energy. Our naval force, which *then* was hardly ſufficient to cope with a ſingle power, is now ſo formidable as to be a match for the combined ſea forces of Europe; and our reſources are proved to be adequate to encounter the hoſtile powers who envy our greatneſs." (p. 77.) For all this we are indebted to Mr. PITT.

108. *A Letter to a Nobleman, on the propoſed Repeal of the Penal Laws which now remain in Force againſt the* Iriſh Roman *Catholicks, from* Charles Butler, *Eſq. of* Lincoln's Inn.

MR. B's argument is, that "the Coronation oath was fixed in Ireland by 1 William and Mary, when Roman Catholic peers had their ſeats and voted in the Houſe of Lords. Roman Catholic commoners were eligible to the Houſe of Commons; and all civil and military offices were open to Roman Catholicks. They were deprived of theſe rights by acts of 3 and 4 of William and Mary, and 1 and 2 of Anne. Now the Coronation oath can only refer to the ſyſtem of law which was in force when the act which preſcribed it was paſſed; but the Iriſh laws meant to be repealed are ſubſequent to that act. To thoſe laws, therefore, or to any ſimilar laws, the Coronation oath cannot be referred." (pp. 14, 16.)

109. *The Queſtion as to the Admiſſion of Catholicks to Parliament conſidered upon the Principles of exiſting Laws, with ſupplemental Obſervations on the Coronation Oath. By a Barriſter.*

THE Barriſter pleads, that, by 31 George III. c. 32, all diſabilities are ſo completely removed, as to thoſe who comply

comply with the conditions which the act prescribes, that the present noble Chief Justice of England, whose zeal for the cause of Religion and the Gospel commands reverence from all good men, has declared from the bench, that the *Popish religion is now unknown to our law* *. Yet the laws of the United Kingdom, with respect to Catholicks, have destroyed *principles*, and preserve *consequences*; have repealed offences, and continue the most rigorous penalties; have declared those who were formerly considered as *criminal* to be now free from imputation; and yet they exercise upon the *innocent* the severest punishment pronounced upon criminals. But, as scrupulous persons may expect a *special* replication to the matters alledged in *bar* against admitting Catholicks to parliament, the writer therefore endeavours to shew that such a measure, by a trifling modification of the oaths, may be safely effected, and with all security to the state. The present oaths taken by the Catholicks of the United Kingdom are so minute and positive, they abjure so pointedly all civil and temporal authority of any kind in the Pope within this realm, and also all spiritual authority whatever, which can interfere with the allegiance of subjects to his Majesty, or be dangerous to the country, that Catholicks must be acknowledged to have given the State complete security with respect to their political tenets.

The Barrister follows Mr. Butler in taking for granted that the Coronation oath applies to the executive capacity of the King, and not to his legislative capacity. He enlarges on this with ability, comparing the old and present Coronation oaths, and supporting his position like a lawyer who has both discernment and learning. But, supposing this oath to be a solemn confirmation of a contract between the Sovereign and his subjects, this contract is not a parliamentary proceeding. It is the contract made immediately between the King and all and every individual throughout the kingdom (to say nothing of his whole dominions). It is the original contract of the State, in which the King engages to govern, and the subjects to bear allegiance. Every right thereby stipulated for, on behalf of the subject, is an original right, such as is ever deemed paramount to municipal rights, and is antecedent to parliament itself, the holding and regular functions of which are supposed to be among the municipal rights so stipulated for. Can then a right so contracted with and for the whole kingdom, directly and *individually*, properly be released by the two Houses of Parliament, who constitute indeed the three estates of the kingdom, but *virtually* and by representation speak for the whole people? But posterity are concerned as much as ourselves in this entail; the Church is to continue *inviolable for ever*, say the Acts of Union, which, in this enactment, do little more than put into words the design, which was sufficiently provided for by the Coronation oath of King William's reign; for, if every successive king swears in that oath to maintain the Church to the utmost of his power, this is a more probable way of producing that effect than declaring in a statute that the Church shall continue inviolable for ever. This is testified by the very occasion of the present controversy.

* Peake's Nisi Prius, 79.

110. *Considerations on the Coronation Oath, in maintaining the Protestant Reformed Religion and the Settlement of the Church of* England, *as prescribed by Stat.* 1 William and Mary, *C.* 6, *and Stat.* 5 Anne, *C.* 8. *By* John Reeves, *Esq.*

THESE Considerations have gone through two editions, and the second has additions. Mr. R. "looks only to the law and constitution of the realm, which has grown out of the historical passages he has alluded to, and which has imposed upon us a necessity much more imperious than any which the claimants can pretend. I mean a *constitutional necessity* of keeping Catholicks out of all offices which possibly enable them to prejudice the Church Establishment, if they should be so inclined." (p. 16.) — "The Coronation oath is the *original contract* on the part of the King, as allegiance is on the part of the people; and the intended release and abolition would be resolved into this: the Lords and Commons propose to the King to pass a dispensation to absolve himself from his oath, and passes it accordingly. This would not be a very auspicious beginning to a great plan for the advancement of Religion and Piety, though some might think it a casuistical expedient, not unsuitable with the genius of Popery, whose

whoſe cauſe it is to ſerve." (p. 52—54.) In his anſwer to the three pamphlets written by Mr. Butler, a Caſuiſt in the Country, and a Barriſter, Mr. R. argues for the indulgence of the King's conſcience againſt the idea of a diſpenſation of him from his Coronation oath by the conſent of his ſubjects or his parliament. "It ought to have been known that the inclination of the people of this country, no leſs than the letter of our laws, and the ſpirit of our conſtitution, is decidedly againſt ſuch innovation; and that all theſe are on the ſide taken by our juſt and religious King, who has manifeſted himſelf, on this occaſion, at once a defender and an example of the true Proteſtant faith." (pp. 68, 69.)

111. *Conſiderations on the Change of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and its Conſequences, as far as relates to the Queſtion of Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Teſt Act; with Obſervations on the Coronation Oath.*

"THE following pages, ſuppoſed to contain the ſentiments of the late and preſent Miniſtry, firſt appeared in "The True Briton," "The Porcupine," and "The Times," and were thought to be of too great importance to be loſt in the news-papers of the day. It is probable there are but few who will read them with the attention the ſubject requires, and at the ſame time lament the unfortunate agitation of ſo momentous a queſtion at ſuch an unſeaſonable period, particularly as it is well known that the landed intereſt of Ireland is nearly unanimous in opinion."

112. Nuptiæ Sacræ; *or, An Enquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce, addreſſed to both Houſes of Parliament.*

THE author, p. 3, declares himſelf a married clergyman, who conceives that Scripture has been equally miſapplied by the advocates for, and the oppoſers of, the bill attempted to be brought into parliament laſt ſeſſion. He examines the views and intentions of the Moſaic and Goſpel diſpenſations as to marriage and divorce, and ſhews that, in the patriarchal ages, before Moſes, one marriage only was allowed; but gradually, from the impure connexion with the Egyptians, and till the law threw a better reſtraint on their practice, they indulged a vicious and exceſſive polygamy, without any ſufficient ſolemnization of marriage, and diſmiſſed their wives, and even their children, from their houſes, whenever they pleaſed. The law preſcribed the puniſhment of death for adultery, and allowed leſſer cauſes of divorce. The object of the Jewiſh law was, generally ſpeaking, the preſervation of the woman, who was allowed to marry again; but the bill of divorcement might be, in the hands of the wife, for ever a bar againſt the reſumption of her by the huſband who had cauſed it to be executed upon her. But ſhe had full liberty of re-marriage with any other perſon, the high prieſt only excepted. The defiler of a virgin not yet betrothed was compelled to marry her; but the adulterer could not follow the ſame rule. The only thing to be obſerved is, that the principle of the ſecond marriage of a divorced woman during the life of her firſt huſband is fully acknowledged. The only thing to which moral turpitude is attached was the re-union of the man and wife after divorce, and intermarriage with any other. The Chriſtian diſpenſation admits no plea for divorce but adultery. But what is to be underſtood of the liberty of re-marriage? Does the divorce obtained by the innocent againſt the offending party liberate fully the perſons of both? or does an incapacity of all ſubſequent marriages attach to the crime of adultery committed againſt the firſt nuptial vow?

Our author goes on to obſerve, p. 34, that Chriſt adapted his doctrine to the Moſaic diſpenſation, vindicating the moral part of it, in which was the inſtitution of marriage, from the corrupt gloſſes of the ſcribes, by excuſing its neceſſary imperfections, by adding to it thoſe proviſions which were eſſential to a better ſanctuary, and by enjoining it, thus purified and enlarged, to the obſervance of his followers, as his own, neceſſary to ſalvation. The law of Moſes was therefore the foundation of the law of Chriſt; but the Biſhop of Rocheſter, in his ſpeech, ſays, that he pays no regard to it. In p. 38, Chryſoſtom, Euſebius, and Bp. Bull, are ſhewn to think differently. "The power of divorce, firſt granted by Moſes, is ſtill retained by Chriſt; he only reſtricts it to caſes of extreme neceſſity, and completes what the antient law had indeed aimed at, but, from the exiſting circumſtances, could not fully accompliſh." (p. 45.) "The

proper

proper anſwer, concerning the novelty of doctrine taught by the Goſpel, will be this: It is a novelty, not by contradiction, but religious ſuperiority. And what is my object in applying this deduction to the law of marriage? It is, to point out the inference to which it ſo fairly leads, that the liberty of re-marriage ſollows, as a correſpondent conſequence from the power of divorce. For, what is the queſtion between Moſes and Chriſt? It is not whether there ſhall be any power of divorce, ſince that is allowed by both; but who ſhall have it. The Goſpel does not take away the authority itſelf, but limits the number of the perſons acting under it, and, at the ſame time, exalts its principle. The old proviſions of the law, which were of a larger indulgence, are ſucceeded by others of a looſer obligation. But here ends the change; for, the power of divorce is ſubſtantially retained; and, becauſe it is thus retained, it *will have that conſequence which it ever had, the power of re-marriage.* Under the law of Moſes, theſe actions were, amidſt all circumſtances, inſeparably connected; and the law of Chriſt, which muſt be viewed as a modification, and not as an utter ſubverſion of it, will allow the ſame inference in thoſe few to which its limited permiſſion extends. The Saviour evidently points out this conjunction of the two actions; for, announcing his own law, he declares himſelf upon both of them at once: "Whoſoever ſhall *put away his wife, and ſhall marry another*," except under certain new circumſtances, is guilty of adultery. The licence which, from the viciouſneſs of the former practice, Moſes had been ſtill compelled to allow, was not now utterly taken away, but contracted, in order to ſerve a greater moral purpoſe. But it is only contracted. The principle of the diſſolution of the firſt marriage is ſtill continued; and, if ſo, the power of entering upon a ſecond attends it in an equal proportion. The difference of the two laws is not, therefore, in the nature, but in the quality, of the licence granted. Under the former it was great; by the latter it is brought within a ſmall compaſs. But, notwithſtanding this reſtriction, the indiſſolubility of marriage is no more the doctrine of the Goſpel than it had been of the law of Moſes." (p. 50.)—"We ſee the gracious approach which the two inſtitutions make in common towards the ſtanding demands of Civil Legiſlation, the fundamental principle of which is (as the ſoundeſt lawyers inform us) never to permit the diſſolution of one marriage without the legal proſpect of another." (p. 51.)—"How can the woman in queſtion, if divorced, as the Biſhop of Rocheſter maintains, for a legal cauſe, any longer commit adultery? She may be guilty of fornication while ſhe remains unmarried. It can be nothing more. But the paſſage involves her in adultery if ſhe marries again. And what is this but to ſay, in another ſhape, that as yet ſhe is innocent? that, by means of that innocence, her former marriage is ſtill undiſſolved? and that the ſame exception muſt be attributed to her which was aſſerted of her huſband?" (p. 56.)

"Homer tells us of Diomede, that, at times, a ſpectator could ſcarcely determine on which ſide he fought. Diomede was a fervent warrior. And you, my Lord, in the zeal of argument, are ſeen to mingle with the teachers of both churches by turns. You borrow a little liberty from Chriſt's law, and allow the re-marriage of one of the parties; and thus far you reaſon with Proteſtants. Preſbytery you adduce as a broad argument from St. Paul; which, if fully interpreted in the ſenſe you gave to a part of it, comprehends both the man and the woman in its total prohibition; and here you agree with the Catholic directors. For, ſeeing this doctrine with the ſteady eye of a Chriſtian reformer, and teaching it boldly againſt the thunder of Popery, you unchain your cenſure, and ſet it at the memory of the venerable Cranmer; and, by an unhappineſs of language, which we cannot ſufficiently lament, throw upon him the odium of that very name, the application of which to yourſelf you ſo properly diſclaim. 'He reaſoned more like a *monk* than a ſenator.' But, my Lord, you will have to make your peace with others beſides Cranmer. Are you aware that, in the fervour of diſpute, you equally encounter your friends and your enemies? Do not you ſee that you heap the ſame ignominious term on the original mover of the late bill, to whoſe aſſiſtance, notwithſtanding his correction of our depravity, you ſo readily came from your 'Cauſe?' With a rectitude of intention which would not blind itſelf to favour the point in diſpute,

diſpute, and with a proper openneſs which led him fairly to expreſs what he could not but ſee, he has confeſſed that he is unable to conceive how a divorce can take place on one ſide only. Here is more *monkiſh* reaſoning; and in this part of your argument you throw upon the perſon who uttered it that very opprobrium from which you ſo zealouſly defended him in another. But, whatever be your cenſure of Cranmer, I will be a monk with him, and believe that, by the law of Chriſt, a marriage once diſſolved ſets both parties at liberty. Whatever may be your inadvertent hoſtility againſt your fellow labourer, I believe with him too, that, by the Law of Parliament, divorce bills effect a "complete diſſolution of marriage," and, by conſequence, that the re-marriage of each party is good upon legal principles, without the help of any of that "connivance" which you would call in for the merciful purpoſe of covering the inherent defects of ſuch contracts." (p. 77—80.)

Having thus ſtated "the diſputation concerning the adultery imputed to the marriage of the divorced woman," the author "throws off the air of controverſy from what remains of this queſtion," and endeavours "to gratify curioſity reſpecting the origin of the opinion here combated, connecting the opinion with the doctrine of marriage from the Apoſtolic times." (p. 88.) The firſt ages of Chriſtianity were marked with uncommon ſeverity on the ſubject of marriage, and there were many reaſons which concurred to produce it: the dangerous outward circumſtances of the Church; the expectation of the end of the world; the fear of mixture with Gentile families. A paſſage in the Paſtor of Hermes * is regarded by our author as the origin and fountain of all that perſuaſion concerning the utter indiſſolubility of marriage, which was afterwards ſo zealouſly eſpouſed by the Latins. (p. 100.) The words are, "If the huſband ſhall put away his wife [for adultery] and marry another, *he alſo doth commit adultery*." "The improvident orthodoxy of the Council of Trent fixed this doctrine for ever, on the acceptance of the Chriſtian believer *." (p. 101.)—"The deliberations of the Council of Trent took place at a time when the ſtate of the world, both in its temporal and ſpiritual concerns, was very unfavourable to a diſpaſſionate examination of the ſubjects to be laid before it. The intereſts of the Chriſtian princes were much divided as to the convening of any aſſembly. New principles too, variouſly hoſtile to the doctrine and pretenſions of Rome, were faſt gaining ground, and left it this alternative: either to take away ſome of that offenſive opinion which had grown up in the Church through the gradual influence of Ignorance and Superſtition, and which, not being yet ſanctioned by any general authority, might have been prudentially dropped; or, with the high hand of Spiritual Power, to protect all its extravagances, and give it a broad and concluſive ſanction. The latter method was adopted. The ſupremacy of ſuch a deciſion was blindly ſuppoſed to be capable of quelling all private objections. In conformity with this reſolution, all ſcattered errors were compelled to come together, all vagrant abſurdities were laid hold of, and made for ever ſtationary.

——— "Fixt as firm
As Delos floating ſtood."———

"By a new effort of "art *Pontifical*" and "wondrous," that enormous bridge of doctrine was reared, which, ſtretching "with paſſage broad" through the intermediate ages, accommodated the carriers of all ſuperſtitions in their way to Trent; and Hermes at one end of it, and Pius IV. at the other, connected the primæval error of Chriſtianity with a corrupt Hierarchy of the 16th century. Then, for the firſt time, was tradition declared to be equal in value and obligation with the written word of God. Then, for the firſt time, were the Sacraments ordained, by the ſame œcumenical judgement, to be held in

* "The then learned and excellent Biſhop of Lincoln (the preſent Prelate is not the firſt who has adorned that ſee, and benefited the cauſe of Chriſtianity), the accompliſhed Dr. Wake, gratified the world with an Engliſh tranſlation of this work, accompanied with a conciſe but comprehenſive diſſertation on the character of the writings it contained." (p. 97.)

* "The deliberations (at the Council of Trent) were remarkably free; and if a diſcreet Divine will carefully read the whole of this hiſtory, he will find, in the debates of the Council, a number of thoſe arguments on which the Proteſtant Church ſo triumphantly ſtands againſt the doctrines of Rome, and, on ſome of the diſputed points, learn to give them a new and peculiar force." (p. 103, n.)

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that number (neither more nor leſs) which dark opinions had, from time to time, invented. Then too was the tyrannical deciſion made on the ſubject before us; a deciſion which, while it declares its conformity with the doctrine of the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles, perverts it all, abridges of their power the expreſs conceptions of the Saviour, or, by inſiſting on the broad meaning of St. Paul's precept, inſtead of accommodating it to the predominant demands of Chriſt's own deciſion, builds up, at all hazards, an exaggerated perſuaſion, and prepoſterouſly places the ſervant above his lord." (p. 105—107.)

Our author next proceeds to ſhew that the puniſhment of adultery was *public* from the time of the Romans, before and after Chriſtianity, to the period when the imperial and eccleſiaſtical authorities were ſucceſſively employed in the guardianſhip of marriage. At preſent, however, it is notorious that the public part of the puniſhment of adultery is moſtly, if not altogether, dropped; the force of conviction, upon which the judgements of the eccleſiaſtical law depend, is decayed amongſt us. The ſeverities which were once employed with ſo much effect upon the incontinent have loſt all their influence. It is obvious that the expoſure of the perſon is prevented by the refinement of modern manners, and that it will always degenerate into what the Legiſlature never wiſhed to ſee—a commutation. And the refuſal of admiſſion to the Holy Communion till the adulterer ſhould reform has no longer any of the antient terror for thoſe whoſe lives ſo fatally convince us that they have never yet regarded the Sacrament as a ſpiritual conſolation. It would be equally uſeleſs to talk of that cognizance of adultery which a juſtice of the peace may take, or to alledge that there is ſomething penal in the very damages which the huſband recovers from the party who has injured him. Yes; at this late time we are worſe than Ethelbert's men. We do not even buy other wives for the commutation of the ſufferers; we only take away the firſt, and pay for them*. What remains then but to renew the penalties in the moſt effectual manner, and invigorate the aim of the antient authorities? It is true you cannot, by an act of the Legiſlature, reſtore the conſcience, but you can puniſh the perſon. You cannot terrify the ſoul of the adulterer, but you can ſeize his body. And, at leaſt, impriſonment, the mildeſt ſpecies of corporal ſuffering, ought to be put in force againſt him. In the caſe of the *abduction* of a man's wife, public fine and impriſonment for two years are added to the recovery of private damages, and both the king and the huſband may have this action. Is the *ſeduction* of her ſo much lighter in guilt that the Crown ſhall have no plea againſt it, and barbarity be imputed to thoſe who would guard the marriage-vow by a ſalutary increaſe of rigour againſt the invaders of it?" (p. 121—123.)—"But perhaps there will be leſs diſagreement in this point than in another, which ought, notwithſtanding, to accompany it. If ſuch is to be the puniſhment of the adulterer, what is to be that of the companion of his crime? Is the diſſolution of her marriage, and the conſequent loſs of reputation, a ſufficient inconvenience to her? This cannot be; for, it is ſuppoſed that, in ſome caſes, ſuch diſſolution is the very object for which ſhe commits adultery. Ought you to reſign yourſelves, as ſome have ſo pathetically done, to the force of ſympathy, and ſuffer the criminal to eſcape your ſeverity? This marriage may be termed amicable, but it cannot be wiſe; and on no account ought the fleeting impulſe of an ill-directed charity to be the ſubſtitute for the ſettled principles of a ſound legiſlation. (p. 123.) By the old law of France there was an interval of two years from the proof of her offence; at the end of which, the huſband might take her home again. This period ſhe paſſed as a ſecular within a convent. If the huſband did not recall her, but applied for the full execution of the law, it could not be refuſed him. She was ſhorn, and took the veil for life. Our only convent is our country; and the culprit muſt be at large in it; for, an impriſonment of her, on a parity of puniſhment with the adulterer, is not to be thought of for a moment. But is there nothing that may be adopted from the accompanying ordinances of France? By one of them the

* The lawleſſneſs of the preſent gallantry is exactly deſcribed in Seneca's words: *Satis juſtam cauſam putat amandi quod aliena eſt (uxor).*

the crime of the woman occaſioned the forfeiture of her fortune to the huſband. If there were children, it belongs to them. But, in the mean time, the huſband had the *uſufruct* of the whole property, out of which he maintained the common family, and allowed to her a yearly ſum, which was barely competent to her ſupport. Might not a regulation of this ſort be attempted? Might not a certain part of her fortune be retained for her decent maintenance, while the reſt was forfeited? Might not the Lord Chancellor or Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench be appointed the official judge of her conduct? If ſhe continued vicious, or drew impure gains from other quarters, might not the portion firſt awarded to her revert to her family? If there were appearances of contrition and a better behaviour, might not the judge have a power to command from the huſband a certain decent addition to the allowance originally made? Here would be a ſort of moral inſpection, equally diſcouraging to the progreſs of viciouſneſs, and promotive of a returning ſobriety. I can but mention this generally. If you approve the principle now ſuggeſted, your wiſdom will eaſily diſcover the particular modes in which it may beſt be carried into effect. This may be ſecurely promiſed, for never was Parliament poſſeſſed of higher abilities, whether for debate or legiſlation. Much talent has been already called forth to the diſcuſſion of this queſtion. Much yet remains behind. Among thoſe who took no public part in it, when it was lately preſented to you, there are perſons (and I could name them) whoſe ſage experience of life, whoſe extenſive and ſolid knowledge of the principles of civil polity, whoſe ſettled attachment to the maintenance of public morals, and whoſe happy exemption from the fallacious impulſes of all light theories of legiſlation, make it of public importance that they ſhould give the power of their minds to the conſideration of it. For their aſſiſtance I venture to expreſs my hopes. Meanwhile, there is one common maxim, on which I muſt dwell with all earneſtneſs. Whatever correction you apply to the evil, let it be but juſt ſufficient for the purpoſe required; and, while you ſeek to repreſs offence, leave every poſſible opening to returning virtue. If the puniſhment goes beyond the neceſſity; if, in the violence of reform, terror is heaped upon terror againſt the offenders (for morals too have their exceſſes, and virtue ſometimes riots), it is eaſy to ſee the conſequence. Society will grow univerſally depraved under a law ſuperfluouſly rigorous. "Offences will come," and the paſſions will be more deſtructive in another direction. Terrified at firſt with thundering ſtatutes, we ſhall learn to ſhelter ourſelves from them under forced covers of our own invention. Every man, by degrees, will unguard the virtue of his houſe, hitherto ſacred; and, through a corrupt agreement, which will ſoon come to be generally underſtood, the huſband will accommodate his neighbour, and be ſilently accommodated in his turn. Sad ſtate of morals! where Juſtice is completely diſarmed by private compact, and a dreadful ſilence is ſpread over univerſal guilt!" (p. 125—129.)—"I have endeavoured to find a ſubſtitute for different proviſions of the bill, the diſinclination to which occaſioned the failure of the whole meaſure. I ſpeak of the prohibition of the intermarriage of the adulterous parties. That diſinclination ſtill continues; and I am perſuaded it is of too ſtrong a nature to be immediately ſurmounted. Not that it ſolidly reſts upon any dreaded violation of the word of God, but upon ſtrong moral fear for the dangerous ſituation of the unhappy woman, whom nobody can receive with any appearance of honour. A noble Viſcount, indeed, whoſe ſhare in this diſpute does him credit, has expreſſed his perſuaſion that the prohibition would offend againſt the Divine law *. His good ſenſe and acuteneſs will ſoon tell him that a permiſſion conceded to our infirmities, and of which we may avail ourſelves without ſin, may, notwithſtanding, be waved by us, if we were properly convinced that the public virtue is ſufficiently ſtrong to bear the voluntary privation. But experience tells us, that the Legiſlature has not yet admitted this conviction. On this account, and from the wiſh I feel that ſomething may at all events be done in ſo important a concern, I take the liberty of ſuggeſting to the Honourable Gentleman who will have to propoſe the queſtion to the Lower Houſe, whether it may not be moſt conducive to the public intereſt to re-

* Lord Mulgrave's ſpeech, p. ult.

inquiſh the prohibitory part? If the candour of Mr. Percival is equal to his talents, and I am perſuaded it is, he will readily excuſe me. It is only by ſuch a diſcreet forbearance that a juſt hope can be entertained of carrying the other parts; and theſe, perhaps, may well ſuffice for the preſent exigency. At leaſt an experiment may be made with the alterations now propoſed. If it ſhall be found, hereafter, that they are not equal to the neceſſities of the caſe, an advantage will be drawn from their very incompetency, and the minds of thoſe who now refuſe to liſten to the propoſal will be impelled to the final reception of it by the moral demands of Society." (p. 129—131.)

The writer of this intereſting and able diſcuſſion concludes with acknowledging his motive to be, next to the zeal which is habitual and ſupreme with him, "for the right interpoſition and the univerſal eſtabliſhment of its authority has been the deſire I have felt of vindicating the honour of Parliament from an opinion, maliciouſly propagated, that their late deciſions on this buſineſs was made with a wilful contempt of the divine command; an opinion which chiefly reſts on the authority of the learned Prelate whoſe doctrine of the perpetual adultery inherent in thoſe marriages, the prohibition of which you refuſed to ſanction, has been adduced to prove that your conduct was careleſs, becauſe your principles were Antichriſtian." (p. 134.)

113. *A Letter to the Hon.* Spencer Percival, *Solicitor General to His Majeſty, in Conſequence of the Notice given by him, in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that he would in the preſent bring forward a Bill for the Puniſhment of the Crime of Adultery.*

THE writer, conſidering the ſevere puniſhment denounced againſt adultery in the Goſpel, not leſs than eternal miſery, calls for equal ſeverity from the laws of the ſtate, by making it cognizable by the criminal courts, and by prohibiting the intermarriage of the criminal parties. The crime being moſt clearly connected with the moral ſentiments of a country, is, in a peculiar manner, a proper object of legal coercion. In no caſe can the diſgrace and infamy which attend upon puniſhment, and which, by the proceſs above deſcribed, are transferred to the crime, have a more beneficial operation. Nay, this is a caſe which particularly requires the aid of ſuch influence. For, adultery does not, like burglary, murder, or treaſon, excite inſtantaneous horror. Reflection is neceſſary to point out its deſtructive nature; more reflection than the bulk of mankind can command; more than the gay and licentious part of them are diſpoſed to exerciſe. The paſſions which produce it are the ſtrongeſt in our nature. In ſuch a caſe, criminal law ſhould ſtep in to make that line clear and ſtrong, and render a boundary, which is the very rampart of ſociety, as inacceſſible as poſſible. To puniſh as a miſdemeanor a crime which endangers the very exiſtence of Society is, if an error, certainly on the ſide of lenity; but the extremely corrupted ſtate of morals, brought on by the long impunity of that crime, renders it impoſſible to puniſh it as it deſerves.

Thoſe who think the woman leſs criminal than the ſeducer ſhould read this author's arguments for prevention of intermarriage of the offending parties after a divorce for adultery. Indeed, the whole tract is well worthy of attention.

114. *The Microcoſm. By the Author of "Viciſſitudes in genteel Life."*

THESE five volumes (which might perhaps have been compreſſed into three) have been long ready for the preſs, but a ſeries of incidents delayed the publication, to the great inconvenience of the writer, ſhe having other works nearly ready for printing, which wait only till the public opinion of this can be aſcertained. It does not fall within our plan to point out all the moſt approveable paſſages in it, though many of its excellencies may eſcape the notice of the light readers of the age, for whoſe benefit they were penned. It is dedicated to Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. one of the repreſentatives of the county of Stafford, to whom the fair authoreſs is under *immeaſurable* obligations; and ſhe has addreſſed a prefatory letter to the Rev. William Johnſtone. This letter cloſes with a liſt of ſubſcribers, as their names were received, without any alphabetical arrangement or honorary diſtinction.

115. *A Diſcourſe, delivered in the Cathedral Chapel at* Irnham, *on* Friday, February 13, 1801, *being the Day appointed for the General Faſt. By the Rev.* J. F. Goſſier, *a* French *Clergyman.*

"THIS diſcourſe was delivered in the preſence of Eraſmus Arundell, Eſq.

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and the Hon. Mrs. A. with whom the author has lived almoſt ten years, ſupported by their munificence, and honoured with their patronage. The author is happy in having the preſent opportunity to acknowledge his obligations to Lord and Lady Arundell, who firſt kindly received him when he came over, and have ſince, at different times, given him freſh proofs of their benevolence." (p. 3, n.) This is a plain, unaffected improvement of Job xiii. 5, applied to the preſent ſcarcity and war, of which the preacher endeavours to awaken a becoming ſenſe in his hearers, by what he himſelf feels on the occaſion as a fellow-ſufferer with both nations, his native and his adopted country. Gratitude coincides with Sympathy.

116. *The Thirteenth Annual Account of the Collation of the MSS. of the LXX Verſion. By* Robert Holmes, *D. D. Canon of* Chriſt Church.

ALTHOUGH the ſubſcription to this undertaking was diſcontinued at the end of the 12th year, the collator's obligation to deliver an account of advances ſubſequently made in it remains in force. He reports progreſs at Florence, Rome, Vienna, and Paris, beſides the Armenian, Sclavonian, and Georgian verſions, and a balance in hand of 366l. 16s. 9d.

117. *The Firſt Annual Account of the Publication of the LXX Collation. By the ſame.* "1801."

THIS is the opening of a new account of ſubſcriptions for the *publication* of that correct edition of the LXX verſion which Dr. H. has indefatigably and ſucceſsfully laboured on for many years, from more than 300 Greek MSS.; from 20 or more Coptic, Syriac, Arabic, Sclavonian, and Armenian MSS.; from 11 editions of the Greek text and verſions; and from near 30 Greek fathers; the whole to be compriſed in 4 volumes at leaſt, by a ſubſcription of 3 guineas for each volume, in the courſe of 4 years. The total amount of expences for theſe volumes, in paper and printing, is eſtimated at 3276l.; of which 1367l. is here ſtated to have been received in the courſe of 1800; and 546l. to remain in hand, after printing Geneſis, Exodus, and two-thirds of Leviticus. "With ſuch probability before him, the Doctor may be forgiven for preſſing on every friend of ſacred literature a moſt reſpectful but very earneſt entreaty to favour this publication with his beneficent aid, by becoming a ſubſcriber to it;" in which the Univerſity unite with him in requeſting the farther patronage of the publick to a work of ſo much importance.

118. *Picture of* Palermo, *by Dr.* Hager; *tranſlated by Mrs.* Mary Robinſon.

"THE author of this deſcription of Palermo having reſided two years in that city, at the requeſt of his Sicilian Majeſty, for the purpoſe of examining the Arabic MSS. of the abbate Vella, ſuppoſed to contain the hiſtory of the iſland under the dominion of the Saracens and Normans, availed himſelf of that opportunity to draw up a ſhort account of its climate, cuſtoms, buildings, antiquities, &c. He hoped it would not prove unacceptable to the intelligent part of Europe, as the travellers who had previouſly deſcribed Sicily had none of them reſided more than a few days or weeks in the capital. The preſent reſidence of the court of Naples in Palermo will, it is believed, add conſiderably to the intereſt of a work which has been read with much avidity in the native language of the author." *Advertiſement*, we preſume, by the tranſlator now deceaſed. (vol. LXX. p. 1300.) The Sicilian autumn exhibits all the beauties of Tempe, with ſmall oranges, ſweet and ſour pomegranates*, and the Italian fig; the Arabian jeſſamin, the fragrant caſſia, and the clove of Meſſina diffuſe their perfumes; no miſt or white froſt, no humid or dewy windows; and little uſe is made of ſtoves; myriads of flies hover about the rooms, and flock to the chandeliers of variouſly coloured paper. The almond-tree begins to blow early in December; and, towards the middle, the graſs grows green, and the flowers bloom in it; green peas, young radiſhes, large brocoli, and other vegetables are ſold in the middle of January, in which month the groves are full of oranges. The ſummer with a perpendicular ſun and continued drought is intolerable. Swimming is the univerſal practice; and ſnow is purchaſed in pennyworths by

* *Kartaſt*, the name of the four pomegranate, proves that it is a fruit of Carthaginian origin, reſembling the other pomegranate, which the Romans called *punica mala*. (p. 2.)

the labourer. The wind called *Samum* approaches like the hot air which iſſues from an oven, about once a year, for about an hour; and the thermometer riſes immediately to an extraordinary heat; and when Count Borch was in Sicily, it reached 38½ of Reaumur's thermometer. Among the buildings at Palermo, the Viceroy's palace claims precedence, having been the abode of Roger, the valiant Norman, who drove out the Saracens, but employed Arabian artiſts to decorate this building, the chapel of which is ſtill adorned with Arabic inſcriptions. The librarian of the ſenator Angelini had prepared a deſcription of it for the preſs*. A Latin inſcription at the entrance ſays, that in 1142, at the command of Roger, a *time-piece* was made, which confirms the opinion, that thoſe machines owe their origin to the Arabians. The cathedral was built in the 12th century, when the Arabians were in poſſeſſion of Sicily; and appears like the Arabian moſques and caravanſeries in Hodges' Indian Views. In it was buried Frederick II. whoſe body on the opening of his porphyry tomb was found after 500 years as freſh as if alive, and deſcribed by Cardini, whoſe account is epitomized in the Introduction to Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. lxxxii. Drums are uſed to proclaim feſtivals inſtead of bells. Bagpipers come into church in the middle of maſs, and blow their inſtruments. At Madrid may be ſeen canary birds in cages upon the high altar, which, as ſoon as the muſic commences, begin a loud cry, entirely diſcordant with the orcheſtra. At Palermo nuns are ſeen looking from the ſecond floor of a building, where the firſt floor is occupied by men. Youthful nuns are ſeen in carriages, or, under pretence of indiſpoſition, live in the houſes of their relations; ſtand in the balconies; and frequently enter into lively and even gallant converſations, till they obtain their ſecularization, and from the cloiſter paſs into the marriage bed. There are in Palermo alone 22 nunneries. Two-wheeled carriages, let for hire, ſlip through the ſtreets through the thickeſt crowds. Sedan chairs are as often uſed to carry dead corpſes to the grave uncovered, as living perſons. Straw ſeats* are let to hire in churches; and the raggedeſt of the commonalty attend in the churches only to hear the muſic, and diſappear before it is half finiſhed. The ſtreets ſwarm after dark with ſuch ragged beggars, crying piteouſly, unheeded. Murders are common, and thoſe who commit them paſs unpuniſhed. On an elevated turret of the palace has lately been erected an obſervatory, but its horizon is not expanded on all ſides. From it Hack obſerved the comet 1793. The women are of middle ſtature, weak-ſighted, with coal-black or cheſnut-brown hair, black fiery eyes, and regular features. A ſlender ſhape, a full boſom, and a Greeian profile give the gazer an idea at the preſent day of that beauty which ſerved Praxiteles and Polycletus for models, and inſpired Aeis with a paſſion for Galatea. They are educated in cloiſters till marriageable, frequently at 12; and become grandmothers at 30; and there are no young women ſervants. The only language which they learn beſides their own is a little French, and they read only their own writers and poets. The piano forte and guitar are their muſical inſtruments; and the melody of their ſongs ſounds like the Aſiatic ſtyle in the tone which is called technically *mol*. Their heads are never covered, except by a black veil when they go out. Silk ribbons or flowers are interwoven in their hair, and round their waiſts a light corſet, and over their necks amber or coral. The remainder of their dreſs is after the German or French faſhion. The fineſt muſlin with embroidery, point lace, gold chains, medallions, and trinkets from London and Paris ſet off their charms. Their deportment, their dancing, their attitudes diſplay ſomething attractively elegant; they reſemble the mimic graces of Lady Hamilton, which Rehberg at Naples has ſo well repreſented. Their converſation is lively; and, as their countenance is accompanied ſometimes by a ſoft languiſhment, at others by playful ſmiles, and frequently by vivid flaſhes of fancy, the tone of their voice is enchanting, and their preſence perpetually enlivens ſociety.—Many Arabian monuments and inſcriptions

* This will be the third royal chapel that has been entitled to a profeſſed deſcription. Our own St. Stephen's was the ſecond; and of the *ci devant Sainte Chapelle* at Paris we ſhould be obliged to any correſpondent who can procure us a copy, as we have formerly ſeen a review of it. Ed.

* Perhaps *baſſecks*; or, as called in ſome places, *baſſes*. Edit.

inſcriptions remain in Palermo. Cufic gold and ſilver coins are every day engraved, and Arabian diplomas are preſerved in the eccleſiaſtical archives of this and other cities of Sicily; but the Sicilian writers lament the deſtruction of many Arabian writings by the Inquiſition, ſo that no hiſtory remains of the Saracens while reſident here. An Arabian palace, called *Azziza*, near Palermo is thought one of the objects moſt worthy of notice. The view of the ſea is beautifully grand and diverſified. The two theatres are well regulated, and furniſhed with well-delineated characters, inſtead of low pantomime or refined ſatire; but the clerical character is too much introduced on the ſtage. No crowds about the theatres, or danger of pickpockets, though the inhabitants are calcula ed at 70,000. Little regard is paid to foreign compoſitions, or even to foreign languages. The *improviſatore* have ſuch a command of language, that they can return *extempore* an anſwer in rhyme to any ſubject propoſed to them, and with a ſplendour of ideas and images conveyed in the moſt flowing language. Fencing matches are frequently exhibited, and more attended to than the beſt dancers. A ſmall theatre is erected in ſummer near the ſea, where men are dreſſed as women, but no *caſtrati* perform female characters; and mountebanks keep the people early in the morning from their occupations. At Palermo one muſt frequently wait a week before the arrival of a ſingle veſſel from the continent. The packet-boat comes from Naples every three weeks. Meſſina has been rebuilt quite regularly ſince the earthquake, and become one of the moſt beautiful cities in Europe, provided with moſt commodious hotels arranged according to the French and Engliſh faſhion, and with a convenient theatre; while Palermo has ſtill an antique appearance, the houſes are built in an awkward, top-heavy ſtyle, with clumſy iron balluſtrades at the windows, and without a ſingle tolerable inn: it is alſo extremely dirty, like Madrid; and is quite after the Spaniſh faſhion. The other amuſements are commerce and baſſet, and billiards, races of horſes without riders, bull fights, and promenades in the Flora or flower garden, or on the ſea ſhore. Among proofs that Sicily is not ſufficiently enlightened, our author brings the ſhort ſpace of half an hour for hanging, the burial of a young woman who had recently expired, the neglect of perſons drowned and of electricity, and the want of inns and travelling machines, which in the Neapolitan territory are no better. We are here told that Hakert travelled lately from Naples to copy the ſublime proſpects which ſurround the magnificent theatre at Taormina. The language of Sicily differs from that of Naples and Italy, and has a mixture of Arabic. "The Italian language owes its profuſion of vowels to that of the Sicilians, and to thoſe vowels it is alſo indebted for its ſweet and melodious ſound; for that offspring of the Latin ſhould, like her ſiſters the Spaniſh, the French, and the Wallachian, be terminated by conſonants. But in the court of Frederick II. when the Arabic was the learned language of Sicily, it received thoſe vowels which ſound ſo well in the dialogue of the Koran." p. 94. The earlieſt of the Italian poets were from Sicily; and, according to the teſtimony of Dante and Petrarch, were denominated Sicilians. Count Caglioſtro was a native of Palermo, and as great a cheat as the Syracuſan banker, who cheated Cicero's friend Canius; (Offic. III. c. 14.) and Vella is a more recent inſtance. (See our vol. LIX. p. 158, and vol. LXII. p. 903, and more traits of his impoſture in this book.) Among the ſolemnities of Palermo, that on the feſtival of St. Roſalia deſervedly maintains the firſt place: the general illuminations which follow upon it are wonderful. A ſimilar ceremony is diſplayed in Conſtantinople when a *Donanmaw* is celebrated with illuminations for five, ſix, or ſeven nights, cloſed with a grand proceſſion of the Sultan on horſeback and his whole court. In the vaults of the Capuchins at Palermo, as at Rome, is a gallery of dead bodies; monks are there placed in an erect poſture, covered with their *capuches*, their beards ſtill pendant, and their perſons ſtill preſerving the original form. The wall is ſymmetrically ſet with human bones; and the front of the altar is compoſed of teeth, ſtrikingly reſembliug the Moſaic pavement of Pompeii. "The corpſe is extended upon a kind of iron grate, where it remains ſix months over a ſwiftly gliding water, by whoſe rapid circulation of air it becomes perfectly dried: they then clothe it, and place it in a niche, on which is affixed

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the name of the perſon ſo preſerved, and the date of his death*. I once ſaw at Florence that ſingular repreſentation of the diſſolution of the human frame, which is there preſerved in wax-work. It was executed in the time of Ferdinand II. of the houſe of Medici, and is known by the name of *lo Sfaſcello*†. It is impoſſible for anything of the kind to be more perfect: the correctneſs of the execution, the ſelection of colours, and the perfect proportion of all the parts render that model, as well as its companion, which repreſents the plague, chef d'œuvres. Theſe extraordinary works of the Abate Lumbo, their artificer, were again purchaſed by the Grand Duke of Tuſcany at a conſiderable expence, his father, the emperor Leopold, having made them a preſent to his archiater, Dr. Laguaſius. The public burial-place at Palermo is alſo remarkable. It forms a ſpecies of calendar, and every day in the year has its particular grave, where thoſe who die on it are buried. The ſpace allotted to each body is of an equal ſize. They form regular rows each month; and the burier may reckon the days by the number of the graves. There are likewiſe at Palermo places for the dead of a more antient deſcription. In 1785, catacombs were diſcovered out of the gate of Oſſuna, like thoſe of St. Sebaſtian at Rome; but, as the corpſes had their faces turned to the Eaſt, with Punic inſcriptions affixed to them like thoſe of Malta, Eryx, and Mozia, it is not doubted by Prince Torremuzza, that they were graves of the Carthaginians. Thoſe of the Greeks are ſtill more extraordinary. There may be contemplated thoſe exquiſite Greek vaſes, which have been erroneouſly conſidered as Etruſcan, but are now proved to be of Grecian manufacture, having not only Greek inſcriptions, but being alſo preciſely ſimilar to thoſe which the Engliſh Graves and Paars found recently at Athens, and in the iſland of Milo. There are alſo graves of the Saracens, with inſcriptions in the Carmatic characters."

The general character of ſociety is not ſo free at Palermo as at Naples; yet the inhabitants of Sicily are neither haughty nor reſerved. The Engliſh, who ſpeak ſparingly, and pay liberally, are peculiarly favoured with attention whenever they viſit it. News is a long time coming from the Continent; and the papers are much reſtricted. Literary journals are concluded. Literary information is very ſcantily diſtributed; the little they do publiſh is on the great ſubject of literature. Yet even the ladies were heard to reaſon on Vella's different MSS.; and, though they ſcarcely underſtood a ſyllable of the ſubject, yet, from the ſcarcity of other topicks, they not only attempted to inveſtigate but to judge the ſubject, and formed two parties, till the Biſhop of Aleppo arrived from Rome and pronounced Vella an impoſtor. The country round Palermo is a circumſcribed horizon and high mountains, on which every evening ſignals are given by blazing flambeaux; and under their bare ſurface are concealed all kinds of ſhells and marine productions, and foſſil bones. The preſence of the King of Naples in his Sicilian territory, however the neceſſity of his journey may be lamented as ſpringing from political cauſes, ſtill may be of great advantage in remedying or exterminating many political evils; ſuch as the number of banditti monks and friars and lawyers, want of population and cultivation, and ſecurity from invaſion, and undiſciplined military.

* D'Orville.

† Greek, Εφκελος, *mortificatio, gangræna.* EDIT.

119. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Aſiatic *Annual Regiſter*, &c. &c.

(Continued from p. 347.)

SIR William Jones, in his ſixth Diſcourſe to the Aſiatic Society, takes notice of the ruins of Perſepolis; the ſtyle of which, he juſtly obſerves, is very different from that of the Hindû architecture, which he endeavours to account for upon the hypotheſis, that the Hindûs migrated from Irân, and that thoſe buildings had been erected ſubſequent to the period of their emigration; an hypotheſis which we conceive to be more ſpecious than ſolid, but which we ſhall not now ſtop to inveſtigate.

Of the ſciences and arts of the antient Perſians he obſerves, "that, though there be ſome looſe accounts regarding them, *no complete evidence of them ſeems to exiſt.*"

The ſeventh Diſcourſe treats of the Chineſe; reſpecting whom he confines himſelf to a philoſophical enquiry into their origin, which he traces to the ſame ſource as that of the Hindûs. And he obſerves, in our opinion with the moſt perfect accuracy, that the

Buddha

Buddha of the Hindûs was unqueſtionably the *Foe* of China. There is indeed ſufficient evidence now in our poſſeſſion to juſtify us in ſaying without reſerve, that the religion of the Chineſe and Japaneſe is, with a few inconſiderable exceptions, the ſame in its principles as that of the avowed followers of *Buddha* in the iſland of Ceylon, in the Pegue or Burman empire, in Siam, and in Butan and Thibet. This religion is ſuppoſed to have been introduced into China about the firſt century of the Chriſtian æra.

"Previous to which period," ſays Sir William, "they had an antient ſyſtem of ceremonies and ſuperſtitions, which the government and philoſophers appear to have encouraged, and which has an apparent affinity with ſome parts of the oldeſt Indian worſhip."—"As to the religious opinions of Confucius and his followers, a notion may be gleaned from the fragments of their works tranſlated by Couplet: they profeſſed a firm belief in the Supreme God, and demonſtrated his being and providence from the beauty and perfection of the celeſtial bodies, and the wonderful order of Nature, in the whole fabrick of the viſible world. From this belief they deduced a ſyſtem of ethicks, which the philoſopher ſums up in a few words: 'He,' ſays Confucius, 'who ſhall be fully perſuaded that the Lord of Heaven governs the univerſe, who ſhall in all things chooſe moderation, who ſhall perfectly know his own ſpecies, and ſo act among them that his life and manners may conform to his knowledge of God and man, may be truly ſaid to diſcharge all the duties of a ſage, and to be far exalted above the common herd of the human race."

In the eighth Diſcourſe he takes a wide ſurvey of the Borderers, Mountaineers, and Iſlanders of Aſia. He commences in the Red Sea; and, after making ſome remarks on the Abyſſinians, and paying a juſt compliment to the talents and accuracy of the celebrated Mr. Bruce, he encircles all Aſia, obſerving the characters, languages, and religions, of the inhabitants of its principal iſlands and mountains; and concludes with a general deſcription of the antient Greeks and Phrygians, and of the iſlanders in the Mediterranean.

His ninth Diſcourſe, *On the Origin of Families and Nations*, forms a general corollary to the foregoing Diſſertations, and is certainly the moſt ingenious, and not the leaſt learned or finiſhed, of his lucubrations on Aſiatic literature.

Aſiatic hiſtory, civil and natural, is the ſubject of his tenth Diſcourſe. He informs us, with ſtrict truth, "that all our hiſtorical reſearches have confirmed the *Moſaic* accounts of the primitive world." Reſpecting India, he ſays,

"That no Hindû nation but the Caſhmirians have left us regular hiſtories in their antient language; but that from Sanſcrêet literature we may ſtill collect ſome rays of hiſtorical truth. The numerous *Purânas* and *Itihâſas*, or poems mythological and heroic, are completely in our power; and from them we recover ſome diſfigured but valuable pictures of antient manners and governments; while the popular tales of the Hindûs, in proſe and verſe, contain fragments of hiſtory; and even in their dramas we may find as many real characters and events as a future age might find in our own plays, if all hiſtories of England were, like thoſe of India, to be irrecoverably loſt."

He then obſerves,

"That the firſt Purâna contains an account of the deluge, between which and the Mahommedan conqueſts, the hiſtory of genuine Hindû government muſt of courſe be comprehended. That as to the modern hiſtory of India, which commences with the Mogul conqueſts, we have ample accounts in Perſian from *Ali of Yezd*, from the tranſlations of Turkiſh books compoſed by ſome of the conquerors, and from *Gholaum Huſſain*. From all theſe materials," ſays Sir William, "and from *theſe alone*, a perfect hiſtory of India might be collected by any ſtudious man, who had a competent knowledge of *Sanſcrêet*, *Perſian*, and *Arabic*."

Having enlarged a good deal on theſe important topicks, he gives a ſketch of the geography, chronology, and natural hiſtory, of Aſia; on all of which he throws a new and clear light, which cannot fail of ultimately conducting us to the fountains of truth.

He concludes with the following remarks on the mechanical arts, which merit the peculiar attention of politicians and merchants:

"Europeans enumerate more than two hundred and fifty mechanical arts, by which the productions of Nature may be variouſly prepared for the convenience and ornament of life; and the *Silpaſâſtra* (a Hindû work on the ſubject) reduce them to ſixty-four, yet *Abul Fazel* (the celebrated author of the *Ayin Akbarry*), had been aſſured, that the Hindûs reckoned three hundred arts and ſciences: now, their ſciences being comparatively few, we may conclude, that they antiently practiſed at leaſt as many uſeful arts as ourſelves. Several Pundits have

have informed me, that the treatiſes on art, which they call *Upavèdas*, and believe to have been inſpired, are not ſo entirely loſt, but that conſiderable fragments of them may be found at Benares; and they certainly poſſeſs many popular works on that intereſting ſubject. The manufacturers of ſugar and indigo have been well known in theſe provinces for more than two thouſand years; and we cannot entertain a doubt, that their Sanſcrêet books on dying and metallurgy contain very curious facts, which might indeed be diſcovered by accident, in a long courſe of years, but which we may ſoon bring to light, by the help of Indian literature, for the benefit of manufacturers and artiſts, and conſequently of our nation, who are intereſted in their proſperity."

The eleventh and laſt diſcourſe, which Sir Wm. J. delivered about ſix weeks before his death, was on the Philoſophy of the Aſiatics, of which he gives a very full and copious account.

Theſe Diſcourſes muſt be eſteemed the moſt valuable of all Sir Wm. Jones's writings. Taken collectively, they add largely to the ſtock of general knowledge; for they contain a variety of new and curious materials, whereby the philoſopher may illuſtrate the hiſtory of man, and the politician may advance the wealth, proſperity, and happineſs of nations. As to the ſtyle of theſe diſſertations, it is always eaſy, flowing, perſpicuous, and highly claſſical; ſometimes riſing into eloquence, and never ſinking into tameneſs; yet it is occaſionally tedious, owing to an extreme amplification of the periods.

The next Tract in the firſt volume of Sir Wm. Jones's works is a Diſſertation on the Orthography of Aſiatic Words, in Roman letters; a ſubject that ought to be ſtrictly attended to by ſtudents in Oriental literature, as the caprice ſhewn by different writers in ſpelling Aſiatic words has occaſioned great confuſion and many miſtakes.

His next Diſſertation is on the Gods of *Greece*, *Italy*, and *India*; wherein he enters into a moſt learned and ingenious inveſtigation to prove the affinity between the ſyſtems of Polytheiſm that prevailed among the Greeks and Romans, and the popular worſhip of the Hindûs; and moreover to ſhew that, in fact, they reſembled the ſtrange religions of Egypt, China, Perſia, Phrygia, Phenicia, Syria, and *perhaps* ſome of the iſlands and Northern kingdoms of *America*: that as to the Gothic ſyſtem which prevailed in the Northern regions of Europe, it was not *merely ſimilar* to thoſe of Greece and Italy, but almoſt the ſame in another dreſs, with an embroidery of images apparently Aſiatic. He then draws a curious parallel between the Gods of the *Indian* and European heathens, and infers from it, that a connexion actually ſubſiſted between the old idolatrous nations of Egypt, India, Greece, and Italy, "*long before they emigrated to their ſeveral ſettlements*, and conſequently before the birth of Moses; but that the truth of this propoſition in no degree affects the truth and ſanctity of the Moſaic hiſtory, which, if confirmation were neceſſary, it would rather tend to confirm." He concludes this diſſertation with the following remarks, which we know to be founded in truth, and which the zealous advocates for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith would do well to read with attention.

"As to the general extenſion," ſays he, "of our pure faith in Hinduſtân, there are at preſent many ſad obſtacles to it. The *Muſſulmans* are already a ſort of heteradox Chriſtians: they are Chriſtians, if Locke reaſons juſtly; becauſe they firmly believe his immaculate conception, divine character, and miracles of the Messiah; but they are heteradox, in denying vehemently the character of Son, and his equality, as God with the Father, of whoſe unity and attributes they entertain and expreſs the moſt awful ideas; while they conſider our doctrine as perfect blaſphemy, and inſiſt that our copies of the Scriptures have been corrupted both by *Jews* and *Chriſtians*. It will be inexpreſſibly difficult to undeceive them, and ſcarce poſſible to diminiſh their veneration for Mahommed or Ali, who were both very extraordinary men, and the ſecond, a man of unexceptionable morals: the Koran ſhines indeed with a borrowed light, ſince moſt of its beauties are taken from our Scriptures; but it has great beauties, and the Muſſulmans will not be convinced that they were borrowed. The Hindû, on the other hand, would readily admit the truth of the Goſpel; but they contend that it is perfectly conſiſtent with their *Saſtras*: the Deity, they ſay, has appeared innumerable times, in many parts of this world, and of all worlds, for the ſalvation of his creatures; and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in others, yet we adore, they ſay, the ſame God, to whom our ſeveral worſhips, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if

if they be ſincere in ſubſtance. We may aſſure ourſelves, that neither *Muſſulmans* nor *Hindûs* will ever be converted by any miſſion from the Church of Rome, or from any other Church; and the only human method, *perhaps*, of cauſing ſo great a revolution, will be to tranſlate into *Sanſcrêet* and *Perſian*, ſuch chapters of the Prophets, particularly of Iſaiah, as are indiſputably evangelical, together with one of the Goſpels, and a plain prefatory diſcourſe, containing full evidence of the very diſtant ages in which the predictions themſelves, and the hiſtory of the Divine Perſon predicted, were ſeverally made public; and then quietly to diſperſe the work among the well educated natives; with whom, if in due time it failed of producing very ſalutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament more than ever the ſtrength of prejudice, and the weakneſs of unaſſiſted reaſon."

An Inquiry into the chronology of the Hindûs comes next; and our author fathoms the ſubject with great depth of learning as well as with ſingular ability.

A moſt learned and ſcientific Diſſertation on the Antiquity of the *Indian Zodiack* follows the above inquiry; and he has demonſtrated, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, in confutation of the opinion maintained by the ingenious *M. Montúcla*, "that the Indian diviſion of the *Zodiack* was not borrowed from the *Greeks* or *Arabs*, but has been known by the Hindûs from time immemorial, and was probably invented by the firſt progenitors of that race, before diſperſion."

His next Tract is on the literature of the Hindûs, in which he gives a ſuccinct account of the principal books extant among them, taken from a Sanſcrêet book, intituled, *A View of Learning*, communicated to him by a learned *Pandit*. To this account he has ſubjoined an intereſting commentary, ſhewing the progreſs which the Brâhmans have made both in *practical* and *ſpeculative* knowledge.

(To be continued.)

120. Pien Hoe Ye; *Of lateral Lines, an Interpretation; or, An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the* Chineſe; *with an Analyſis of their antient Symbols and Hieroglyphics; continued from p.* 343.

HAVING noticed Dr. Hager's publication in our laſt with ſome degree of jocularity, we ſhall give the learned author an opportunity of ſpeaking for himſelf by a few extracts from his work; premiſing that he diffidently requeſts "indulgence for the inaccuracies of ſtyle in a language acquired in foreign countries, and which a reſidence of twelve months in England has not been ſufficient to bring to perfection." (p. iv.)

The characters being written from right to left, the inſcription in p. 343, (where for *Tibſing* read *Titſingh,)* is *verbatim* thus: "*Xang* of ſuperior, *Pin* quality, *hi* laſting, *chun* fragrant."

"*Fo-hi*, the firſt emperor of China, (who is not to be confounded with *Foe*, the religious ſectary of India, otherwiſe called *Budha*,) is commonly ſaid to have been the firſt inventor of writing in China; for, until his time, *knotted cords* were uſed amongſt the Chineſe; as they alſo were amongſt the *Peruvians*, when America was firſt diſcovered, and ſtill are in *Chile*, where, inſtead of letters, cords of different colours and knots are ſent, to indicate the buſineſs intended. Theſe are called, as in Peru, *Quipu*." (p. v.)

"As the Chineſe *Abacus* was chiefly employed for the ſake of counting money, it is no wonder if the Chineſe *tung-cien*, the only coins which, from time immemorial, the Chineſe uſe, and, like the abacus, are reckoned by tens and multiples of tens, contrary to the coins of all other nations, the Japaneſe excepted, have in the middle a hole, which ſerves to ſtring them together by tens, or multiples of tens, on a ſort of packthread, for counting, after the manner of the ſliding beads of the Chineſe abacus, and the *knotted cords* of the earlieſt times. It is remarkable that the antient Roman abacus, as exhibited by *Velſerus* and *Pignorius*, ſhould be found ſo ſimilar to the Chineſe, as already has been obſerved by *La Loubere*, and ſhewn a century back in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* by a fellow of that learned ſociety; who, however, was deceived in believing that the Chineſe uſed to reckon from the left to the right; contrary to what is aſſerted by *Martinez* the jeſuit, and others. There is not only this ſtriking reſemblance between the inſtrument for reckoning of the Chineſe and the Romans, but, what is ſtill more curious, a great ſimilarity exiſts alſo between the Chineſe and Roman numerals. The Romans, contrary to the cuſtom of the Hebrews, and of the Greeks, expreſſed their numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, not by the firſt letters of the alphabet, but by I II III. The Chineſe expreſs them under the ſame form; but as in writing, contrary to the practice of the Romans, they obſerve a perpendicular order." (p. x.—xii.)

"The antient character by which the Chineſe expreſſed *five* is X, or *ten*, between two lines; indicating, as it were, by

by it, that the number ten is divided in two. But what is more singular, and seems scarcely to be a mere accident, is, that the three chief Roman cyphers I V X, or *one, five,* and *ten,* are denoted in Chinese by the same sounds." (p. xiii.)

"The antient game of the Greeks, supposed to have been invented by *Palamedes*, antecedent to the siege of Troy, has evident similarity to the Chinese *Chess*. The *five lines*, instead of squares, the ἱερὰ γραμμὴ, or *sacred boundary*, the *five* Ψῆφοι, or *pebbles*, all exactly agree with the chess of the Chinese." (p. xvi.)

"Dictionaries, when expressed with European characters, do not begin with A, the first letter of our alphabet, nor with B, the second, the Chinese not having a single term commencing with either; they must begin then with CA, as the first word of the 350 Chinese monosyllables: and *Sir William Jones* was mistaken, when he wrote at the beginning of a Chinese dictionary expressed in European letters (now in the library of the *Royal Society*), it was a pity that it was not complete, upon seeing the first page commence with CA. This, as well as the subsequent Chinese consonants, has its appertaining vowel always understood, as in the syllabic alphabets of *India*, *Tibet*, and *Ava*, and contrary to those *Mongols*, of whom *Bayer* asserts, that, in a new and singular way, they used only vowels in writing. The pronunciation of the Chinese words is usually expressed after the Portugueze method, it having been introduced by the Portugueze missionaries, who were the first visitors of China. It differs from the English principally in this, that the Portugueze *X* corresponds to *Sh*, whilst the several vowels preserve their native sound." (p. lxxiv.)

A paradox of Mr. Raspe, inserted in Taslie's Catalogue, is shewn to be futile.

The analysis of the Symbols, &c. can only be described by engraving.

121. Old Nick: *a Satirical Story. In Three Volumes. By the Author of* "A Piece of Family Biography."

WE have read these volumes with much pleasure, as they possess a spirit of humour and satire which agreeably reminds us of those masters of the human heart in that style of writing, Fielding and Smollett. To say that the present author will, throughout his production, bear advantageously a comparison with them, it is not our intention to assert; but he certainly has approached more nearly to their manner, in sketching characters, narrating adventures, and sustaining conversations, than any writer that has fallen under our notice since their time. We think, however, that a more agreeable (if not a more taking) *title* might have been adopted: there are readers, we believe, who would throw the work aside from this very circumstance, though the Author, no doubt, thought it a DEVILISH good hit.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The superb gold medal, struck on the birth of the present King of SWEDEN, and by him presented to the Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT, bart. shall certainly appear in our next; with the well-written Letter of Gen. WOLFE to Sir CHA. SAUNDERS; J. G.; &c.

Our Readers will be glad to hear that Mrs. West, author of the Tale of the Times, &c. will very speedily favour the publick with "Letters on the most important Subjects, addressed to a Young Man on his first Entrance into Life;" which are to be dedicated to the Bishop of Dromore.

CURIOSITAS wishes for an explanation of a custom observed by the University of Cambridge towards the judge who comes to their assize. As soon as he has opened his commission, the vice-chancellor and proctors wait upon him, and the former presents a parcel containing six pair of gloves, which the judge accepts, and gives to his marshal.

A CORRESPONDENT particularly wishes to ascertain the father of that William Taswell, who was M. A. of Christ Church June 19, 1734, and rector of Wootton-under-edge.

TYPICUS will be obliged to any of our theological correspondents who can inform him where he may obtain any publication on the subject of Scripture *Types* and *Antitypes*, comparing them together.

Much as we "tender the interests of the Church of England;" and with every possible respect for the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, we have no wish to be in his custody; which we certainly should be, were we to publish the furious attack on a popular Bishop (grounded on the application of Dan. xii. 3, in the London Review, July 1800, p. 45,) which we have received from an old and very respectable Correspondent at Manchester.

AN OLD FRIEND would be obliged to any of Mr. Urban's literary correspondents who will favour him with a poetic translation of the following lines of the poet Santeuque, speaking of an Hypocrite:

"Il paroît si devôt, que, même d'assez près,
Quelquefois on l'a pris pour l'Abbé Des-marets:
Il contrefait des yeux qu'on ne voit qu'à la Trappe;
Il n'est point de joli que ce fourbe n'attrape.
Tu sais bien cependant qu'il est plein de fierté,
Jaloux, vindicatif, malin, traître, entêté"

VERSES

VERSES, occasioned by reading the Divine Legation of Moses.

By the Rev. Mr. Banister.

TO raise the soul, and captivate the sense,
With all the powers of manly eloquence,
See Warburton arise! whose ample mind,
Enrich'd by learning, and by taste refin'd,
Explor'd the realms of science, and reveal'd
Those truths which pride and bigotry conceal'd.
At his approach illusive phantoms fly,
And those dark clouds which shade the mental eye.
His judgement strong, unravels every maze
Through which the artful Atheist fondly strays,
And leads the soul, from error's dangerous road,
To pure religion, as first taught by God.
See his bold pen the great designs unfold
Of legislators, fam'd in times of old;
Who all inculcated a first great cause,
Which rules the world by just and equal laws;
Which points its vengeance at the guilty breast,
And kindly succours virtue when distrest:
Hence sprung the sages' and the poets' dreams,
Of hell's dread empire, and Cocytus' streams,
Of monsters howling thro' the gloom of night,
Of spectres wan, who wicked souls affright,
And all the sad variety of pain
Reserv'd for vice, in Pluto's wide domain.
Hence too, the heartfelt pleasures virtue yields,
The Atlantic isles, and sweet Elysian fields;
Where spirits blest, now free from care and crime,
Partake of joys celestial and sublime:
Such were the doctrines legislators taught,
By fancy rais'd, on philosophic thought,
The ductile mind through Virtue's paths to lead,
And fill successful Wickedness with dread:
They saw that God was holy, just, and true,
And thence their schemes of moral duty drew;
But ah! what splendours strike our ravish'd sight;
The God appears, reveal'd in cloudless light:
E'en Moses self can scarce support the blaze,
And humbler mortals at a distance gaze;
While from the flaming mount the law is giv'n,
Sanction'd by all the Majesty of Heav'n.
Next let the mind pursue the wond'rous plan
Of man's redemption, and the mercies scan
Of God all-gracious; who in every age
Has rais'd the priest and prophet, bard and sage;
The moral duties to unfold, and draw
The human soul to feel Religion's law;
But chief the Prophets, who, their views sublime,
Extend through all the depths of space and time;
Who mark the rise of empires, and their fall,
And trace the hand of God, directing all.
At length the day, so long foretold, appears,
And heavenly Truth the mists of error clears;
We see reveal'd the Majesty Divine,
And God himself in great Messiah shine!
All doubts remov'd, the soul on Faith relies,
And pants ambitious for its native skies.
Such are thy labours, Warburton, to trace,
From earliest times, the wond'rous works of grace.
Exhausted Egypt spreads her learned stores,
And Greece the treasures of her wisdom pours,
To fill thy vast and comprehensive mind,
And raise that system, thy bold thought design'd;
While Genius sheds its animating ray,
And drives the mists of error far away.
Illustrious man! although my languid lays
Should prove unequal to record thy praise,
Yet shall my soul, with sacred truth its guide,
Admire thy talents, spite of pedant pride,
And all the mean attempts of envious hate,
Which checks that worth it dares not emulate:
And, while thy great example fills my view,
The glorious path thy book points out pursue.

VERSES,

Addressed to the Subscribers and Friends to the Literary Fund, *at their Anniversary Meeting, May* 7, 1801.

1. *Written and recited by*

William Boscawen, Esq.

WHILE Spring, exulting, owns the genial ray,
And fostering Zephyrs greet the new-born May;
While, rich in beauty, Nature's gifts invite
Each sense to joy, each feeling to delight;
Say, shall not Bounty's charms display their power,
Bright as the Sun, refreshing as the shower?
Can her celestial influence impart
Less warmth, less rapture, to th' ingenuous heart?
Not all the views that strike our ravish'd eyes,
Wild woods, enamel'd vales, and azure skies;
Not all the vernal music of the grove,
Th' instinctive melody of artless love;
So charm the fancy, so exalt the mind,
As scenes that melt, that humanize mankind,
As the pure joy Benevolence inspires,
Her conscious energies, her sacred fires:
When o'er this favour'd spot her banners wave,
And mark the band, whose triumph is—to save.
Lo! when by Fancy wak'd to new delight,
The child of genius wings his daring flight,

Now

Now ſoars ſublime, and ſpurns the earth below,
Now ſinks depreſs'd, o'erwhelm'd by Want and Woe;
What generous ſympathy can ſoothe his care?
What hand ſhall raiſe him, plung'd in deep deſpair?
What friend his wounds can heal, his ſorrows cheer,
Revive his drooping hope?—That friend is here:
Hence flow the plenteous ſtreams that comfort give,
Reſtore his long-loſt peace, and bid him live.

But ſee (more wretched ſtill), the Bard, or Sage,
Whoſe fortune fails, whoſe genius droops, in age!
His wit, his ſcience, or his lofty lays,
Once gain'd the meed of univerſal praiſe.
Alas! when Want purſues, when Life declines,
Unheard he ſuffers, unlamented pines.
Too proud on private bounty to depend,
He ſhuns the patron; nay, he fears the friend.
How then ſhall worth like his aſſert its claim?
Who ſhall redreſs his wrongs, yet ſpare his ſhame?
'Tis yours to ſearch in Mis'ry's deep receſs,
Unſought to cheriſh, and unaſk'd to bleſs;
Chaſe pining Want, bid Shame's keen anguiſh ceaſe,
And Life's eventful drama end in peace.

But why this needleſs lay?—With fond acclaim,
Britain now owns, and conſecrates your fame;
Where'er true Taſte, true Science, greet their friends,
Her heav'nly ſway Benevolence extends.
Here then the Muſe her anxious toils may cloſe,
And her fond vot'ries ſeek their lov'd repoſe.
Propp'd by her zeal, and foſter'd by her praiſe,
Your bounty ſtruggled thro' its infant days—
Henceforth, each fear diſpell'd, each danger paſt,
Firm, independent, it ſhall reign, and laſt.
So the fond parent bird, with watchful eyes,
Views her young brood on flutt'ring pinions riſe,
Directs their efforts with experienc'd ſkill,
While yet too weak to ſoar, or roam at will:
But when, mature in ſtrength, aloft they ſpring,
With juſter confidence, with firmer wing,
She bids them, on their native pow'rs rely,
And pleas'd beholds them range the boundleſs ſky.

II. *Written and recited by*
WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZGERALD, Eſq.

POETS were ever poor, the fact 's allow'd,
Yet in their poverty they ſtill are proud;
Proud in poſſeſſion of an envy'd name,
And avaricious of the love of Fame!
But, when a lib'ral patronage has giv'n
A life of eaſe—the Poet's little Heav'n!
Grateful returns his ardent Muſe has ſhewn,
And caſt a luſtre on the proudeſt Throne.
Let France, in happier days, this truth record,
When letters made more conqueſts than her ſword;
Colbert to Lewis gave a glorious name,
That ſtill is murmur'd by the breath of Fame!
He made his maſter ſeem, to Europe's view,
The great Auguſtus, and Mæcenas too!
Made him the theme of ev'ry Poet's lays,
Who paid his bounty with unbounded praiſe;
The monarch's favour prone to over-rate,
They felt him gen'rous, and they made him great!
Though provinces were waſted, cities fir'd,
His ſplendid tyranny was yet admir'd;
France, though oppreſs'd, was flatter'd ſtill to find
Her poliſh'd fetters dazzle half mankind;
And, while ſhe view'd the ſplendour of his throne,
Forgot her chains, and ſmother'd ev'ry groan!
Thus poets, to his vices render'd blind,
Secur'd him from the curſes of mankind;
Glorious they made the tyrant's reign appear,
And wreath'd a laurel round his blood-ſtain'd ſpear.
Such powers to princely patronage belong!
And ſuch the empire of immortal ſong!
Yet oſtentation was the only ſpring,
That made a patron of a ſelfiſh king.
Your Bounty, though leſs brilliant to the eye,
Seeks out Diſtreſs, and checks the Muſe's ſigh.
Like Chatterton, a gifted youth aroſe
Heir to his genius, and to all his woes!
Like him, by poverty and grief oppreſs'd,
Peace was a ſtranger to his tortur'd breaſt;
Old in adverſity, though young in years,
His ſcanty meal was moiſten'd with his tears!
Unknown to Patronage, unknown to Fame,
With fainting ſteps to you the Wand'rer came;
You rais'd his head, and with parental care
Drove from his heart the dæmon of Deſpair!
Long may his gratitude inſpire his lays,
And make your worth the ſubject of his praiſe!
But ſhould an author, with malignant ſneer,
Traduce your purpoſe, yet your friend appear;
If he is poor, who thus belies your plan,
Deſpiſe his malice, yet relieve the man:
So ſhall your bounty in his boſom ſmart,
And waſh in deep remorſe his venom'd dart!
When howling Diſcord, with her ſerpents fell,
Hopeleſs of Miſchief, ſeeks her native hell;
When fair-returning Peace ſhall bleſs theſe iſles,
And roſe-lipp'd Plenty on our harveſt ſmiles!
The great and rich, reliev'd from public care,
Will croud to reſcue genius from deſpair;
And, while they praiſe your efforts, will beſtow
Still ampler means to ſuccour letter'd woe;

Proud

Proud to reflect, on each revolving year,
That what they give can dry the Muſe's tear;
To Learning's ſons a ray of joy impart,
And cheer with hope the deſolated heart!

My Muſe, before ſhe takes a long adieu
Of praiſe much lov'd!—becauſe beſtow'd by you!
Turns to the Baltic her admiring eyes,
Where Britain's flag in proudeſt triumph flies!—
When Northern foes, with long-engender'd hate,
Thought war-worn England verging to her fate;
Prepar'd to wound her, in misfortune's hour,
With triple force they league againſt her pow'r!
Within their narrow ſtrait they brooding lie,
And dare her naval vengeance to defy.
But England's heroes prove their hopes are vain,
And force the boaſted paſſage of the Dane.
When Glory calls, and Nelſon leads the van,
To bar his way's beyond the pow'r of Man!
For him to fight and conquer are the ſame—
His great hiſtorian, everlaſting Fame!
None can the hero of the Nile withſtand,
Though hoſtile fleets, protected by the land,
Preſent a barrier, that might well diſmay
Nations who cannot boaſt Aboukir's day;
In vain do narrow ſeas our ſhips confine,
Nor leave a ſpace for half the Britiſh line;
Whoſe ſtraining eyes ſtill keep in eager view
The glorious dangers of the gallant few!
In vain on ev'ry ſide the ramparts pour
Tremendous thunder from the hoſtile ſhore;
Triumphant Nelſon gives the dreadful word,
And Denmark ſinks beneath the hero's ſword!
Yet in the hour of Fate the victors ſhew
Reſpect for courage in the vanquiſh'd foe;
And, while from ruin they preſerve the town,
Extended mercy brightens their renown!

III. *Written by* I. D'Israeli, Eſq. *and recited by* Edward Grubb, Eſq.

SERAPH of Earth! lov'd Charity appears,
And drops on human griefs celeſtial tears;
O come! thine eyes of dewy light unfold,
And wave thy treſſes of ethereal gold!
Mark the warm bluſh upon her forehead ſent,
Her hand outſtretch'd, her liſtening head bent!
Hung round her knees a graceful group is ſeen;
She comes, and Famine's blaſted heath looks green!

Her bleſt abodes each little village grace,
And reſtleſs vagrants find a reſting-place;
See where Philanthropy her labour aids,
And opes to felon youths her ſchools and trades!
Lucina there, a ſplendid palace rears,
To calm the future mother's modeſt fears.
Sweet Charity! like Venus 'mid the waves,
Thou walk'ſt in beauty o'er the watery graves,
And, teaching man a Promethéan art,
Bring'ſt fire from Heav'n—or wak'ſt it in his heart!
Within his grate, ſits meagre Worth op-preſs'd,
Nor feels the ſunſhine playing on his breaſt;
Gently thy hand the little debt ſhall lend,
And give the ſocial hearth a Father, Huſband, Friend!

All, all, have felt the publick's anxious care,
And every Briton had a brother's ſhare;
All but the letter'd few—the Bard, the Sage,
Thoſe great contemp'raries of every age!
Who can forgive the preſent, while they truſt
To the late juſtice of ſome gem, or buſt;
Obſcurely beaming, like their midnight oil,
They ſink, with ſlow decay, in ſilent toil.

Yes! while th' immortal page their genius ſpread,
Ev'n then they fainted for a little bread;
Yes! in our country (Freedom's antient choice!)
Want ſtrangled oft the Patriot's feeble voice;
And loud Renown has told of many a name,
The child, at once, of Famine and of Fame!
Ah! on the Preſs we muſe with dread delight,
If they muſt periſh who were born to write!

Bards, in whoſe breaſts, with inſpiration gay,
The Muſes warble, and the Graces play,
Thoſe gifted ſpirits of Aonian birth,
Crouch to the hand of Trade, and bend to Earth!
Or, bluſhleſs, dare the venal cenſer hold,
And barter glory (wretched men!) for gold!
Or bid their Muſe, ſtill flaunt about the town,
The dirty proſtitute of half a crown!

Shall Britiſh genius mourn ſo long, and hide
The Sage's dignity, the Poet's pride?
Ah, better break the unregarded ſigh,
With Butler languiſh, and with Otway die;
With Chatterton, in ſullen vengeance brood;
With Collins, rage in Phrenzy's ireful mood.

From ills like theſe, to ſave the virtuous man,
Patrons of Genius! is your riſing plan!
Ah! ſure the Artiſts of each finer grace;
The lov'd Preceptors of the human race;
All that dear train, whoſe ſtudious hours impart
Th' illumin'd ſpirit, and the moral heart,
Claim from the public hand their mod'rate ſhare;
Yes, 'tis their due!—they made us what we are!
And in a Britiſh audience ſtill we ſee
Their hands are liberal, as their hearts are free;

Long, long endure, by generous ſpirits grac'd,
This feſtival of Charity and Taſte.

IV. *Written and recited by* SAMUEL BIRCH, Eſq.

THIS favour'd iſle of Freedom and Renown,
Which well Humanity may call her own,
Thro' many an age of Fame extended wide,
Has almoſt prov'd that mercy was its pride;
Whoſe ſhrines of pity, tow'ring to the ſkies,
More than its regal palaces ſurprize—
Nor on the public edifice alone
Does ſweet Benevolence inſcribe the ſtone;
But oft with ſtealth to Solitude withdraws,
And, ſelf-approving, ſhuns a world's applauſe. [receſs,
The mountain's height—the foreſt's deep
Her humbler characters alike impreſs.—
No pathleſs wood—no unfrequented wild—
But Gratitude has there ſome glowing child,
Whoſe ſighs like unobſtructed incenſe riſe,
A meek, ſincere, prevailing ſacrifice!
Unſeen, unpitied, Sorrow cannot roam,
For Sympathy will track the ſufferer home.

Wide as Misfortune bids the tear to ſtart,
Or ſilent Anguiſh wrings the human heart;
Broad as the air—and piercing as the ray,
That viſits Nature from the orb of day,
Her good Samaritan is always found,
To miniſter a balm to every wound.

Our pious anceſtors, who ſeem'd to try
What mercy beſt might balance miſery;
By Obſervation and Experience taught,
This godlike virtue near perfection brought.
They ſmooth'd Life's rugged road thro' ev'ry ſtage,
From helpleſs infancy to helpleſs age.

The child that drew, unown'd, the vital air— [care—
Or loſt, thro' Shame or Want, a mother's
Or half-endow'd, as niggard Nature frown'd,
Unbleſt with organs, or of ſight or ſound—
The tender Virgin of enchanting form,
Th' unſhelter'd lily, drench'd by many a ſtorm,
Ere yet matur'd in Beauty's pride it grew,
Attractive only to the ſpoiler's view—
And the poor victim of ſeductive Art,
Whom fatal ſenſibility of heart,
By one falſe ſtep, had doom'd thro' life to rove, [Love—
The houſeleſs wanderer of unhallow'd
The tender mother, and the faithful wife,
Deſpairing of her unborn infant's life,
Whoſe pangs and ſorrow, tho' to all decreed,
By Poverty were multiplied indeed—
The mind ſubdued by melancholy Care—
The ſhiver'd intellect of wild Deſpair—
And crimeleſs Penury, conſtrain'd to dwell
Oppreſſion's captive in ſome diſmal cell—
The ſnow-topt wreck of many a warrior brave, [wave—
Who hurl'd their thunders o'er the diſtant
And pale Diſeaſe, of Life the ling'ring drain,
Thro' all her thouſand images of Pain—
For wants like theſe, they ſome aſylum found: [bound.
Their pious labours knew nor reſt nor
They heap'd what good their bounty could beſtow
On the ſad offſpring of unletter'd woe:—
They ſympathiz'd with ev'ry poor man's lot;—
The Man of Genius was alone forgot.
The ſport of Fate, which Wit to Want allied, [nied.
And where it brain imparted, bread de-
While the poor peaſant could his meal ſupply, [try;—
The rough-hewn ſon of thoughtleſs Induſ-
Who little aſk'd—his ſturdy arm was ſure,
With ſpade or flail that little to procure:
Pale-drooping Science, with precarious toil, [night oil.
Could ſcarce provide her with her mid-
Whoſe heart refin'd, that ſwell'd with many a ſigh,
Or e'er it could conſent to beg, muſt die.
Unſought ſhe never could her need proclaim, [Shame!
Conceal'd, 'twas Agony! but known, 'twas
At length this wretchedneſs attention drew;
The glorious privilege was left for you!
Oh! envied thought! Oh! exquiſite employ! [joy!
Your proud diſtinction—your excluſive
Search not the records or of Greece or Rome [home.
For luxury of thought:—beſt found at
Say, can the glorious deeds their heroes wrought,
Or the ſtern virtues which their Sages taught,
Yield ſuch ſublime exuberant delight,
As warms and ſatisfies the ſoul to-night?

You on the waters caſt your ſcraps of bread,
Which many a ſecret child of merit fed:
You ſaw them not—you truſted what was given, [Heaven.
And your work proſper'd, as approv'd by

So, ere the winter's cold, with liberal hand [land,
The Sower ſtrews in faith the furrow'd
Hid for a while the future treaſure lies,
Till vernal ſhowers and autumnal ſkies
Call forth the ſpringing blade, and ſwell the ear;
The promis'd plenty of the ſmiling year.
The Reapers now the nodding ſheaves enfold, [gold.
Their loaded tops all burniſh'd o'er with
With like ſucceſs your mercy has been ſown; [own.
But the bright harveſt ſhall be all your

THE POET'S GRAVE;

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BURNS.

YE, who low-bending o'er the tomb
For worth departed ſhed a tear,
Behold,

Behold, cut off in vigorous bloom,
A Scottish Bard repoſes here.
Beneath the mould'ring turf he lies,
Who felt Ambition's gen'rous flame,
Who fickle Fortune could diſpiſe,
And clim'd the proudeſt heights of Fame.

Yet ah! in vain the Muſes ſmil'd,
Not e'en could Genius Fate repel;
Still known thro' life Misfortune's child,
At length in manhood's pride he fell.

Methinks I hear his burſting ſigh *!
I ſee his agony of ſoul,
When haggard ills in Fancy's eye
Uſurp'd calm Reaſon's weak controul!

Then gloomy terrors hope obſcur'd;
He ſaw, by dire deluſion led,
Himſelf in dungeon deep immur'd,
His wife, his children craving bread.

In vain Reflection ſooth'd his grief,
In vain ſhe promis'd years of peace;
Till Heav'n in pity ſent relief,
And bade each earthly ſuff'ring ceaſe.

See now, with ling'ring ſteps and ſlow,
In Sorrow's mournful garb array'd,
The laſt ſad duties friends can ſhew
With martial rites and honours paid †.

Low bow'd with reſignation much
Around the Bard's untimely grave,
A tear bedews each manly cheek,
For pity beſt becomes the brave.

Yet hark! what ſhrieks invade the ear!‡
Ah! whence can ſounds like theſe ariſe;
O God! from yonder roof I hear
A mother's and a widow's cries!
Poor hapleſs babe, in ſorrow born,
Mid ſcenes of agonizing woe,
Not long thus hapleſs, thus forlorn
Shall be thy lot of life below!

Soon freed from ev'ry earthly care
Thy ſpirit wings its way to Heav'n;
Ah! ſpotleſs Cherub, plead that there
Thy father's faults may be forgiven!

O'er frailties here, which Envy pale
Delights to blazon and reprove,
The Muſe ſhall caſt Oblivion's veil—
And Mercy dwells with God above.

For thee 'mid Winter's ſtormy reign,
For thee ſhe weeps when Spring returns;
But when ſhall Genius bloom again,
Or Scotia hail a ſecond Burns. M.

To a Daughter, on her Birthday, May 26, 1801.

AT length one anxious thought is o'er;
For Isabell's a child no more:
Sixteen's the age, my deareſt Bell,
As abler Poets ſometimes tell,
When, infant foibles ſwept away,
Reaſon aſſumes its potent ſway,
And, ripening with advancing years,
In native dignity appears.
Yes, Bell, with honeſt pride I ſee
This truth exemplified in thee;
And all a Parent's cares o'erpaid
By charms which grace my lovely maid.
Miſtake me not; you'll hear enough
Of dimples, ſmiles, and ſuch-like ſtuff,
From many an inconſiderate youth;
(Part compliment, though moſtly truth)
The charms I mean are, Innocence;
Sweet temper, unaffected ſenſe;
In pleaſures, lively, temperate, gay;
Harmleſs as lambkins in their play!
Theſe are the beauties that impart
Sweet comfort to a Father's heart;
Who lives to bleſs that Aweful Power
Which, in Misfortune's ſacred hour,
When, all my fondeſt wiſhes croſt,
The Mother of my children loſt,
Left not her orphans in deſpair,
But heard the lorn Survivor's prayer.
A prudent Mother's fondeſt ties
A Siſter's tenderneſs ſupplies;
And, whilſt inſtructive precept warms,
By bright example doubly charms.
Oh, Bell, reward this matchleſs Friend!
Let her attain the wiſh'd-for end;
To ſee your virtues hourly riſe,
To ſee you lovely, happy, wiſe;
Has been a Siſter's fondeſt joy:
Long may it laſt without alloy!
'Tis yours to bleſs her future years,
To ſhare her joys, diſpel her tears;
By every pleaſing art to prove
How ſweet are Gratitude and Love;
And, by Affection's genuine rays,
To chear an aged Father's days!

J. Nichols.

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* The ſenſe of his poverty and the approaching diſtreſs of his infant Family preſs'd heavily on Burns as he lay on the bed of death.—And when his reaſon was loſt in delirium, his ideas ran in the ſame melancholy train; the horrors of a jail were continually preſent to his troubled imagination, and produced the moſt affecting exclamations.

† The Gentlemen Volunteers of Dumfries determined to bury their illuſtrious aſſociate with military honours; and every preparation was made to render this laſt ſervice ſolemn and impreſſive.

‡ It was an affecting circumſtance, that, on the morning of the day of her huſband's funeral, Mrs. Burns was undergoing the pains of labour, and that during the ſolemn ſervice we have juſt been deſcribing, the poſthumous ſon of our Poet was born. This infant boy, who received the name of Maxwell, was not deſtined to a long life. He has already become an inhabitant of the ſame grave with his celebrated father.

Dr. Currie's Life of Burns.

Pre-

Premiums offered by the Society, inſtituted at London, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year* 1801.

To the PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all ſuch uſeful Inventions, Diſcoveries, or Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book,) as tend to that purpoſe; and, in purſuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended full FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been diſtributed may be ſeen by apylying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their houſe in the *Adelphi*. The Regiſter of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will ſhew the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Inſtitution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wedneſday*, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wedneſday* in *October* to the firſt *Wedneſday* in *June*. The ſeveral Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the ſeſſion.

In order ſtill farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be neceſſary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of propoſing any perſon who is deſirous to become a member, provided ſuch propoſal is ſigned by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being propoſed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other perſon propoſing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the ſame, and properly inſert the name in a liſt, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting; at which time ſuch perſon ſhall be ballotted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he ſhall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *ſubſcribing member*, upon payment of any ſum not leſs than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the tranſactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the ſeveral Committees. He has alſo the privilege of recommending two perſons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addreſſing a note to the Regiſter, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been beſtowed; and to inſpect the magnificent ſeries of moral and hiſtorical paintings ſo happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Eſq. which, with ſome valuable buſts and ſtatues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewiſe the uſe of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Tranſactions.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

THE public are requeſted to take notice that the SOCIETY abide by the premiums offered in the 18th volume of their Tranſactions, for the ſetting of acorns, and planting of timber-trees, although ſuch premiums are not here reprinted.

Claſs. 1. FOREST-TREES.

To the perſon who ſhall have incloſed and planted, or ſet, the greateſt number of acres (not leſs than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, ſuch as the borders of rivers, the ſides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expenſe of tillage, owing to the poverty of the ſoil, the ſurface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwiſe unfit for tillage, with the beſt ſorts of foreſt-trees, namely, oak, Spaniſh cheſnuts, aſh, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, ſpruce and ſilver fir, with or without ſcreens of Scotch fir, adapted to the ſoil, and intended for timber-trees, between the 1ſt of October, 1801, and the 1ſt of April, 1802, the gold medal.

2. For the ſecond greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than ſeven acres, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

3. For the third greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than five acres, the ſilver medal. A particular *account* of the methods uſed in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the ſoil, the probable number of each ſort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving ſtate two years at leaſt after making the plantation, to be delivered to the SOCIETY on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

4. ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS. To the perſon who ſhall

shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land of the foregoing description properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal. The *accounts* and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801.

5. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

6. OSIERS. To the person who shall have planted, between the 1st of October, 1800, and the first of May, 1801, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new-kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

7. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres, the silver medal, or ten guineas. — *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1801.

8. The same premiums are extended one year farther. — *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1802.

*** *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificate. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantation, or promoting the growth of the several trees, of any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*

9. SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER-TREES, AND HEDGE-ROWS. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers, the silver medal or twenty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801.

10. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

11. PREVENTING THE BLIGHT, OR RAVAGES OF INSECTS, ON FRUIT-TREES AND CULINARY PLANTS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1801.

12. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1802.

13. REMOVING THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS, OR INSECTS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

14. COMPARATIVE TILLAGE. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed,* and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what cases it may be advisable to shorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method, now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture, or, in case of a green crop, the weight

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two spits, or about 18 inches deep, shovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

of

of an average sixteen perches be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

15. Comparative Culture of Wheat, broad-cast, drilled, and dibbled. For the best set of experiments made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equi-distant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

16. Spring-Wheat. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of spring-wheat, not less than ten acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel; and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society, on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clear as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in this volume that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

17. Beans and Wheat. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1801, and the 1st of April, 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equi-distant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1802; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an account of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre threshed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterward actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1803.

18. Beans. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling-method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 1st of August; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

19. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

20. Comparative Culture of Turnips. For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broad-cast and twice hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equi-distant rows and horse-hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land, on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1802.

21. Parsnips. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1802.

22. Rotation of Crops. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate

cultivate the greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than ſixty acres in the following rotation, *viz.* 1ſt, winter-tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply the two former crops in the beſt and moſt farmer-like manner, to the rearing, ſupporting, and fattening, cattle and ſheep on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

23. For the next in quantity and merit, on not leſs than forty acres; the ſilver medal, or fifty guineas.

24. For the next in quantity and merit, on not leſs than twenty acres; the ſilver medal. It is required that every operation and expenſe be fully deſcribed, and that ſatisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the ſoil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number and kinds of cattle fed by the two green crops, and, as near as poſſible, the improved value of the live ſtock by the conſumption of thoſe crops, and alſo the quantity and weight of the wheat and ſtraw, be produced to the Society on or before the 1ſt day of March, 1804.

It is preſumed that very great advantages will ariſe to ſuch agriculturiſts as ſhall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry ſoil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for ſpring-food, to keep ſuch large flocks of ſheep and herds of neat cattle as may ſecure a ſufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the higheſt degree, and in every ſituation. It is farther conceived that wheats which will bear ſowing in the ſpring will be particularly ſuitable for this premium.

25. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the 1ſt day of March, 1805.

26. Preserving Turnips. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of preſerving turnips perfectly ſound, and in every reſpect fit for the purpoſe of ſupporting and fattening ſheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. — It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expenſe attending the proceſs; together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the leaſt have been preſerved according to the method deſcribed, and applied to the feeding of ſheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the firſt day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to ſave the ſoil from being exhauſted by the turnips; and alſo of the weight of an average ſixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

N. B. *It is recommended to thoſe who may be induced to try the neceſſary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums to conſider the method employed for the preſervation of potatoes in ridges, (which the growers call pits,) and alſo the propriety of adopting a ſimilar method in caſes where they are previouſly frozen. It is ſuppoſed that, in the latter inſtance, the addition of ice or ſnow, and the conſtruction of the ridges upon a large ſcale, may be ſufficient to preſerve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the uſe of cattle or ſheep, at which time they may be thawed by immerſion in cold water, and the* rot *which a ſudden thaw produces may be prevented.*

27. For the next in quantity and merit, on not leſs than two acres, the ſilver medal, or fifteen guineas.

28. Preserving Cabbages. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of preſerving drum-headed cabbages perfectly ſound, and in every reſpect fit for the purpoſe of ſupporting and fattening ſheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

29. For the next in quantity and merit, on not leſs than two acres, the ſilver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the ſame as for preſerving turnips, *Cl.* 26. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

30. Preserving Carrots, Parsnips, or Beets. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of preſerving carrots, parſnips, or beets, perfectly ſound, and in every reſpect fit for the purpoſe of ſupporting and fattening ſheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the ſilver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the ſame as for preſerving turnips, *Cl.* 26. and the *accounts* to be delivered in, on, or before, the firſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

31. Preserving Potatoes. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of preſerving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly ſound, without vegetating, and in every other reſpect fit for the purpoſe of ſets and the uſe of the table, and, conſequently, of ſupporting and fattening cattle; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expenſe attending the proceſs, with *certificates* that one hundred buſhels, at the leaſt, have been preſerved according to the method deſcribed, and that one or more buſhels of the ſame potatoes have been ſet, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power; and alſo that they have been uſed at table with entire ſatisfaction to the perſon who eat of them, together with a ſample of one buſhel. be ſent to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1804.

32. Making

32. MAKING MEADOW-HAY IN WET WEATHER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method, ſuperior to any hitherto practiſed, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expenſe attending the proceſs, with not leſs than fifty-ſix pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at leaſt the produce of ſix acres of land has been made according to the method deſcribed, and that the whole is of equal quality with the ſamples; to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

33. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method, ſuperior to any hitherto practiſed, of harveſting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expenſe attending the proceſs, with not leſs than two ſheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at leaſt the produce of ten acres has been harveſted according to the method deſcribed, and that the whole is of equal quality with the ſamples, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

34. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the moſt ſatisfactory ſet of experiments to aſcertain the due proportion of the ſeveral component parts of arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analyſis of it; and who, having made a like analyſis of ſome poor land, ſhall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby aſcertaining the deficiencies of the poor ſoil, improve a quantity of it, not leſs than one acre, by the addition of ſuch parts as the former experiments ſhall have diſcovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cauſe of its ſterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the ſame after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each ſtate, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumſtances, together with the method made uſe of in analyſing the ſoils, be produced, with proper *certificates* and the chemical reſults of the analyſis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the laſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

It is expected that a quantity, not leſs than ſix pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved ſoils, be produced with the *certificates*.

35. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For the moſt ſatisfactory *account* of the beſt method of improving any of the following ſoils, being land lying waſte or uncultivated, viz. clay, gravel, ſand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not leſs than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

36. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than thirty acres, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the land before ſuch improvement be abſolutely uncultivated, and in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and that, in its improved ſtate, it be incloſed, cultivated, and divided into cloſes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land ſo improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expenſe attending ſuch improvement, the ſtate it is in as to the proportion of graſs to arable, and the average-value thereof, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

37. MANURES. For the moſt ſatisfactory ſet of experiments, to aſcertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, uſed as top-dreſſings on graſs or corn land, viz. ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, night-ſoil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the ſilver medal and twenty guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not leſs than two acres of land be dreſſed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the ſoil, quantity and expenſe of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

38. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

39. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society an account of the beſt method, verified by actual experiment, of gaining land from the ſea, not leſs than twenty acres, on the coaſt of Great Britain; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1ſt of Jan. 1796, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1801.

40. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1802.

41. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1803.

42. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt machine, to anſwer the purpoſe of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal diſtances and proper depths, the grain regularly delivered therein, and effectually covered; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at leaſt three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802. Simplicity and cheapneſs in the conſtruction will be conſidered as principal parts of its merit.

43. MACHINE

43. Machine for reaping or mowing Corn. For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1801. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

44. Threshing-Machine. To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be threshed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine* or a model, with proper *certificates*, that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been threshed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

45. Destroying the Grub of the Cockchafer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

46. Destroying Worms. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

47. Destroying the Fly on Hops. To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than six acres of hop-ground, the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

48. Cure of the Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

49. Preventing the ill Effects of Flies on Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

50. Protecting Sheep. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1802.

51. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

N. B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

52. Improving the Condition of the labouring Poor, by erecting Cottages, and apportioning Land. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not less than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1802.

53. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

54. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

55. Improving the Condition of the labouring Poor by apportioning Land to Cottages. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall apportion to the greatest number of cottages, already built upon his or her estate, any quantity of land, not

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less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

56. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

57. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

58. Preserving Seeds of Vegetables. For the best method of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial; to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

59. Preventing the Dry-Rot in Timber. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1801.

60. Preserving fresh Water sweet. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best account, verified by satisfactory trials, of an efficacious method of preserving fresh water sweet, during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Accounts*, and full descriptions of the methods made use of, in order that it may be known that nothing injurious enters therein, to be produced to the Society, with at least thirty gallons of water so preserved and proper *certificates*, on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1801.

61. Preserving salted Provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full description of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1802.

62. Clearing Feathers from their animal Oil. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most expeditious method, superior to any hitherto practised, of clearing goose-feathers from their offensive animal oil, for the use of upholders, in making beds, cushions, &c. the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of such feathers unstripped and so cleared, not less than forty pounds weight, with a full account of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1802.

63. Refining Whale or Seal Oil. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state, and two gallons so refined, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1802.

64. Manufacturing Tallow-Candles. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112 lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12 lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1802.

65. Candles from Resin or other Substances. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Dec. 1801.

66. Method of separating Sugar in a solid Form from Treacle. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an account of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

67. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the distiller who, in the year 1801, shall make the greatest quantity, not less than one hundred gallons,

gallons, of a clean marketable ſpirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in ſtrength or quality to the proof-ſpirit now in uſe, and at a rate not higher than the ſpirit produced from corn or melaſſes; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the ſpirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expenſe and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

68. INCREASING STEAM. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increaſing the quantity or force of ſteam, in ſteam-engines, with leſs fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenſes in uſing ſteam-engines may be conſiderably leſſened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

69. DESTROYING SMOKE. For the beſt account, aſcertained by proper experiments, of a cheap method of burning the ſmoke of fires belonging to ſteam-engines, furnaces employed in calcining or ſmelting metals, or other large works, in order to prevent annoyance to the neighbourhood, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

70. CONDENSING SMOKE. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt method by which the ſmoke of ſteam-engines, brew-houſes, ſugar-houſes, or furnaces, may be advantageouſly condenſed and collected in the form of tar, or ſome other uſeful material; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates* of the method having been ſucceſsfully employed, and ſpecimens of the materials produced, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

71. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society the beſt ſubſtitute for vegetable tar, equal in all its properties to the beſt Stockholm tar, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the ſubſtitute, not leſs than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at leaſt one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the beſt foreign tar, together with an *account* of the proceſs, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

72. PREPARATION OF TAN. To the perſon who ſhall prepare in the moſt concentrated form, ſo as to be eaſily portable, and at a price applicable to the purpoſes of manufactures, the largeſt quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable ſubſtances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a ſample of not leſs than 28 lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

73. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the cheapeſt and moſt effectual method of printing or ſtaining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above proceſs has been advantageouſly uſed on ten pieces of callico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the callico ſo printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid ſtate, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802.

74. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated proceſs of the decoction of weld on alumine and the ſolutions of indigo by earths or alcaline ſalts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

75. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the beſt ſubſtitute, ſuperior to any hitherto known for the baſis of paint, equally proper for the purpoſe as the white lead now employed; ſuch ſubſtitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the ſubſtitute, not leſs than 50 lb. weight, with an *account* of the proceſs uſed in preparing it, and *certificates* that at leaſt one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

76. RED PIGMENT. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a full and ſatisfactory proceſs for preparing a red pigment, fit for uſe, in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the beſt Carmines and Lakes now known or in uſe, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of ſuch colour, and a full diſcloſure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

N. B. It is not required that the colour ſhould reſiſt the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common

common expoſure to ſtrong light, damps, and noiſome vapours.

77. ULTRAMARINE. To the perſon who ſhall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the beſt prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the ſame as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

78. ANALYSIS OF BRITISH MINERALS. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the moſt correct analyſis of any mineral production of Great Britain, hitherto either unexamined or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analyſis and ſufficient ſpecimens to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

79. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the perſon who ſhall prepare the largeſt quantity (not leſs than one ton) of ſulphuric acid from ſulphur, without any nitric ſalt, of a ſpecific gravity, not inferior to the beſt ſulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not leſs than the above quantity of ſuch an acid has been prepared, together with a ſample, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

80. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHY NITRATE. To the perſon who ſhall prepare, in Great Britain, the largeſt quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight, of any ſalt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method ſuperior to thoſe hitherto practiſed; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a ſample of not leſs than 28 *lb.* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

81. FINE BAR-IRON. To the perſon, in Great Britain, who ſhall make the greateſt quantity of bar-iron, not leſs than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the beſt iron imported from Sweden or Ruſſia, and as fit for converting into ſteel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not leſs than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

82. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a cheap compoſition, ſuperior to any now in uſe, which ſhall effectually preſerve wrought iron from ruſt, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full deſcription of the method of preparing the compoſition, with *certificates* that it has ſtood at leaſt two years unimpaired, being expoſed to the atmoſphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the compoſition, on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

83. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The deſcription and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1803.

84. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt method of purifying or refining block-tin, ſo as to render it fit for the fineſt purpoſes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not leſs than three tons have been refined or purified, with a full detail of the proceſs, and a quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight, of the tin ſo refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

85. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the cheapeſt, ſafeſt, moſt durable, and moſt eaſily-fuſible, compoſition, fit for the purpoſe of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and ſuperior to any hitherto in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware ſo glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having ſucceeded, and a ſample of the materials made uſe of, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

86. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the beſt drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, or biſter, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, ſons or grandſons of peers, or peereſſes in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

87. The ſame in ſilver for the next in merit.

88. The ſame premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peereſſes in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

89. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY GENTLEMEN. For the beſt drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, or biſter, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one; to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802; the gold medal.

90. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal.

91. The ſame premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for ſuch of the nobility

bility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patroneſſes of the arts; perſons profeſſing any branch of the polite arts, or any buſineſs dependent on the arts of deſign, or the ſons or daughters of ſuch perſons, will not be admitted candidates in theſe claſſes.

92. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the beſt outline, after an original group or caſt, in plaſter, of human figures, by perſons of either ſex, under the age of ſixteen, the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches; to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the greater ſilver pallet.

93. For the next in merit, the leſſer ſilver pallet.

N. B. Theſe drawings are to be made on paper, and the original either to be produced to the Society, or to be referred to for their examination.

94. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the beſt drawing of a landſcape, after nature, by perſons of either ſex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the greater ſilver pallet.

95. For the next in merit, the leſſer ſilver pallet. Each candidate muſt mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken; and the drawings muſt be made with chalk, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or biſter.

96. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the beſt hiſtorical drawing, being an original compoſition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not leſs than eight inches; to be made with crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or biſter, and to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the gold pallet.

97. For the next in merit, the greater ſilver pallet.

98. STROKE-ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the beſt ſtroke-engraving, publiſhed in the year 1801, of an hiſtorical ſubject, the ſize of the plate not leſs than eighteen inches by foureen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802; and the impreſſion to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

99. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal, on ſimilar conditions.

100. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the beſt original pattern in a new taſte, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purpoſes of callico-printers, by perſons of either ſex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

101. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal, on ſimilar conditions.

102. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the beſt pattern, in a new ſtile, fit for the purpoſes of callico-printers for garment-work; the ſilver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

103. ENGRAVING ON WOOD. For the beſt engraving on wood, for illuſtrating works in arts or ſciences, or for decorating books, and capable of being worked with the letter-preſs; the ſilver medal. The engraving, and two or more impreſſions from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802; and the impreſſions from that engraving to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 104,) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSTEAD, Eſq.

104. SCULPTURE. For the beſt baſſo-relievo in terra-cotta, the ſubject taken from the Iliad of Homer, and conſiſting of not fewer than three human figures, the height of the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; a ſilver medallion, with the following engraved inſcription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampſtead, Eſq.* The baſſo-relievo to which the premium is adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

105. BRONZES. For the beſt drapery-figure or group caſt in bronze; if a ſingle figure, not leſs than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not leſs than nine inches; and which will require the leaſt additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the ſilver medal and twenty guineas. The caſt to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802, together with a full explanation of the whole proceſs.

106. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall complete and publiſh an accurate ſurvey of any one county in England or Wales, on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a mile, for which rewards have not already been given by the Society; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of the ſurvey, and that it was begun after the 1ſt of June, 1797, together with the map, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802. The map to which the premium ſhall be adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

N. B. The Society is already in poſſeſſion of ſurveys of the following counties, viz. Bedford,

ford, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, North Wales, (large and small,) Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, and Worcestershire.

107. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1800, the natural history of any county in England or Wales: the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

108. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

109. CLOTH HOP-STALKS OR BINES. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards, of cloth, at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England of that material; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the register.

110. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wicks so prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

111. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1801, and the first of January, 1802, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams,) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801; superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz. nettles, potatoe-hawlm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the register.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

112. TAKING PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1801, shall take the greatest number of porpoises, on the coast of Great Britain, by gun-harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

113. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain, in the year 1800, not less than thirty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICS.

114. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

115. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they

were

were actually taken in the year 1800, ſigned by the maſter, or by the mate when the claim is made by the maſter, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

116. Driving Bolts into Ships. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society a model, ſhewing a method of driving bolts into ſhips, particularly thoſe of copper, without ſplitting the head or bending them, with more diſpatch, in all directions, and tighter, than by any means hitherto known or in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas. The model, with *certificates* that a machine on the ſame conſtruction has been uſed to advantage, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

117. Parish or family Mill. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society the beſt conſtructed mill for grinding corn for the uſe of private families, or pariſh-poor; the conſtruction to be ſuch as to render the working of the mill eaſy and expeditious, and ſuperior to any hitherto in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been uſed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

N. B. Cheapneſs and ſimplicity will be conſidered as eſſential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

118. Machine for raising Coals, Ore, &c. &c. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine for raiſing coals, ore, &c. from mines, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, and which ſhall produce the effect at a leſs expenſe than thoſe already known or in uſe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine as large on the ſame conſtruction has been advantageouſly uſed, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1802.

119. Machine for raising Water. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more ſimple, conſtruction than any hitherto known or in uſe, for raiſing water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not leſs than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

120. Machine for making Bricks. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt and cheapeſt machine for making bricks, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, whereby the labour and expenſe of making bricks in the uſual mode, by hand, may be greatly diminiſhed; forty guineas. A model, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the ſame conſtruction, has been uſed to good effect for the purpoſe of making bricks, and that at leaſt one hundred thouſand ſtatute-bricks have been made therewith, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

121. Boring Rocks in order to blast them. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a more cheap, ſimple, and expeditious, method, than any hitherto known or in uſe of boring and blaſting rocks in mines, ſhafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practiſed with ſucceſs, with a full deſcription thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

122. Gunpowder-Mills. To the perſon who, in the year 1800, ſhall invent and bring to perfection the moſt effectual method of ſo conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the buſineſs of making gunpowder, as to prevent exploſion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promiſes, in the opinion of the beſt judges concerned in ſuch works, to anſwer the purpoſe intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

N. B. As an encouragement to perſons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any ſhould be made on the preſent method of conducting the buſineſs of gunpowder making, which fall ſhort of the total prevention of exploſion, and they are ſent to the Society for the ſake of humanity, the papers ſo ſent in will receive due conſideration, and ſuch bounty or reward will be beſtowed thereon as they appear to merit.

123. Mill-Stones. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover, in Great Britain, a quarry of ſtone fit for the purpoſes of mill-ſtones, for grinding wheat, and equal in all reſpects to that ſtone known by the name of French burr; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A pair of mill-ſtones, at leaſt three feet eight inches diameter, with an account of the ſituation of the quarry, and *certificates* that not fewer than two pair of ſuch mill-ſtones have been effectually uſed for grinding wheat, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

124. Heating Rooms for the purposes of Manufacturers. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a method of heating rooms, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, and at a moderate expenſe; for the purpoſes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, ſo as to avoid the neceſſity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the ſmoke, whereby the danger from ſuch tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model,

A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1802.

125. Improved Ventilation. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, work-houses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

126. Nutmegs. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

127. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802.

128. Cinnamon. For importing into the port of London, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity, not less than twenty pounds weight, of cinnamon, being the growth of some of the islands in the West Indies belonging to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cinnamon brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

129. Cloves. For importing into the port of London, in the year 1800, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

130. The same premium is extended one year farther. Samples and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

131. Plantations of Bread-Fruit-Trees. To the person who shall have raised in any of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or in any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, between the 1st of January, 1800, and the 1st of January, 1801, the greatest number of bread-fruit-trees, not fewer than one hundred, and properly fenced and secured the same, in order to supply the fruit to the inhabitants; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Proper *accounts* and *certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander-in-chief, of the methods made use of in cultivating the plants and securing the plantation, and that the trees are in a growing and thriving state at the time of signing such certificates, to be produced to the Society, with samples of the fruit, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

132. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

133. Kali for Barilla. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama-islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1798, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

134. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such certificates, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

135, 136. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

137, 138. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced

produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

139. Destroying the Insect commonly called the Borer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West-India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

140. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

141. Botanic Garden in the Bahama-Islands. To the person who, before the 1st of January, 1801, shall have set apart, and, at his own private expense, shall have properly fenced and cultivated the greatest quantity of ground, not less than five acres, in any of the Bahama-Islands, as a botanic garden, for the purpose of making experiments in the culture of those articles which are the peculiar production of the tropical climates, and which may tend to promote the commerce and manufactures of this country; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. It is required that any person claiming the foregoing premium should produce to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802, a *certificate* from the governor, or commander-in-chief, of the Bahama-Islands for the time being, of his having complied with the above requisitions, and that the garden is in a proper state of culture at the time of signing such certificate.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

142. Bhaugulpore-Cotton. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which clothes are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary to the board of trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

143. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *samples* and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

144. Annatto. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

145. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *samples* and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

146. True Cochineal. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

147. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *samples* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

148. Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada. To the person who shall sow with hemp (in drills at least eighteen inches asunder) the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than ten acres statute-measure, in the year 1801; and shall, at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer-hemp, (or male hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter-hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

149. To the person who shall sow with hemp (in drills at least eighteen inches asunder) the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five acres statute-measure, in the year 1801, and shall, at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer-hemp, (or male hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter-hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with twenty-eight pounds of the hemp and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

150.

150. To the perſon, in Upper Canada, who ſhall ſow with hemp, in the manner above-deſcribed, and with the ſame *certificates* and *ſamples*, the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than one acre; the ſilver medal. It is required that an accurate *account* of the expenſe of the culture, the nature of the ſoil, and quantity of the produce, be ſent with the *certificates*.

151, 152, 153. The ſame premiums are extended one year farther: *Certificates*, &c. as before-mentioned, to be tranſmitted to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in Feb. 1803.

154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159. Premiums, exactly ſimilar in all reſpects to thoſe held out for the province of Upper Canada, are alſo offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the ſame period.

160. CURING HERRINGS BY THE DUTCH METHOD. To the perſon or perſons who ſhall, before January, 1802, cure the greateſt quantity of white herrings, not leſs than thirty barrels, according to the method practiſed by the Dutch, and equal in all reſpects to the beſt Dutch herrings, the ſame being caught in the Britiſh ſeas and cured in a Britiſh veſſel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

161. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than fifteen barrels, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. A ſixteen-gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802, with *certificates* that the conditions of the premium have been completely fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the ſame manner as the ſpecimen, together with a full deſcription of the proceſs employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, MAY 1, 1801.

ORDERED,

That the ſeveral Candidates and Claimants to whom the Society ſhall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the laſt Tueſday in May, 1802, *at Twelve o'Clock at Noon preciſely, to receive the ſame; that Day being appointed by the Society for the Diſtribution of their Rewards: And before that Time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to thoſe who are about to leave the Kingdom.*

In Caſes where the Society may think fit to admit Excuſes for not attending in Perſon, Deputies may be ſubſtituted to receive the Rewards, provided ſuch Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the ſuperior Officers thereof.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to thoſe inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requeſted to obſerve, that if the *means*, by which the reſpective objects are effected, do require an expenſe or trouble too great for *general purpoſes*, the Society will not conſider itſelf as bound to give the offered *reward*; but, though it thus reſerves the power of giving in all caſes ſuch part only of any premium as the performance ſhall be adjudged to deſerve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be aſſured the Society will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

It is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and, on the inſide, the claimant's name and addreſs; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unleſs the conditions of the advertiſement are fully complied with.

No papers ſhall be opened, but ſuch as ſhall gain premiums, unleſs where it appears to the Society abſolutely neceſſary for the determination of the claim; all the reſt ſhall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark, within two years; after which time, if not demanded, they ſhall be publicly burnt, unopened, at ſome meeting of the Society.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, ſhall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof ſhall be given to the Society.

All

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

The performances which each year obtain premiums or bounties are to remain with the Society until after the public distribution of rewards.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and, where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the committee.

N. B. The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men upon any of the subjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter addressed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, *at the Society's Office, in the Adelphi, London.*

As the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean statute-acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto. The Society also desire that the papers on different subjects sent in to them may be full, clear, explicit, and fit for publication.

*** In case any person should be inclined to leave a sum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpose:

Item. I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of upon condition and the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the collector for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themselves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which said sum of I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable designs of the Society.

By Order of the Society,

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

H. OF LORDS.

March 20.

Earl *Darnley*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, commented upon the various topics as connected with the important ſubject of his motion on the State of the Nation; and, having embraced all the recent political events that have occurred, concluded by moving, "That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the State of the Nation."

The Duke of *Montroſe* denied that there was any neceſſity for the inquiry, and pointed out the injury ſuch inquiry would do to the country if permitted to take place.

Lords *Grenville*, *Eldon*, *Auckland*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, were of the ſame opinion.

The Earls of *Carliſle*, *Carnarvon*, *Moira*, and *Fitzwilliam*, the Marquiſſes of *Lanſdowne* and *Buckingham*, and Lord *Holland*, were for the inquiry.

On a diviſion, the numbers appeared, for the motion 25, againſt it 107.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Iriſh Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion, and the Iriſh Martial Law bills, were paſſed, after a long debate on the latter.

March 21.

Mr. *Wilberforce* preſented a petition from Yorkſhire againſt the great conſumption of oats by pleaſure horſes; which was referred to the Proviſion Committee.

The *Attorney General* preſented a petition from the pariſhes of Whitehaven, ſtating that ſeveral rates for the poor had been quaſhed by Lord Lonſdale, on account of a trivial error; and praying the repeal of the laws which required thoſe neceſſary requiſites in point of form.

H. OF LORDS,

March 24.

The Royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Iriſh Martial Law and Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion bills, and ſeveral tax and other bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Attorney General* preſented a bill, for the more effectual collection of the poor's rates, which was read the firſt time.

March 25.

Mr. *Grey* made his promiſed motion reſpecting the State of the Nation, which he prefaced in a long ſpeech, adverting to all the circumſtances of the War, the Finances, Treaties with Foreign Powers, the Northern Confederacy, &c.; in all which, he imputed groſs error and impropriety of conduct to Miniſters. He concluded by moving, "That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the State of the Nation."

Mr. *Dundas* defended the late adminiſtration with regard to the war. He ſtated our ſucceſſes from 1793 to the preſent time. The number of ſhips, he ſaid, taken from the enemy amounted to 78 ſhips of the line, 181 frigates, 224 ſmaller veſſels, 743 French, 15 Dutch, and 76 Spaniſh privateers. Mr. Dundas went minutely into our military operations, maintaining the wiſdom of the meaſures generally purſued.

Lord *Temple* paid many compliments to the late adminiſtration, but ſpoke in terms of unqualified cenſure of the preſent. His Lordſhip, as well as Sir *William Yonnge*, were for the enquiry.

Mr. *Pitt* defended the conduct of himſelf and colleagues in carrying on the war, ſpoke of the merits of the new miniſtry, and maintained their claims to the confidence of the people. He left no part of Mr. Grey's ſpeech unanſwered, and concluded with giving his opinion againſt the neceſſity of an inquiry.

Mr. *Fox* followed Mr. Pitt; he alſo embraced all the topics of the War, &c. giving his arguments a turn in favour of the motion, which he ſupported.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr. Addington) made a few obſervations on what fell from the Hon. Gentleman who preceded him; and ſaid, it was by no means fair to prejudge him and his colleagues. Reſpecting the queſtion of Peace, he obſerved, that his Majeſty's miniſters were diſpoſed and determined to take ſuch ſteps as they conceived to be calculated for Peace. No form of Government in France ſhould be an obſtruction to negociation; and, with this diſpoſition on the part of this country, the ſucceſs of the attempt would depend wholly on the terms. He then entered into the ſubject of neutral veſſels, and concluded by declaring himſelf againſt the motion.

Sir *Gregory Page Turner* and Mr. *Dent* ſaid a few words in favour of the motion, when the Houſe divided. For the motion 105—Againſt it 201.

H. OF LORDS.

March 27.

The Earl of *Moira* preſented a bill for relief of inſolvent Debtors.

The clauſe in Taylor's divorce bill, prohibiting the parties from marrying, produced a long debate; on a diviſion, it was negatived, the numbers being, ayes 27, noes 59.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Jones* moved for a Committee to inquire into the cauſes of breaking the convention of El Ariſch.

Mr.

Mr. *Dundas* juſtified the conduct of miniſters, but conſented to the production of the inſtructions to Lord Keith and to Sir Sidney Smith on the ſubject.

H. OF LORDS.
March 30.

The Earl of *Suffolk*, after expatiating for a conſiderable time on the facility with which the prices of articles of food were kept up by means of country bank-notes, moved, that the Lords Committees be inſtructed to enquire into the amount of country bank-notes now in circulation, and what effects they had in advancing the price of proviſions.

Lords *Hobart* and *Auckland* defended the country banks, as the means for enabling us to extend our manufactures, our commerce, and our wealth.

The Duke of *Athol* alſo defended the country bankers, particularly in the North, were their liberality had ſaved many thouſands from being ſtarved.

The queſtion being put, it was negatived without a diviſion.

The Earl of *Warwick* then roſe; and, having declared that in his opinion the preſent ſcarcity was not real but artificial, moved in ſubſtance, that all Mayors, Juſtices, and others in power, ſhould take an account, on oath, of all flour, grain, or pulſe, in their different diſtricts, and to whom it had been diſpoſed of ſince April laſt.

The Earl of *Morton* thought it was impoſſible to obtain ſuch an account without a ſpecial act of Parliament, and no one could be compelled to give it.

The Duke of *Bedford* did not ſee that the motion would produce any advantage. He thought that the leaſt ſaid on the ſubject would be the beſt, and that he ſhould wait for the ultimate report of the Committee before he brought forward ſome remedies for the preſent ſcarcity which had ſtruck his mind.—The motion was then carried.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Houſe in a Committee voted ſeveral ſupplies for the civil ſervices of Ireland.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, after calling the attention of the Houſe to the propriety of exempting Curates who keep one horſe from paying the duty, moved for a Committee on the ſubject, which, after ſome obſervations from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.
April 1.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, from the bar of the Houſe, ſaid, "I am commanded by his Majeſty to lay before this Houſe, copies and extracts of papers containing ſecret information relative to the ſtate of Ireland, and the proceedings of certain diſaffected perſons in both parts of the United Kingdom." He obſerved, "I did hope it would not have been neceſſary, as far as Great Britain is concerned, to call the attention of the Houſe to this ſubject; but, unfortunately, the malignant ſpirit, which is in perpetual alliance with diſaſter and internal difficulty, has not been able to reſiſt the temptation afforded to it by the diſtreſs occaſioned by the high price of the articles of life, of endeavouring to make that public diſtreſs, although fruitleſsly I truſt, the inſtrument of public perverſion." He then moved, "That the papers be referred to a Secret Committee," which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.
April 2.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the expiring laws, potatoe cultivation, Canterbury, and cattle market bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, a Secret Committee was choſen by ballot on the communication of the preceding day.

H. OF COMMONS.
April 13.

The report of the Secret Committee, appointed to inquire into the ſeditious practices in Great Britain and Ireland, was brought up.

April 14.

After a debate of ſome length, during the greater part of which ſtrangers were excluded from the gallery, a bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act for ſix weeks after the next Seſſion of Parliament went through all its ſtages; and a bill for reviving the laws againſt Sedition was read the firſt time.

H. OF LORDS.
April 15.

The bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act was received from the Commons; and a Committee of Secrecy was ordered to be balloted for.

In the Commons the ſame day, after ſome objections by Meſſrs. *Sheridan* and *Tierney*, the ſedition bill was read a ſecond time.

H. OF LORDS.
April 16.

After balloting for the Secret Committee, Earl *St. Vincent* moved, "that the thanks of the Houſe be voted to the Commanders, Officers, and ſeamen, employed in the victory off Copenhagen."

Lord *Grenville*, the earl of *Weſtmorland*, viſcount *Hood*, and the duke of *Clarence*, joined in animated eulogiums of the ſkill and bravery of our heroes; and the Houſe unanimouſly adopted the reſolutions.

In the Commons the ſame day, the

Chancellor

Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the thanks of the House be voted to the officers and seamen engaged in the recent action before Copenhagen. After paying a just tribute to the skill and valour of Sir Hyde Parker, he detailed the conduct of Lord Nelson, whose praise did not rest meerly on the atchievement of victory; for, if it were possible to add one more branch to his laurels, still more honourable to his name and character, it was to be found in the magnanimous display of humanity, so worthy of himself, in his efforts, during the triumphant career of victory, to stop the further effusion of human blood: for no sooner was the fire of the enemy's ships and batteries silenced, and the latter in possession of his Majesty's forces, than Admiral Nelson himself went on shore, requested an interview with the Prince Royal, who commanded the place, and earnestly advised him to propose a truce; assuring him, that his own wishes, perfectly in unison with those of his Royal Master, were to prevent as much as possible the effusion of human blood. The Prince Royal asked why such a proposition came from him, who had been so successful? His answer was, that the object of his mission was, not the destruction of a brave people, but to assist and maintain the rights of his King and Country; and that, if a truce were not proposed, he should be obliged, in duty, to destroy those brave Danes who should fall in his way. Struck with the singular generosity of such a proposal from a victorious enemy, the Prince Royal instantly acceded to it; and the gallant Nelson was received by a brave and generous people (for brave and generous he must call those who could, in the moment of their defeat, applaud with exultation the generosity of their conqueror) with the loudest acclamations of admiration. Mr. Addington repeated the determination of ministers to maintain the essential rights of the Empire. But, at the same time that he congratulated the country upon a victory so glorious, he implored the House to believe, that, had the success of his Majesty's arms been ten times greater on this occasion, it should not shake the firm disposition of his Majesty and Government for the attainment of peace, upon every principle of moderation, consistent with the national honour, and national security.

Lord *Hawkesbury* reiterated these sentiments: and the House unanimously concurred in voting its thanks to the persons engaged in this splendid victory; as it did, on the motion of Mr. Addington, to vote monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Captains Mosse and Riou.

H. OF LORDS.

April 18.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Habeas Corpus Suspension, the Irish Master of the Rolls, the East India goods, the poor children's indenture, and the poor rates collection bills.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 20.

The bill to prevent seditious meetings, the Irish corn bounty bill, the lottery bill, and the customs duty bill, were read the third time and passed.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 24. Letter from Capt. Dixon, of his Majesty's ship Genereaux, to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Genereux, Port Mahon, March 10.

My Lord, I have the satisfaction to inclose a letter from Capt. Barlow, of his Majesty's ship Phœbe, of 36 guns, for your Lordship's information. This very gallant and well-fought action, as related in Capt. Barlow's letter, and much more strongly marked in the hull of the French ship, warrants me in saying, that more skill or effective gunnery were never displayed in any combat than in the present instance.

Phœbe, at Sea, 20 leagues of Gibraltar, Feb. 20.

My Lord, Yesterday about four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty's ship under my command being about two leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar, I discovered one of the enemy's ships under Conta steering with a crowd of sail to the Eastward. I had the good fortune to bring her to a close action about half past seven the same evening, which continued within pistol-shot with unremitting fury about two hours, the enemy resolutely opposing the animated and skilful exertions of my brave Officers and men, until his ship was almost a wreck, five feet water in her hold, her guns dismounted, and literally encumbered with dead, the number of which amounted to 200, and of wounded to 143. She proves to be the French frigate L'Africaine, of 44 guns, viz. twenty-six eighteen-pounders on her main-deck, and eighteen nine-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle, a very fine ship, about three years old, under the orders of the Chief of Division Saunier, whose broad pendant was flying, and who (with many principal Officers both of the troops and of the marine,) was slain in the action, and commanded by Captain Majendie, who is amongst the wounded. At the commencement of the action she had 715 men; viz. 400 troops and artificers of various descriptions, under the command of General Desfourneaux,

Defourneux, and a crew of 315 Officers and ſeamen; alſo ſix braſs field-pieces, ſeveral thouſand ſtand of arms, ammunition, and implements of agriculture. She ſailed from Rochefort on the 13th inſtant, in company with a frigate, from which ſhe parted on the following day in a gale of wind. So tremendous and deciſive has been the effect of the fire of the Phœbe in this conteſt, that I muſt regret the inability of my pen to do juſtice to the merits of thoſe who directed it. It has been my duty, on a former occaſion, to report to their lordſhips the meritorious conduct of my firſt Lieut. Holland, and the Lieuts. Bedford and Heywood; Lieut. Weaver, of the Marines; Mr. Griffiths, the Maſter; the warrant and petty-officers, and the whole of the ſhip's company, are entitled to all the commendation in the power of their Commander to beſtow. My ſatisfaction in relating comparatively the ſmall loſs we have ſuſtained is more eaſily imagined than deſcribed, as it amounts only to one ſeaman killed, two officers, and ten ſeamen wounded; our damages are chiefly in maſts, yards, ſails and rigging, the greateſt part of which are rendered unſerviceable. I incloſe a copy of the French Commander's report of the number killed and wounded on board L'Africaine.

I am &c. ROBERT BARLOW.

Liſt of killed and wounded on-board the Phœbe.

Samuel Hayes, ſeaman, killed; 2 officers and 10 ſeamen, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded, but ſince recovered.

Lieut. Holland, and Mr. Griffiths, Maſter.

P. S. I have reaſon to believe Egypt to have been the deſtination of the force under the orders of General Defourneaux, and Commodore Saunier.

Total killed on-board L'Africaine 200—Wounded 143.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains letters, giving an account of the capture of L'Audacieux French lugger of 14 guns and 50 men, by the Cambrian, the Hon. Capt. Legge, who likewiſe re-captured Nancy letter of marque, of London; alſo, of the taking of the Le Petit Piratte French privateer, of 4 guns and 24 men, by the Greyhound Revenue cutter, of Weymouth.]

Downing-Street, April 28.

By diſpatches received from Lord Elgin, dated Conſtantinople, March 31, it appears that his Lordſhip had received letters from Lord Keith, ſtating that the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby effectuated a landing on the 8th inſt. on the peninſula of Aboukir, under a very heavy fire from cannons, mortars, and muſketry, the enemy having withdrawn the whole garriſon from Alexandria, and many detachments from that vicinity, to oppoſe them; that after making the neceſſary preparations on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the army advanced on the 12th to within five miles of Alexandria; they there took a poſition with their right towards the ſea, and their left ſupported by the Lake Maadie, where Sir Sidney Smith, who was poſted there with his command of boats, was keeping up a communication with the natives, and ſupplying the army with freſh proviſions and water; that on the 13th, at ſeven in the morning, the enemy made an attack, and were repulſed with loſs about eleven; in the meau time, the marines had been diſembarked, and attacked by land the caſtle of Aboukir, the only poſt in that peninſula occupied by the enemy; that on the 14th, at ſun-ſet, when the veſſel which brought this intelligence was under weigh, the troops on ſhore and the gun-veſſels were throwing ſhot and ſhells into Aboukir, and at the ſame moment a firing was heard towards Alexandria, which appeared from the Fourdroyant to be a general attack. The Grand Vizier had marched forward from Jaffa Feb. 25; having, according to Major Holloway's letters to Lord Elgin, received a conſiderable reinforcement.

[Here follows a liſt of 112 ſhips and veſſels taken, re-taken, and detained in the Mediterranean by the ſquadron under Lord Keith; and alſo letters from Capts. I. H. Talbot, and G. Morris, of the Sheerneſs and Lady Charlotte hired armed cutters, ſtating the capture of Le Prefect de la Manche French lugger, of 16 guns and 49 men; and the recapture of five ſail of Britiſh merchantmen.]

Admiralty-Office, May 2. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Noſtra Signora del Carmen Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, by the Amethyſt, Capt. Cooke; and alſo of four Spaniſh merchantmen, off Ferrol, by the Megæra, Capt. Newhouſe; all of which were deſtroyed; likewiſe, the capture of L'Achille French privateer, of 6 guns and 44 men, by the Pigmy, Capt. Shepheard.]

Downing-ſtreet, May 3. The following letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with diſpatches from his Lordſhip to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and Lord Hawkeſbury, and a letter from Col. Anſtruther to Col. Brownrigg, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received.

Letter from Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Earl of Elgin, dated Camp before Alexandria, March 16.

My Lord, on the 1ſt inſt. the fleet arrived in ſight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay; the weather did not permit any debarkation before the

8th

8th; on that day it was happily effected, under the most trying circumstances. The boats had near a mile to row, and were for some time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the musquetry of 2,500 men; still the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon. On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th we marched forward to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a ridge, with their right to the canal of Alexandria, and their left to the sea. On the 13th we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Our loss is considerable. Although Col. Erskine is wounded, he is doing well. He has lost his leg. His regiment gained great credit, but suffered severely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerously wounded. Excuse this scrawl, written on my knee.

I am, &c. R. Abercromby.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Constantinople, April 4.

As Col. Anstruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Col. Brownrigg, was written March 16, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highness, that Menou, having, with 2000 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21st. The assault was vigorous; but the enemy were entirely repulsed with great loss, not, however, before Sir Ralph Abercromby, Gen. Moore, Gen. Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith, had been wounded slightly, and Col. Abercromby had lost a limb. Col. Paget appears to have had a slight wound. Lord Keith's last letter says, all the wounded are surprisingly well, considering they are all by cannon or grape shot. I may add, that my Janissary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions that some of the troops who came there first, or had been left sick, were already so well as to have sailed from thence to join. Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a letter from Col. Anstruther to Col. Brownrigg, dated Camp, near Alexandria, March 16.

The fleet sailed from Marmaxia Feb. 22, and anchored in Aboukir Bay March 2. From that day to the 7th, the weather was so boisterous, and the swell so great, that it was impracticable to disembark. This circumstance gave the enemy full leisure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every necessary preparation to oppose us. The whole infantry of the garrison of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and 14 or 15 pieces of cannon, were placed on a space of little more than two miles, from near the castle of Aboukir, to the narrow Isthmus which forms the boundary of the Lake. Such was the situation in which we found things on the morning of the 8th, when the descent was made. Nothing, I believe, ever exceeded the boldness and perseverance with which the boats continued to approach the shore, under a shower of bullets, shells, and grape. Every discharge was answered by a shout from the seamen, and all seemed totally insensible of danger. The reserve of the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to, that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry the moment they got out of the boats; however, they drove every thing before them, and, in the course of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loss of half his artillery. After a halt of two or three hours, in order to disembark ammunition, and part of General Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the 12th; the landing of provisions and stores being much impeded by the boisterous weather. On the 12th we again marched about five miles, constantly skirmishing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted for the night, about three miles from the enemy's position, which seemed and proved very advantageous. Next morning the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left; the reserve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the first fire. As the columns advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both with all his cavalry, supported by a considerable body of infantry, and 10 or 12 pieces of cannon. This attack was repulsed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d), both of which behaved most nobly. The first line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reserve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilst the second line continuing still in column (except the first brigade of it) turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his position. The army followed in the order above stated; and Sir Ralph had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights close to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted. The force the enemy opposed to us appeared

peared about 5,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particularly favourable to the two laſt. The movements, although under a conſtant cannonade, were regular and accurate; The General, in this laſt action, had his horſe ſhot under him. The poſition we occupy is good; it cuts off the communication between Alexandria and the Nile, excepting through the deſart: our ſupplies are conveyed, by means of the lake, with eaſe and ſecurity.

Admiralty-office, May 6. This Gazette announces the capture of the following French privateers: by the Immortalité, Capt. Hotham, La Laure, of 14 guns and 78 men; by the Fortuné, Lord A. Beauclerk, (in company with the Trent frigate and Dolphin cutter) Le Renard, pierced for 10 guns; by the Jaſon, Lieut. Loſack, La Dorad, of 14 braſs ſix-pounders and 53 men.

Downing-ſtreet, May 9. The following diſpatch was this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's troops ſerving in the Mediterranean.

Sir, *Camp before Alexandria, March* 16.

Although it was not originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the Britiſh Army in Egypt on the ſide of Alexandria, yet circumſtances aroſe which induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coaſt of Aſia Minor than we had at firſt any reaſon to apprehend; and we were ultimately obliged to ſail from Marmarice in a very imperfect ſtate of preparation. I am fully ſenſible of the exertions of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter-maſter-general, and the other officers who were ſent forward to provide for the neceſſities of the army. Our delays originated from other cauſes. For a conſiderable time previous to our ſailing, the weather was extremely boiſterous, and the wind contrary. The moment that it became practicable to ſail with ſo large a fleet, Lord Keith put to ſea; we left Marmarice on the 22d of February, and came in ſight of Alexandria on the 1ſt of March. On the 2d, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the ſea ran high, and no diſembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed; and on the 8th, the troops forming the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of the Reſerve under the command of Major-gen. Moore, the brigade of guards, under the Hon. Major-gen. Ludlow, and part of the firſt brigade, under the command of Major-gen. Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had, in general, from five to ſix miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock. The front of diſembarkation was narrow, and a hill which commanded the whole ſeemed almoſt inacceſſible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their ſide. The troops, however, notwithſtanding their being expoſed to a very ſevere cannonade, and under the fire of grape-ſhot, made good their landing, aſcended the hill with an intrepidity ſcarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind him ſeven pieces of artillery and a number of horſes. The troops that aſcended the hill were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Col. Spencer, whoſe coolneſs and good conduct Major-gen. Moore has mentioned to me in the higheſt terms of approbation. It is impoſſible to paſs over the good order in which the 28th and 42d regiments landed, under the command of Brig. Gen. Oakes, who was attached to the reſerve under Major-gen. Moore; and the troops in general loſt not a moment in remedying any little diſorder which became unavoidable in a landing under ſuch circumſtances. The diſembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day. The troops which landed on the 8th advanced three miles the ſame day; and on the 12th the whole army moved forward, and came within ſight of the enemy, who was formed on an advantageous ridge, with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the ſea. It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th; and in conſequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank. The troops had not been long in motion before the enemy deſcended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major-gen. Cradock and Major-gen. the Earl of Cavan. The 90th regiment formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the ſecond; both battalions ſuffered conſiderably, and behaved in ſuch a manner as to merit the praiſe both of courage and diſcipline. Major-gen. Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the enemy; and the troops changed their poſition with a quickneſs and preciſion which did them the greateſt honour. The remainder of the army followed ſo good an example, and were immediately in a ſituation not only to face, but to repel the enemy. The reſerve, under the command of Major-gen. Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the poſition of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank. The army continued to

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advance, pushing the enemy with the greatest vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themselves under the protection of the fortified heights which form the principal defence of Alexandria.—It was intended to have attacked them in this their last position; for which purpose the reserve, under the command of Major Gen. Moore, which had remained in column during the whole of the day, was brought forward; and the second line, under the command of Major Gen. Hutchinson, marched to the left across a part of the Lake Mariotis, with a view to attack the enemy on both flanks: but, on reconnoitring their position, and not being prepared to occupy it after it should be carried, prudence required that the troops who had behaved so bravely, and who were still willing to attempt any thing, however arduous, should not be exposed to a certain loss, when the extent of the advantage could not be ascertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and now occupy a position with their right to the sea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mariotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria.—I have the greatest satisfaction in saying, that the conduct of the British and Foreign troops under my command is deserving of the highest praise; their courage and their discipline have been equally conspicuous.—To all the General Officers I am indebted for their zeal and intelligence.—From the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Hope, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Col. Anstruther, Quarter Master General, I have received every testimony of zeal, and the most able assistance in the operations of the army; and to the other officers of the General Staff, I feel obligations. On the 8th the arrangements made by Lord Keith were such as to enable us to land at once a body of 6000 men. The Hon. Capt. Cochrane, and those other captains and officers of the royal navy, who were entrusted with the disembarkation, not only of the troops, but of the artillery, ammunition, provisions, and stores of all kinds, have exerted themselves in such a manner as to claim the warmest acknowledgements of the whole army.—Sir Sidney Smith, and the other captains and officers of the navy under his command who landed with the army, have been indefatigable in their exertions in forwarding the service on which they are employed. The enemy have left a small garrison in Aboukir castle: it has been necessary to bring up a few pieces of heavy artillery, and there is reason to believe that it will speedily surrender. Majors Mac Karras and Fletcher, of the royal engineers, who went down in the Penelope frigate to survey the coast of Egypt, a short time before we sailed from Marmarice, were unfortunately surprised in a small boat in Aboukir bay; the former was killed, and the latter taken prisoner. Our communication with the fleet is at present kept up by means of the lake of Aboukir. We have been fortunate enough to find water sufficient for the supply of the army; and we begin to derive some supplies from the country. I have the honour to inclose herewith returns of the killed and wounded in the actions of the 8th and 13th inst. together with a return of the artillery taken from the enemy on those days.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S I have had no means of ascertaining the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable.

Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. &c. Aboukir, March 8

4 officers, 4 serjeants, 94 rank and file, killed; 26 officers, 34 serjeants, 5 drummers, 450 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed.—Ensign Warren, of the Coldstream Guards; Major Ogle, of the 58th Regiment; Hon. Ensign Mead, of the 40th Flank Company; Ensign England, of the 1st Battalion 54th Regiment.

Officers wounded.—Guards, Capts. Plunkett, Frederick, Beadon, Myers; and Surgeon Rose.— 23d Regiment, Capts. Lloyd and Pearson.—42d, Lieut. Col. James Stewart; Capt. M'Quarrie; Lieuts. Alex. Campbell, Dick, Fred. Campbell, Stewart Campbell, Charles Campbell, and Ensign Wilson.—58th, Capt. Best; and Ensign Rolt.—Corsican Rangers, Capt. Panattini.—2d Battalion Royals, Capt. Alex. M'Donald; Lieut. James Graham, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Lister.—1st Battalion of the 54th, Capt. Shipley.—2d Battalion of Ditto, Lieut. George O'Halleren.

N. B. Lieut. Guittera, 1 serjeant, and 12 rank and file of the Corsican Rangers, taken prisoners, are returned in the column of missing.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, March 13.

6 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 143 rank and file, 21 horses, killed; 66 officers, 1 quarter master, 61 serjeants, 7 drummers, 946 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Officers killed—Coldstream Guards, Ensign Jenkinson.—13th Regiment, Capt. Chester.—18th, Capt. Jones; Brigade Major Foster.—28th, Capt. Godley; Volunteer Laut.—30th, Ensign T. Rodgers.—50th, Lieut. Stewart.

Officers wounded.—26th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Woodgate.—Coldstream Guards, Capt. Beadon.—1st Battalion of the 54th regiment

regiment, Enſign T. C. Kirby.—2d Battalion of the 54th; Capts. Gibſon, Cairns, Roberts; Lieuts. B. Stone, G. Mills; Enſign J. Kelly.—92d Regiment, Lieut. Col. Erſkine; Capts. Ramſay, Macdonald; Lieuts. Macleod, Doule, M'Donald, F. Campbell, Clarke, R. Macdonald, Cameron; Enſign Wilkie.—8th, Major Duke; Capts. M'Murdo, Fortye; Lieuts. Church, O'Brien, Eaſon.—13th, Capt. Brown; Lieuts. Dolphin, Serle, Copland, Handcock, Rich; Enſigns Hewſon, Andrews, O'Maley.—90th, Col. Hill; Lieut. Col. Vigoreux; Capt. Eden; Lieuts. Tiſdell, Cartwright, Wright.—79th, Lieut. Col. Macdonald; Lieuts. Sutherland, Stuart; Volunteer Alexander Cameron.—30th, Capt. John Douglas; Lieut. Duncan, of the 21ſt regiment.—44th, Col. Tilſon; Lieut. Brown; Enſign Berwick.—De Rolle's Regiment, Lieut. Col. Baron Durler; Major Sonnenburg; Lieut. Bachenau.—Dillon's regiment, Capt. Renaud; Lieut. Montureux; Enſign Canillac.—28th, Capt. Bevan.—42d regiment, Lieut. Col. Dixon; Capt. A. Campbell; Lieut. S. Frafer.—Corſicans, Lieut. Guſlami.—Royal Artillery, Capt. T. Boger; Lieut. Sturgeon; Quarter-Maſter Commiſſary Lane.—Lieut. O'Brien of the 8th, ſince dead of his wounds.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-General.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. Bryce, of the Coldſtream Guards, wounded and taken priſoner on the evening of the 14th inſt. and ſince dead of his wounds.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant General.

Letter from Adm Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Foudroyant in the Bay of Aboukir, March 10.

Sir, My diſpatches of the 22d ult, by the Speedwell, will have acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the armament on that day quitted the harbour of Marmarice for this place, which the whole fleet reached on the 2d inſt. The Turkiſh gun-boats and kaicks excepted, all of which bore up, by night, for Macri, Cyprus, and other ports during the prevalence of ſtrong Weſterly gales that we encountered on the paſſage. Too much of the day of our arrival here had elapſed, before all the ſhips could get to anchorage, to admit of the landing being effected before the approach of night; and an unfortunate ſucceſſion of ſtrong Northerly gales, attended by a heavy ſwell, rendered it impoſſible to diſembark before the 8th. The neceſſary preparations were made on preceding evening. The boats began to receive the troops at two o'clock in the morning, and at three the ſignal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Mondovi, anchored about a gun ſhot from the ſhore, where it had been determined that they were to be aſſembled and properly arranged: but ſuch was the extent of the anchorage occupied by ſo large a fleet, and ſo great the diſtance of many of them from any one given point, that it was not till nine the ſignal could be made for the boats to advance towards the ſhore. The whole line immediately began to move with great celerity towards the beach between the Caſtle of Aboukir and the entrance of the Sed, under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ajax, aſſiſted by Capts. Steveñſon, Scott, Larmour, Apthorpe, and Morriſon, of the Europa, Stately, Diadem, Druid, and Thiſbe, and the reſpective agents of tranſports, the right flank being protected by the Cruelle cutter, and the Dangereuſe and Janniſſary gun-veſſels; and the left, by the Entreprenante cutter, Malta ſchooner, and Negreſſe gun-veſſel, with two launches of the fleet on each, armed for the purpoſe of ſupplying the places of the Turkiſh gun-veſſels, of whoſe ſervice I had been deprived. Capt. Sir Sidney Smith of the Tigre, with the Capts. Riboleau, Guiou, Saville, Burn, and Hillyar, of the Aſtrea, Eurus, Experiment, Blonde, and Nigre, appointed, with a detachment of ſeamen, to co-operate with the army, had the charge of the launches, with the field-artillery accompanying the troops. The Tartarus and Fury were placed in proper ſituations for throwing ſhot and ſhells with advantage; and the Petterell, Cameleon, and Minorca, were moored as near as poſſible, with their broadſides to the ſhore. The enemy had not failed to avail himſelf of the unavoidable delays to which we had been expoſed, for ſtrengthening the naturally difficult coaſt to which we were to approach. The whole garriſon of Alexandria, ſaid to amount to near 3000 men, reinforced with many ſmall detachments that had been obſerved to advance from the Roſetta branch, was appointed for its defence. Field-pieces were placed on the moſt commanding heights, and in the intervals of the numerous ſand-hills which cover the ſhore, all of which were lined with muſquetry; the beach on either wing being flanked with cannon, and parties of cavalry held in readineſs to advance. The fire of the enemy was ſucceſſively opened from their mortars and field pieces, as the boats got within their reach, and as they approached to the ſhore the exceſſive diſcharge of grape-ſhot and of muſquetry from behind the ſand-hills ſeemed to threaten them with deſtruction, while the caſtle of Aboukir on the right flank maintained a conſtant and harraſſing diſcharge of large ſhot and ſhells; but the ardour of our officers and men was not to be damped. No moment of heſitation intervened. The beach was arrived at, a footing obtained, the troops advanced, and the enemy forced to relin-

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quish all the advantageous positions which they had held The boats returned without delay for the second division; and before the evening the whole army, with few exceptions, was landed with such articles of provisions and stores as required the most immediate attention.—I refer to the General's report for the loss sustained by the army in this dangerous and difficult service. I enclose the casualties of the squadron and transports, and feel much satisfaction in conveying to their lordships my full testimony to the merits of all the officers and men employed under my orders on this arduous occasion. KEITH.

Letter from Adm. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to E. Nepean, Esq. Aboukir Bay, March 16.

Sir, The army had a sharp conflict with the enemy on the 13th, as they advanced towards Alexandria, for the particulars of which I refer to the General's details. I enclose for their Lordships information, an account of the loss suffered on that occasion by the detachment of seamen under the direction of Capt. Sir Sidney Smith, and by the battalion of Marines, under the command of Lieut-col. Smith, both co-operating with the army on shore.

I am &c. KEITH.

Return of Seamen employed on shore under the orders of Capt. Sir W. S. Smith, killed and wounded in the Action of March 13.

Five seamen, killed; one officer (Mr. Wright, Midshipman of the Northumberland), nineteen seamen wounded.

Return of killed and wounded in the Battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Smith, serving with the Army under the orders of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the action of March 13.

Two officers, twenty-two rank and file, killed; four officers, two serjeants, two drummers, twenty-seven rank and file wounded. Total, Fifty-nine.

Names of Officers killed and wounded—F. Hussey, First Lieut. (rank in battalion Capt.) J. Linyee Shea, do. killed—W. Minto, Capt. (rank in battalion Major), R. Forkington, Capt. J Parry, First Lieut. G. Peebles. Second Lieut. wounded.

List of Officers and Seamen belonging to the ships of war and transports, killed, wounded, and missing, in disembarking the army in Aboukir Bay March 8.

Total, 22 seamen killed; 7 officers, 65 seamen, wounded; 3 seamen missing.

Names of Officers wounded—Stately, Lieut. J. Bray. Europa, G. Thomas. Dolphin, Lieut. F. Collins. Swiftsure, Mr. J. Finchley, Midshipman. Charon, R. Ogleby, Master's Mate. Iphigenia, J. Donnellan, Midshipman. Dictator, E. Robinson, Midshipman, since dead. KEITH.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c to E. Nepean, Esq. dated March 18.

Aboukir Castle has capitulated. In the afternoon the Capitan Bey arrived with two ships of the line, four or five frigates and corvettes, and some small vessels of the country.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures: the Vives Spanish privateer, of 10 nine-pounders and 83 men, by La Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Jackson; Le General Brune French ship corvette, of 14 6-pounders and 108 men, having Gen. Pelardy and suite on-board, by the Amethyst, Capt. Cooke;—Le Desirée, of 8 men and 70 tons, and Jupiter, of 16 guns and 60 men; also the recapture of the Bolton of 20 guns and 18 men, and the Portuguese ship Cæsar; all by the Leda, Capt. Hope;—Le Huron French privateer, of 14 guns and 35 men, by the earl Spencer privateer Mr. J. Stewart;—La Furie French privateer, of 14 guns and 64 men (in sight of part of the Portuguese Brazil convoy, that had been dispersed in a gale, and were totally unprotected, and for whom La Furie was cruizing), by the Endymion, Capt. Durham. *(To be continued.)*

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, May, 1801.

OUR last review of the transactions in the North of Europe comprized the memorable action that took place off Copenhagen, between the British squadron under Lord Nelson and Admiral Graves, and the fleet of

DENMARK.

After the consequent Armistice had been signed, as was there mentioned, Sir Hyde Parker entered the Baltic with his armament, and was proceeding towards Sweden, having reached the heights of Carlscrone, when he received, by a flag of truce, a Note from the Russian minister, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, desiring that a suspension of hostilities might take place till a definitive arrangement could be made, which might put an end to the differences subsisting between Great Britain and the Northern Powers. In consequence of this, Sir Hyde then returned with his fleet to Copenhagen Roads. Whether on this account, or what other, we know not, but Sir Hyde was soon after called home, and the chief command of the fleet vested in Lord Nelson, who has since quitted that station, again entered the Baltic, and was on the 19th inst. off the Swedish island of Bornholm, where, long ere this, he must have been joined by Admiral Totty with a reinforcement of five sail of the line, &c. His Lordship's object, in this

this movement, is supposed to be, to prevent any junction that might be attempted between the Russian and Swedish fleets; as a Declaration has been published by the Russian minister Count Pahlen, intimating the resolution of the Emperor Alexander to adhere to the principle of the Neutral Convention, and to act in conjunction with his allies in whatever may concern their common interests; but declaring, at the same time, his anxious wish to bring the present dispute to an amicable adjustment. To promote this desirable object, the British Cabinet has sent over Lord St. Helen's, who arrived at Copenhagen on the 15th inst. had conferences immediately with the Danish Minister and the Russian Envoy there, and on the 17th pursued his voyage for Petersburg. The diplomatic talents of his Lordship are too well known, to leave a doubt, that, if the Northern Sovereigns sincerely wish to reconcile all differences, without pressing a measure that this country cannot with either honour or safety comply with, his mission will be successful. If our Government tenders the insertion in our maritime code of such regulations as shall effectually prevent any unnecessary vexation or abuse in the future *exercise* of the right of search, it is not unlikely, we think, that the other parties concerned may withdraw their opposition to the right itself; but if they should strenuously, not to say obstinately, persevere in insisting on our abandoning the *practice* altogether, there is no doubt that Lord Nelson will recommence operations calculated effectually to overpower all farther argument on that head.

When the provocations of the Northern Powers confederated against England's maritime rights had compelled our Government to the adoption of active measures of hostility, a force was with great propriety sent against their Colonial possessions in the

WEST INDIES.

The consequence was, the reduction, with little loss on our side, of the Islands of St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John (the property of Denmark), St. Bartholomew (belonging to Sweden), and St. Martin (jointly possessed by the French and Dutch). It is not unlikely that these islands may be given back in the event of an amicable adjustment of the existing dispute; but in the mean time the vessels, stores, and merchandize captured, becomes lawful prize, which will reward the gallantry of our brave warriors, and materially increase our naval strength.

The new Emperor of

RUSSIA

has commenced his reign by issuing decrees well-calculated to conciliate the affections of his subjects; and, though he has not removed the embargo from British vessels, has recalled the English sailors from the interior, and restored them to their respective ships. With respect to Malta, the source of all his father's spite against this country, the Emperor Alexander has signified his desire that the island should be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which he has taken under his protection, and appointed a temporary Lieutenant or Vicar, to preside over it till a Grand Master shall be regularly chosen by a General Chapter, at a time and place to be agreed upon by the European Powers.

The Prussians still retain possession of

HANOVER,

and the Danes of

HAMBURGH;

but an agreement has been lately formed between Sir James Crawfurd (the English Minister there), and the Danish Commander (Prince Charles of Hesse), by which the FREE NAVIGATION of the ELBE has been RESTORED. This has, probably, been a consequence of the liberal conduct of our Commanders in the Baltic, in leaving at perfect freedom the Russian, Danish, and Swedish trade in that river and the Cattegat. The re-opening, however, of the Elbe, &c. to our trade has highly offended the *Great Nation*, whose Minister at Berlin is said to have made strong remonstrances to that court against it, as implying a respect, if not friendship, for England, incompatible with its engagements as an ally of France. The same accounts add, that the French Minister's complaint had been treated with very little ceremony or attention.

The arrangement of the indemnifications consequent on the Peace of Luneville has, by a conclusion of the Diet of Ratisbon, been left solely to the Emperor of

GERMANY;

which, it is thought, has created at least a coldness at Berlin toward that Court and the French nation. The interests of the House of Brandenburg will be materially involved in those arrangements, whatever they may be; and it is understood, that at the Diet most of the Deputies from the Northern States voted for the King of Prussia's being joined with his Imperial Majesty in adjusting the claims of the several parties interested.

The Consul of

FRANCE,

to give employment, as it should seem, to the troops which have now almost wholly evacuated Germany, is marching them down to the coasts opposite to our island; against different points of which, it is rumoured, he intends to direct at the same moment the most formidable attacks: but we know so much of French gasconade, and have such well-grounded confidence (under Providence) in our brave defenders both at sea and on land, that, though

due

due vigilance and preparation have been ordered by our Government, we believe scarcely an individual among us will be persuaded that the French will ever really make the attempt.

There appears an intention, however, on the part of France, to compel the Court of

LISBON

to abandon our alliance, or purchase her forbearance; for, the French invading army had on the 29th ultimo reached the city of Burgos, in Spain, about 140 miles distant from Portugal. Our Parliament has voted the sum of 300,000l. in aid of her Most Faithful Majesty; which, it is said, will enable her to keep 20,000 men on foot for six months; but it is much to be feared, that when the French actually reach her territory, and prepare for hostile operations, she will find it necessary to submit to terms, rather than, by an inadequate opposition, to provoke the destruction of her towns, and the ruin of her subjects. Indeed, we find, from the Paris Journals, that M. d'Aranjo has arrived at L'Orient from Lisbon in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, with propositions for Peace.

While a professed friendship and close alliance appears between the French Government and that of

SPAIN,

we observe (but what inconsistency can surprize us now?) that the Republican Commander at St. Domingo (Toussaint L'Ouverture) has seized all the Spanish part of that island in the name of the French nation!

The unhappy kingdom of

N-APLES,

too, which lately obtained what was called a Treaty of Peace from France, is on all sides covered with Republican troops living at free quarters; and its little navy is completely in the hands of the French. From this degraded and undone country, we naturally pass to that most interesting of all objects at this time,

EGYPT.

On the 22d February the British army under Sir Ralph Abercromby left Marmorice, and arrived off Alexandria on the 1st of March. Circumstances, however, kept the armament coasting about till the 8th, when our troops effected a landing near Aboukir, in spite of the most formidable resistance of the enemy, and advanced three miles the same day, the French retiring before them. On the 12th our army made a grand movement towards Alexandria; and on the 13th it was resolved to make a general attack. The Republican forces descended from the heights which they occupied, and assailed our leading brigades, but were repulsed in every direction; and the British troops pushed the enemy with irresistible vigour under the fortified heights of Alexandria. Our loss in killed and wounded on the 8th and 13th amounted to 2073, among whom were several excellent officers. On the 18th the fortress of Aboukir surrendered; and on the 21st the French brought up their whole collected force of 11 or 12,000 men, with which they made a grand attack on our lines, and were received with a steadiness, and repelled with an ardour and gallantry, that, to use the words of Gen. Hutchinson, "nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation." Few more severe battles were ever fought; but, in the end, victory was decided in our favour; though, for want of cavalry, the British troops were unable to pursue the flying enemy, and, consequently, to make the utmost advantage of their success. The loss of the English on that day amounted to 1525 men; that of the French is calculated at 3000. We regret to say, that our brave Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, received a wound in the thigh, of which he died on the 28th. In this action the long-famed 42d regiment of Highlanders cut to pieces nearly the whole regiment of Bonaparte's favourite Grenadiers called *The Invincibles*, of whom, it is said, not more than a dozen would accept of quarter. The *invincible standard* has been brought home, and is properly destined to surmount an elegant monument, which national gratitude is about to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of the brave and beloved Abercromby, on whose afflicted widow his Majesty has graciously bestowed a Peerage, with a pension of 2000l. per ann. to pass, after her death, to the heirs of Sir Ralph.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Folkstone, March 17. On Sunday the 8th inst. an immense portion of that stupendous eminence the Cliff, bordering the sea, between this town and *Sandgate*, at about a quarter of a mile from hence, suddenly giving way, was precipitated below with great violence, and several smaller fragments have continued falling at different times since, some slight fissures and separations of the surface being observed previous to their descent. The earth beneath the cliff seems to have sunk originally, as there is a conspicuous depression of it in some parts, and considerable intersections in others. The loss must be rather important to the possessor of the land which has fallen, as it consisted of well-cultivated ground; and, still more unfortunately, there is no deciding at present when it will cease to decline. The foot path, from this to Sandgate, went across the part which has tumbled down; and it was a very providential circumstance, that at the time it happened, which was a little after ten o'clock in the morning, no one happened to be upon the spot,

ſpot, as they muſt otherwiſe have been daſhed to pieces, by falling from an elevation of ſeveral hundred feet.

The three laſt licenſed curates of *Torvor*, in Lincolnſhire, are now living, all blind, and the youngeſt 84 years of age: a ſingular, and, in reference to their infirmities, a melancholy coincidence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, May 7

At the Anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy; preſent, the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Preſident; the Archbiſhop of York, the Lord Mayor, the Biſhops of Durham, Wincheſter, Lichfield, Lincoln, Glouceſter, Norwich, Exeter, Chicheſter, Oxford, and Meath; Lord Harewood, Aldermen Boydell, Curtis, Watſon, and Perchard; Sheriffs Perring and Cadell; with many of the clergy and laity; the ſermon was preached by the Rev. William Liſle Bowles, M. A. Rector of Dumbleton, Glouceſterſhire, from Iſaiah, lxi. 3.—Total receipt 871l. 16s. 8d.—Dr. Pearce officiated as Secretary; but we were glad to obſerve that the Anniverſary is not yet without the active aſſiſtance of the gentleman whoſe uſeful labours were thus handſomely acknowledged at a meeting of the Stewards of the Charity May 22, 1799:

"Reſolved, that the Stewards of the preſent year cannot ſeparate without declaring their high ſenſe of the numerous and very important obligations conferred upon the Charity by John Bacon, Eſq. and expreſſing, at the ſame time, their deep regret that his avocations will no longer permit him to continue his official exertions as Secretary to this Inſtitution. They offer him, as bound in ſtrict duty, their grateful acknowledgements, for the faithful and effectual ſervices which, during the long period of 30 years, he has rendered to the cauſe of religion and of good government; and they requeſt him to accept their thanks, in the name of *The Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church.* Signed,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman.

The Anniverſary of the Society for the eſtabliſhment of a Literary Fund was alſo this day celebrated at Freemaſons-hall; and the friends of genius and learning, and all their important effects on the proſperity and happineſs of the country, will rejoice, that it is annually making great acceſſions of ſtrength and power. The Stewards had provided for 300; they made room for 325, and conſiderable numbers were obliged to return unaccommodated.

Sir James Bland Burgeſs, Bart. one of the Vice-Preſidents, was in the Chair; and, by appropriate toaſts, ſongs, and muſick, and particularly by the introduction of poems on the occaſion, the whole formed an entertainment peculiar in its kind as it is noble in its object. The Chair was honourably ſupported by the Duke of Somerſet, Sir William Clayton, Sir John Cox Hippeſley, Thomas Williams, Eſq. M. P. Richard J. Sullivan, Eſq. John Symmons, Eſq. William Salte, Eſq. Mr. Drummond, the late Charge d'Affaires at Denmark, and ſeveral other perſons eminent in rank as well as literature; and we have great ſatisfaction in ſaying, that this moſt beneficent Inſtitution has, by the warm and liberal countenance with which it has been taken up, already acquired a firm and permanent eſtabliſhment. The fund is now very conſiderable; and it is moſt faithfully adminiſtered. Relief is given to authors and their families depreſſed by age, indiſpoſition, or penury, with the moſt delicate regard to their feelings; and the Inſtitution is almoſt entirely managed without expence, as the Council and Committee tranſact the whole of the buſineſs gratuitouſly. The recitations, which ſometimes produced tears, ſometimes peals of applauſe (and are all inſerted in our Poetical Deparment), were by, 1. W. Boſcawen, Eſq. an elegant poem, of his own compoſition.—2. A poem of great merit, by W. T. Fitzgerald, Eſq. and recited with his uſual ſpirit and effect.—3. Verſes of conſiderable merit, by I. D'Iſraeli, Eſq. and delivered by Edward Grubb, Eſq.—4. And laſt, but not leaſt, a poetick Addreſs, which drew various expreſſions of heartfelt applauſe, written and ſpoken by Samuel Birch, Eſq. The recitations were relieved by Glees and Songs, ſung by Meſſrs. Sale, Page, Dignum, Gore, &c.; and the general effect, though there was no collection, was an addition of nearly 100l. a year to the annual ſubſcriptions; and benefactions, which go to a permanent fund, of more than 1000l.; 50 of it, a benefaction from Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Wedneſday, May 20.

This day commenced, at Garraway's, the ſale of Mr. Benfield's eſtates. The noble manſion-houſe and park, containing 409 acres, was purchaſed by Mr. Robins, upholder, for 25,500l (excluſive of timber and fixtures, to be taken at a valuation.) Mr. Robins purchaſed alſo ſeveral farms, amounting in the whole to more than 53,000l.; and is reported to have bought for Lord Carrington. The farms were judiciouſly divided into deſireable lots; and all ſold for more than 30 years purchaſe. The whole amount was more than 180,000l. The former ſale not having been ratified, the preſent one was made by order of the Exchequer under an extent; and produced 13,000l. more than the former prices.

Friday, May 22.

This evening Dr. Lettſom gave a rural *fête* at Grove hill, his beautiful villa near Camberwell, to a numerous but well-ſelected party of his friends, in a ſtyle we have ſeldom witneſſed. Soon after eight o'clock

o'clock more than 500 perſons were aſſembled, a conſiderable part of whom were beautiful and elegant young women; and, contrary to the uſual practice of ſuch entertainments, not a ſingle perſon preſent found one moment dull, though neither cards nor dancing were introduced. Among the gueſts were Sir William Hamilton, and his luxuriouſly charming lady; the all-accompliſhed Mrs. Creſpigny; the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux; with ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed foreigners, and Engliſh military officers; Mr. Nelſon, brother of the gallant Admiral; a few of the benevolent ſociety called Friends; many reſpectable Clergymen, Phyſicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and opulent Citizens, with their blooming offſpring. Two hours were agreeably paſſed in promenading through the various well-ſtored rooms of the Doctor's very valuable muſeum and library, where abundance of the richeſt curioſities were thrown open for the readier inſpection of his friends; and all were copiouſly ſupplied with refreſhments of tea, coffee, &c. At 10 preciſely a ſpecies of enchantment took place, a ſubſtantial temporary room, 100 feet long and 30 feet broad, erected on the lawn at the extremity of the green houſe (the very exiſtence of which had till then been admirably concealed), was thrown open, and diſplayed the happieſt mixture of elegance and hoſpitality. The tables "groaned with the weight of the feaſt," which conſiſted of the beſt of wines, a profuſion of excellent viands, and abundance of fine ſtrawberries, which were actually in a ſtate of growth on the feſtive board. The roof and ſides of the building were perfumed with an immenſity of natural flowers; and at the entrance, on a ſmall banner of white ſatin, elegantly fringed with gold, were theſe lines:

"To my beſt my friends are free;
Free with that, as free with me:
Free to eat juſt what they pleaſe,
As at home, and at their eaſe;
Free to ſtay three hours or ſo,
When uneaſy, free to go. J. C. L."

The company took the hint; were as happy as mortals could be for three hours; and by one o'clock the worthy hoſt and his family were left alone, to contemplate on the high ſatisfaction they had conferred on ſo numerous and reſpectable a party.

Saturday, May 30.

An indictment was tried at the laſt general Quarter Seſſions for Middleſex, the determination of which cannot fail, when publicly known, to correct the manners of a claſs of men, upon whoſe good or ill conduct depends much of the general order of ſociety, as well as of domeſtic polity. It was a proſecution inſtituted by John Free, Eſq. an eminent Banker in the city, againſt the coachman and two footmen of a gentleman of great reſpectability and fortune in the county of Surrey. The charges againſt the Defendants were, that they had wilfully driven their maſter's carriage againſt the carriage and horſes of the proſecutor, had wounded one of his horſes, and had aſſaulted his ſervant. From the evidence it appeared, that theſe offences were committed in a moſt unwarrantable attempt made by the defendants forcibly to break into the rank of carriages, that were about to ſet down at the Opera-houſe on the 24th of March laſt, rather than fall into the rear of the rank, and take their turn. The charges were ſubſtantiated, in the cleareſt manner, by the evidence of Mr. Free, his coachman and footman; as well as of the conſtable, and the two ſerjeants of the Guards, who attended on duty that evening at the Opera-houſe. On the part of the defendants, the only witneſſes examined were their maſter, who was in his carriage at the time of the aſſault, and the footman of a lady nearly allied to the family, who was alſo preſent. Their maſter ſpoke of the defendants' general conduct in terms of ſtrong commendation; and he inclined to think, that the injury done to the proſecutor's ſervant and horſe, proceeded more from *accident*, in the efforts made to diſengage the two carriages, than from any apparent impropriety of behaviour in the defendants; but the evidence for the proſecution had ſufficiently explained the means by which the carriages became entangled, and the difference between accident and deſign. The other witneſs was proceeding with great volubility to contradict every ſyllable of the evidence which had been given by the ſix witneſſes for the proſecution, when he was recognized to be the perſon who had reſcued one of the defendants from the hands of the conſtable: this circumſtance, added to the palpable untruths he was relating, determined the degree of credit due to his teſtimony, and he was immediately ordered out of the box. In ſumming up the evidence, the chairman expatiated largely on the groſs diſregard of order obſervable at almoſt all places of public reſort, and on the neceſſity there was of maintaining it by the verdict of a jury. He animadverted, with becoming ſeverity, on the conduct of the defendants in the inſtance complained of; and concluded a very ſenſible addreſs, with beſtowing the moſt unqualified praiſe on the public ſpirit and perſeverance of the proſecutor, in bringing the offenders to public juſtice, notwithſtanding the offers of private remuneration which had been liberally made him on the part of the defendants, to ſtifle the proſecution. The jury, after a few moments deliberation, found all the defendants guilty; and the ſentence pronounced upon them by the court was, that each ſhould be impriſoned one month, ſhould pay a fine of 5l. and be further impriſoned until the fine was paid.

P. 279 Lieut.-col. Edward Robinſon, of the 86th regiment, ſon of Sir Geo. R. died at *Bombay* Sept. 5, 1800, not at *Calcutta*.

P. 281. Read, "At Windſor, Theodore Aylward, Muſ. D. in the univerſity of Oxford (1791); Greſham profeſſor of muſick; and for many years organiſt of St. George's collegiate church at Windſor." The death of this gentleman gave riſe to the report, which was copied into many of the newſpapers, of the death of Dr. Herſchel, who, we are happy to find, is in good health.

P. 283, l. 30, r. "William Battie, M.D. phyſician to St. Luke's hoſpital."

Ibid l. 46, r. "Bradley, co. Durham."

P. 285, l. 14, r. "Charles Shaw Lefevre, eſq. M. P."

P. 381. The remains of the late Admiral Goodall, agreeably to his will, were ſupported to the grave by ſix old ſeamen, accompanied by ſix young maids; to each of whom he had ordered a guinea to be given.

Births.

April 8. THE Empreſs of Germany, a princeſs.

22. At Brechin-caſtle, the lady of the Hon. Wm. Maule, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Henry Howard, eſq. of Corby-caſtle, Cumberland, a ſon.

25. At her houſe in Bruton-ſtreet, Lady Elizabeth Palk, a ſon.

27. At Fulham, the wife of T. J. L. Baker, eſq. of Stoutſhill, co. Glou. a dau.

28. The wife of A. Gilmore, of Pill, co. Glouc. a daughter; and, on the 1ſt of May, two more daughters; all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well.

29. The wife of Lieut.-col. Vane, of the Coldſtream guards, a ſon.

30. In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of James Langham, eſq. a daughter.

Lately, On Stephen's-green, Dublin, Viſcounteſs Charleville, a ſon.

In Dame-ſtreet Dublin, the wife of Richard Philips, eſq. of Mount Rivers, co. Tipperary, two daughters.

At Lochmaben, in Scotland, Mrs Captain Brown, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. George Logan, jun. of Edrom Berwick, a ſon.

At Lauriſton, Mrs. John Buchan Hepburn, of Letham, a ſon.

The wife of Col. Welſh, of Burn-hall, Durham, a ſon.

Mrs. Hopper, of Witton caſtle, Durham, a ſon.

At Lancaſter, the wife of J. Gilpin, eſq. of Philadelphia, a ſon.

At Brighthelmſtone, the wife of Hugh Scott, eſq. of Harden, a ſon.

At Mereworth caſtle, Kent, Lady Le Deſpencer, a ſon.

Lady Anne Aſtley, a ſon.

Hon. Mrs. Locke, a daughter.

In Harley-ſtreet, the wife of John Denniſon, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

The wife of Thomas Hardie, labourer, of Earlſtoun, three ſons; all, with the mother, likely to live.

The wife of a baker in Milbank ſtreet, Weſtminſter, four children; one is ſince dead; but the other three, who are daughters, are likely to do well.

May 2. At Kenſington gravel-pits, the wife of Dr. Calcott, a ſon.

3. In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Col. Brownrigg, a ſon.

4 Mrs. Boulton, of Norfolk-ſtr. a dau.

At her father's, in Savile-row, the wife of Geo. S. Marten, eſq. of Gaddeſden, a ſon.

5. In York-place, the lady of Sir Home Popham, a ſon.

At Carſwell-houſe, Berks, the wife of T. Perfect, eſq. a ſon.

6. In Glouceſter-place, the lady of Sir John Orde, a daughter.

At Slough, Bucks, the wife of Wm. Douglas, eſq. a ſon.

8. At Bryanſton, the wife of E. B. Portman, eſq. a daughter.

9. At Cowes, Iſle of Wight, the wife of Edward Buſigny, eſq. banker, a ſon.

10. Mrs. Pope, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

11. In Upper Harley-ſtreet, the Hon. Lady Dallas, a daughter.

12. Mrs. Lang, of Finſbury-ſq. a ſon.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Edward Long, jun. eſq. a dau.

13. In Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq. the wife of James Muſgrave, eſq. a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Alexander Trotter, eſq. a daughter.

14. The wife of John Harvey, eſq. of Ickwell Bury, co. Bedford, and Finningley park, co. York, a daughter.

16. At Naſs-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the wife of Lieut-col. Maſon, a daughter.

17. At his Lordſhip's ſeat, Ingeſtre, co. Stafford, the Counteſs of Talbot, a dau.

The wife of James Daſhwood, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, a ſon.

20. In Groſvenor-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſq. the wife of J. R. Barker, eſq. a daughter.

21. On Batterſea Riſe, the wife of H. Thornton, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of John Beauclerk, eſq. of New-ſtreet, Spring gardens, a daughter.

In Ruſſell-place, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Edward Rudge, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

April 27. AT his houſe at Farningham, by ſpecial licence, Alexander Macleod, eſq. of Muiravenſide, late of Jamaica, to Miſs Dalmahoy, ſiſter of the late Rev. Sir John D. bart.

28. Witney Melbourn Weſt, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Cromie, only daughter of Sir Michael C. bart.

29. At St. George's, Hanover ſquare, Mr. Dickaſon, of Enfield, to Mrs. Scott, formerly of the ſame place.

30. Mr. William Heale, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, ſugar-broker, to Miſs Chriſtian Hill, of Aldgate High-ſtreet.

May 1. John Perkins, eſq. banker, of Huntingdon, to Miſs Fowler, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. R. F. rector of Warboys.

2. At Hackney, Joſeph Bramley, eſq. of Stamford-hill, to Mrs. E. Kellermann, relict of J. K. eſq. of Jamaica.

4. At Colney-hatch, Cornelius Buller, eſq. merch. of Croſby-ſqu. to Miſs Mary Down, da. of Rd. D. eſq. banker, Bartholomew-la.

5. Rev. Sam. Wix, M.A. of Falkborne, to Miſs Walford, of Sible Hedingham, Eſſex.

6. At Hanwell, Mr. Wm. Saxton, corn-merchant, of New Brentford, to Miſs C. Scott, dau. of Edw. S. eſq. of Seymour-ſtr.

7. Mr. Robert Meyrick, of Eton, to Miſs Sharratt, of Windſor.

9. Wm. Walker, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Champain, of Guildford-ſtreet.

11. At Tollymore park, co. Down, Ireland, Col. Orde, of Weechwood, near Durham, to Lady Louiſa Jocelyn, ſiſter to the Earl of Roden.

12. At Bath, the Rev. Daniel Lyſons, to Miſs Hardy, eldeſt dau. of the late Col. H.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Richard Davys, eſq. of Neuaddfawr, co. Carmarthen, to Miſs Meredith, niece of the late Sir John M. of Brecon.

14. At Ipſwich, Thomas Ruſſel, eſq. to Miſs Hutchinſon, daughter of the Rev. B. H. rector of Ruſhden and Holiwell, Huntingd.

16. John Purcell, jun. eſq. to Miſs Mary-Frances Fitzgerald, daughter of John F. eſq. of Alſop's-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne.

18. At Gordon houſe, in Piccadilly, by ſpecial licence, James Dupré, eſq. of Portland-place, and Wilton-park, Bucks, and M. P. for Gatton, to Miſs Maxwell, niece to the Ducheſs of Gordon, and daughter of Sir William M. bart. of Monreah.

19. At Diſhley, co. Leiceſter, Edward Dawſon, eſq. of Long Whatton, to Miſs March Phillips, eldeſt daughter of Thomas M. P. eſq. of Garendon park, in that co.

20. In Glouceſter-place, by ſpecial licence, the Hon. Lieut.-col. Wm. Fitzroy, to Miſs Clarke, ſiſter of Sir Simon C. bart.

21. Mr. G. Croft, of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Gauntlett, eldeſt dau. of Peter G. eſq. of Wincheſter.

23. Mr. Edward Belfour, of the Navy-office, to Miſs Catherine Greenwell, daugh. of John G. eſq. of the India-houſe.

25. At St. James's church, by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, Col. Cunynghame, to Miſs Mary Thurlow, youngeſt daugh. of Lord T.

DEATHS.

1800 *July* 29. ON his way from Pavia to Vienna, aged 78, John-Alexander Brambilla, knight of the Holy Roman Empire, firſt ſurgeon to the late Emperor Joſeph II. and director of the Imperial Medico-Chirurgical Academy at Vienna. He retired to Pavia in 1795; and was ſeeking an aſylum at Vienna, on account of the unhappy ſtate of Italy, when his death took place.

Sept. 26. At St. Peterſburg, John-Albert Euler, knight of the order of St. Wladimir, counſellor of ſtate, and ſecretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of that city, where he was born in 1734.

Oct. 6. At Vienna, A. Sartory, firſt ſurgeon of the General hoſpital.

12. At Copenhagen, the Rev. John-Jerome Chemnitz, a native of Brandenburgh, and a diſtinguiſhed conchologiſt.

17. At Martinique, in his 27th year, Lieut. Hughes, of the 53d regiment, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Robert H. attorney, of Watling-ſtreet, London.

Nov. 9. At Berlin, Chriſtian Gottlieb Selle, M. D. director of the College of Phyſicians and member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. He was born at Stettin, in Pomerania, Oct. 7, 1748, and took the degree of M. D. at Halle in 1770, on which occaſion he defended a theſis, intituled, "Methodi febrium naturalis rudimenta," which he afterwards enlarged and publiſhed at Berlin in 1786, under the title of "Rudimenta Pyretologiæ Methodicæ," 8vo. He was phyſician to the Great Frederick II. of whoſe laſt illneſs he publiſhed an account. He was likewiſe phyſician to Frederick-William II.; and the preſent King of Pruſſia alſo honoured him with his confidence. He directed that his body ſhould be opened. The immediate cauſe of his death was found to be an ulceration of the lungs.

Dec. 15. On his paſſage to India, Mr. Andrew Gildart Reid.

25. At Mangalore, on the coaſt of Malabar, aged 82, Gen. John Carnac.

1801. *Jan.* 22. At Salzbourg, of a ſtrangulated hernia, Joſeph-Adam Lorentz, M. D. firſt phyſician to the French army of the Rhine. He was born at Ribeauville, in the department of the Upper Rhine, Jan. 19, 1734, and had been employed as an army-ſurgeon ever ſince 1757.

Feb. 5. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Major Humphry-Jervis White, of the 83d foot, brother of Sir John J. W. Jervis, bart.

14. At Paris, aged 78, John Darcet, M.D. member of the Conſervatory Senate, and of the National Inſtitute, and profeſſor of chemiſtry in the college of France. He was a native of St. Sever, in the *ci-devant* dioceſe of Aire, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his experiments (in conjunction with the late M. Rouelle) on the deſtructability of the diamond, and by his ſkill in mineralogy. He married a daughter of the elder Rouelle, and has left a ſon and 2 daughters.

23. At Chicheſter, in his 57th year, of an internal cancer, Mr. Thomas Worton. He acted during the long period of nearly 40 years in the capacity of chief mate of the Falcon cutter, in the revenue of cuſ-

toms

toms, ſtationed at that port. The very long and painful illneſs which preceded his deceaſe he ſuſtained with pious fortitude and Chriſtian patience, and expired with modeſt reſignation. In the various relations of ſocial life his conduct, in every reſpect, was exemplary. In the duties of his official ſtation he was vigilant and active; and to zeal for the ſervice, and inflexibility of integrity, no officer ever employed in the revenue could poſſibly have a fairer claim.

March 3. At his apartments in Dean-ſtr. Soho, almoſt ſuddenly, aged 55, Michael Angelo Rooker, eſq. R. A. He was the only ſon of the celebrated Engraver, who is characterized by the late Lord Orford in his Anecdotes as the Marc Antonio of that art. Michael was bred an engraver under his father, and ſtudied at the Academy of the Society of Artiſts; and, when his Majeſty founded the preſent Royal Academy, was elected one of the Aſſociates. His excellence as an engraver was great; but, finding the practice of the art prejudicial to his ſight, he relinquiſhed it on being appointed ſcene-painter to the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, reſerving only the execution of the plate to the Oxford Almanack, for which he likewiſe made the drawings. About this time, 1788, Mr. R. began an autumnal pedeſtrian tour through the moſt romantic counties of England and Wales, carrying with him an innumerable collection of things for his accommodation. His appearance and reſerved manner not unfrequently raiſed ſuſpicions of his being a ſpy; and he was ſeveral times actually ſubjected to confinement, till the opinion of the neighbouring juſtices could be obtained, and which, though favourable to our traveller, did not always prove ſatisfactory to the loyal inhabitants of the place, who had been at ſome pains to ſecure him. During theſe excurſions he made a ſeries of views of the moſt remarkable ruins in Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerſetſhire, Warwickſhire, &c. which, from the peculiar accuracy with which they are drawn, the judicious points from which the views are taken, and the exquiſite taſte and attention with which they are finiſhed, will remain a memorial of his abilities, and add a value to the collection of the amateur who may poſſeſs them. That he did not give the effect to his drawings which is the preſent prevailing faſhion, and to which in general every other merit is ſacrificed, aroſe not from incapacity but from principle: he adhered to a clear and decided manner of repreſenting the object before him, which he delineated with the perſpicuity of a Flemiſh maſter. His drawings will bear the minuteſt inſpection; and, his ſubjects being uſually views of particular places, he conſidered it improper to add or omit any object, as either would neceſſarily deſtroy the truth of the repreſentation; and hence they become highly intereſting to the antiquary and topographical collector. He read much, and was well informed on moſt ſubjects of general hiſtory and the arts; mixed but little in ſociety, and was very reſerved. His performances, on this account, were known only to a confined circle of his friends; and it was with difficulty even they could at any time procure a drawing from him, although he had great numbers finiſhed in his port-folio. He was a bachelor; and, till the arrangements of the theatre induced Mr. Colman to diſmiſs his ſcene-painter, in order to leſſen the expences of the houſe, enjoyed a ſufficiency equal to his wiſhes. This event taking place unexpectedly, and a conſiderable ſum of money due to him being at the ſame time involved in a chancery-ſuit, added to the preſſure of the times, preyed upon his mind, and brought on a dejection of ſpirits from which he never recovered.

19. At Canterbury, in her 69th year, Mrs. Six, wife of James S. eſq. F. R. S.

27. Found dead in his bed, at the Cock inn, Haymarket, aged 75, Mr. Andrew Lard, many years a coal-merchant of that place. He left his company at an early hour the preceding evening in apparent good health.

28. In his 67th year, like Epaminondas and Wolfe, of the wounds he received in a hard-fought battle (near Alexandria) in which he was commander in chief, and was victorious, Sir Ralph Abercromby. To his country, the loſs of ſuch a man, at ſuch a time, is ineſtimable. For himſelf, it might have been ſomewhat happier, if the victory had been finally deciſive of the fate of Egypt—more glorious it could ſcarcely in any circumſtances have been. It has crowned one of the moſt honourable military lives which Hiſtory ſhall ever commemorate for the emulation of future times. His deſcent was from an old, though not opulent Scottiſh family, of the county of Stirling. He was born about 1738. May 23, 1756, he obtained a cornetcy in the 2d dragoon guards; and roſe, April 24, 1762, to the rank of a captain in the 3d regiment of horſe. Aſcending through the intermediate gradations of rank, he was appointed, Nov. 3, 1781, to the colonelcy of the 103d infantry. Sept. 28, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. Nov. 5, 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. Having been nearly 40 years in the army, having ſerved with honour in two wars, and being eſteemed one of the ableſt, cooleſt, and moſt intrepid officers in the whole Britiſh forces, he was employed on the Continent under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, in the commencement of the preſent war. In the action on the heights of Cateau, he commanded

commanded the advanced guard. At Nimeguen he was wounded. He conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldenſaal, in the retreat of the Britiſh out of Holland, in the winter of 1794-5. In Aug. 1795, he was appointed to ſucceed Sir Charles Grey, as commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies. March 24, 1796, Grenada was ſuddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained poſſeſſion of the ſettlements of Demarara and Eſſequibo, in South America. St. Lucia was next taken by more difficult exertions, in which the ability of this eminent commander was ſignally diſplayed. St. Vincent's was, by the middle of June, added to the Britiſh conqueſts. Trinidad, in Feb. 1797, ſhared the ſame fate. He returned the ſame year to Europe, and in reward for ſuch important ſervices was inveſted with the red ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scots Greys, intruſted with the governments of the Iſle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Auguſtus, and raiſed to the high military rank of lieutenant-general. He held, for a time, the chief command of the forces in Ireland. In that command, he laboured to maintain the diſcipline of the army, to ſuppreſs the riſing rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppreſſion, with a care worthy alike of the great general and the enlightened and beneficent ſtateſman. From that ſtation he was called to the chief command of the forces in Scotland. His conduct in this diſtinguiſhed appointment gave univerſal ſatisfaction. When the great enterprize againſt Holland was reſolved upon, Sir Ralph Abercromby was called again to command, under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. The difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the ſeaſon, delays, though inconvenient, yet unavoidable, the diſorderly movements of the Ruſſians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch, diſappointed our hopes of that expedition. But, by the Dutch, the French, the Britiſh, it was confeſſed, that even victory, the moſt deciſive, could not have more conſpicuouſly proved the talents of this illuſtrious officer. His country applauded the choice, when he was ſent with an army to diſpoſſeſs the French of Egypt. His experience in Holland and Flanders, and in the climate of the Weſt Indies, particularly fitted him for this new command. He accompliſhed ſome of the firſt duties of a general, in carrying his army in health, in ſpirits, and with the requiſite intelligence and ſupplies, to the deſtined ſcene of action. The landing, the firſt diſpoſitions, the attacks, and the courage oppoſed to attack, the ſpirit with which his army appears to have been by confidence in their leader inſpired, the extraordinary ſuperiority which the Britiſh infantry under his command evinced to that which was thought the braveſt and beſt diſciplined infantry in the world, demonſtrate that all the beſt qualities of one of the greateſt commanders were in Sir Ralph Abercromby united —that they were all ſummoned forth into activity, in the glorious atchievements amid which he fell. His private character was modeſt, diſintereſted, upright, unſtained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was a good ſon, brother, father, huſband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic general. His remains were conveyed on board Admiral Lord Keith's flag ſhip to Malta, attended by Col. Sir John Dyer, to be there interred in the Commandery of the Grand Maſter, with the higheſt military honours.—A monument in St. Paul's has ſince been voted by the Houſe of Commons; over which is to be placed the *Invincible Standard* of Bonaparte. His widow has been created a peereſs; and a penſion of 2000l. a year for her and three lives ſettled on the family. The eldeſt ſon is not blind (as has been reported); but is a promiſing young gentleman, and inherits many of his father's diſtinguiſhed virtues. He is at the Scotch bar, and has lately been married to a daughter of Mr. Dundas. The father of the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby is ſtill living, aged upwards of 90.

31. In Tottenham-court-road, aged 81, Mr. Livermore.

April 2. At Winden, near Riga, Capt. John Camp, maſter of the Enterprize, of Hull, detained by the Ruſſian embargo.

5. At Cranbrook, Kent, Mr. Iſaac Doble, ſurgeon and apothecary.

6. At Meaſham-lodge, co. Derby, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Baker, widow of the late Mr. John B. of Wolverhampton.

13. After a long illneſs, Mrs. Churchill, widow of the late Wm. C. eſq. of Colyton-houſe, Dorcheſter. Her remains were interred in the family-vault in St. Peter's church, Dorcheſter. The corpſe was followed by the girls of the Sunday-ſchool, to the number of 41, attended by the two miſtreſſes, all in cloſe mourning, given them by the Rev. Mr. C. agreeably to his mother's requeſt.

15. Aged 24, Mr. Thomas Rickman, jun. of Lewes, Suſſex. He happily united to ſcientific and cultivated talents the moſt amiable diſpoſition, and a conduct circumſpect and exemplary. By his death his relations and friends have to lament an irreparable loſs, and ſociety a valuable member.

At Stourmouth, Kent, in his 89th year, Mr. John Hunt, a man of great integrity, and formerly a reſpectable carpenter at Wingham, in the ſame county, of which place he was a native. He was blind for ſeveral years before his death.

At his houſe on the lines near Brompton, co. Kent, Mr. James Fullager, a reſpectable gentleman-farmer.

16. At Frome, Mr. Jn. Ayres, clothier.

17. Mr. Wm. Tucker, formerly an eminent wine and brandy-merchant at Bath.

19. At Ripley, Surrey, in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Harriſon.

20. Robert Pell, eſq. of Fenſtanton, co. Huntingdon.

21. In his 61ſt year, John Marſden, eſq. of Fairfield, co. York, one of the people called Quakers.

At Exeter, Mr. Tothill, haberdaſher.

23. Mr. Moxey, ſen. of Exeter, 30 years deputy-receiver of the taxes for Devon.

Major Duncan Campbell (Aſkomel), late of the 5th or 1ſt battalion of the Argyleſhire fencible regiment.

At Woolavington, Suſſex, Richard Betteſworth, eſq many years an acting magiſtrate for that county.

Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, Mr. Charles Brome, engraver, late of Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

24 Mrs. Coffin, widow of Rich. C. eſq. late poſt-maſter of Exeter.

At Okehampton, after long and ſevere illneſs, Robert Hawkes, eſq. captain lieutenant in the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

25. At Glouceſter, Mrs. Harriet Neale, youngeſt daughter of the late George J. Bruere, eſq. governor of Bermuda.

At Charlton-place, Iſlington, aged 81, Mrs. Hannah Palmer.

At Buckland, near Dover, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Hatton, a conſiderable farmer, and a man of good character.

Aged 69, Mrs. Allen, of Glaſton, Rutld.

At her houſe at Acton, Mrs. Price, of London-ſtreet.

26. At the vicarage of Yatcombe, Devon, Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. Wm. P. and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Carter.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Ames, relict of Levi A. eſq. of Charlton, near Shepton-Mallet, and ſecond daughter of Nicholas Sealy, eſq. late of Bridgewater.

Aged 21, Miſs Maria Hayward, of Lincoln, ſecond dau. of Mr. H. ſtone-maſon.

In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Mrs. Jennings, wife of J. C. J. eſq. barriſter.

At Twickenham, Rd. Hammond, eſq.

27. At Eaſt Horndon, Eſſex, Mrs. Powell, wife of David P. eſq. of St. Helen's, Lond.

At Lee, near Rumſey, Hants, Mrs. J. Warner, wife of Joſeph W. jun. eſq.

In Cecil-ſquare, Margate, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Burnell, widow.

Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Browne, bookſeller and ſtationer, of Hull.

Aged 22, Miſs Barnard, of Ayleſham. Returning in a gig from viſiting a friend, within a quarter of a mile of her houſe the horſe fell, and the ſhafts of the carriage were broken. In jumping out ſhe fell and fractured her ſkull; continued deprived of ſenſe for ſix days, and then expired.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Hill, relict of Rev. Tho. H. of the Cloſe, Saliſbury.

28. At Sellaby, co. Durham, the Hon. Frederick Vane, uncle to the Earl of Darlington, and deputy-treaſurer of the royal hoſpital at Chelſea.

Peregrine Phillips, eſq. of Sloane-ſquare.

At Beminſter, aged 82, Samuel Cox, eſq.

At his chambers in Tanfield-court, after a few days illneſs of a nervous fever, John Spinks, eſq. ſub-treaſurer of the honourable Society of the Inner Temple. In the courſe of nearly 20 years in which he filled that office he diſcharged its ſeveral duties with honour to himſelf, fidelity to the ſociety, and ſatisfaction to the various perſons with whom he had dealings; and, from the excellence of his private life, he has left behind him, as a conſolation to his friends for their loſs, a moſt irreproachable character.

At Aſhley, near Bath, in conſequence of a fall from her horſe, aged 23, Mrs. M'Clintock, wife of John M'C. eſq. of Drumcar, co. Louth, in Ireland.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Broughton, wife of Alderman B.

In York-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, Mrs. Gibſon, wife of John G. eſq.

30. Aged 76, Mr. John Bouſell, late an eminent leather-cutter at Norwich; who, for upwards of 20 years, lived an abſtemious life, refraining from animal food and fermented liquors.

At Loweſtoft, in his 68th year, the Rev. Francis Bowneſs, rector of Gunton, and many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Suffolk. His regular and correct diſcharge of the various and important duties of a clergyman and a magiſtrate, the mildneſs and urbanity of his manners, his ſtrong underſtanding and ſocial qualities, will make his loſs felt and regretted by his pariſhioners and numerous friends.

At Reading, aged 65, Mr. John Bird, formerly a reputable plumber in that town.

At Weſt Moulſey, Surrey, Mr. Joſ. Goff.

At his brother's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, John Dyneley, eſq.

This morning, about 11, George Ford, a porter at the Bell and Crown inn, Holborn, dropped down dead at the door of Mr. Auſtin, braſs-founder, Saffron-hill. Five days before, he overheated himſelf in the diſcharge of his duty; and, coming to his lodging in Red Lion court that evening, complained of a pain in his breaſt. On the evening before his death, he went to the hoſpital for a letter of admiſſion, which he carried in the morning to his maſter at the Bell and Crown, to be ſigned by him; and, in returning home, within a few yards of his lodging, dropped down as aforeſaid. He had been 7 years a porter at the St. James's hotel, in Jermyn-ſtreet, with an unblemiſhed character.

At Edinburgh, in her 76th year, Mrs. R. Inglis, ſiſter to Hugh I. eſq. of Bedford-row.

Lately,

Lately, at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Roderick Mackenzie, eſq. ſon of the late Capt. Kenneth M. of Redcaſtle.

At Madrid, the Marquis d'Iranda, one of the richeſt bankers in Europe.

In Grafton-ſtr. Dublin, Mr. Michael Boylan, a reputable painter and paper-ſtainer.

At Merrion, Mr. Wm. O'Neill, ſon of Mr. John O'N. of Frederick-ſtr. Dublin.

In Trinity-place, Dublin, in his 68th year, Mr. Francis Meran, an eminent tailor, late of Fleet-ſtreet.

In the county of Tipperary, Mr. Price; who, having taken a farm againſt the wiſh of thoſe who took upon them to regulate the rents of land, received a written intimation, which appears, from the evidence of a member of the Houſe of Commons, to have been to the following effect:

"*Liberty Hall.*

"Take notice, that you have been tried and convicted of having taken ——— farm. You have been ſentenced to death. You are to give up the farm; otherwiſe, the warrant for your execution is in the hands of the executioner."

This account the Member received from a brother of the deceaſed, who ſhewed him another letter to the ſame effect, which was ſerved on a tenant of Mr. Price at the ſame time, who, in conſequence, fled the country. Mr. Price was, within a few days, in the open field at noon, fired at and murdered by a ſingle individual, who was ſuffered to depart at his leiſure, without any endeavour being made to detain him, though many people were at work at no great diſtance.

At Clifton, aged 24, Mrs. Sinnot, wife of Dr. Nicholas S. of Daventry; by whoſe death before ſhe attained the age of 25, a conſiderable property devolves, by the will of the Rev. Richard Canning, to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

At Yarmouth, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Adams, rector of Rolleſby and vicar of Stalham, Norfolk.

At Cobham, Surrey, aged 75, Mr. Henry Crawter.

At Long Buckby, co. Northampton, the Rev. Geo. Freeman, LL.D. rector of Shelton, co. Bedford, and vicar of Long Buckby.

At his houſe in Bedford-row, John Brettell, eſq. ſecretary to the Stamp-office.

May 1. At Otes, Eſſex, John Baker, eſq. one of his Majeſty's deputy-lieutenants and juſtices of the peace for that county; who married the dowager Lady St. Aubyn, and purchaſed that eſtate about 1797.

At Bath, after an illneſs of a few days, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. Charles Dix, M.A. rector of Gateley and Briſley, Norfolk. He was of Chriſt's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1740, M.A. 1744. The former living is in the gift of the College, the latter of the L'Eſtrange family.

2. At B. Burchall's, eſq. Fulmer-houſe, Bucks, in her 17th year, Miſs Frances Harper, dau. of the late Col. H. of the E. Indies.

3. At his houſe in Manſfield-ſtreet, of a cancer in his tongue, in his 87th year, General Cyrus Trapaud, Colonel of the 52d regiment of foot, and the oldeſt General in his Majeſty's ſervice. He was related to the Marſhal Turenne, the Duke De Bouillon, the Duke la Fouace, and ſeveral other of the French Nobility. Of Marſhal Turenne a fine buſt was ſeveral years ago ſent to him with this inſcription, "To General Cyrus Trapaud, from Godfrey, reigning Duke of Bouillon, this Buſt is preſented, as a Memorial of Alliance and a Token of Eſteem." His family came to this country early in the laſt century, on account of the perſecution of the Proteſtants. His father having had a regiment in France, Queen Anne gave him a regiment of dragoons, which he commanded in Portugal. The General ſerved under his late Majeſty Geo. II. in the battles of Dettingen, and Val, alias Lafeldt, in Germany; and was at thoſe of Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, and Guadaloupe. General Trapaud's life, as well as his death, were marked with that amiable ſerenity, and that perſevering courage which had ſo juſtly endeared him to his friends and country. He bore, with his accuſtomed fortitude, the loſs of ſight during a period of ſix years, having ſubmitted to the painful operation of couching without benefit; and he ſuſtained a lingering malady for more than a twelve-month preceding his diſſolution, with that reſignation which an honeſt conſcience, and a fervent hope can alone inſpire. He died moſt ſincerely regreted by his relations, and numerous and reſpectable friends; and his liberal charities, and benevolent exertions in behalf of the diſtreſſed, muſt ever be gratefully remembered by many. The General, it is believed, was born in Ireland, where he had many relations; but left that country very young. He was rather under the middle ſtature, remarkably compact and well made, and continued ſtraight to the laſt. He had, though of a dark complexion, a pleaſing, chearful, and benign countenance, which never left him. His remains were interred with military honours, at the burial-ground belonging to Chelſea-hoſpital, and his funeral was moſt reſpectably attended. Among the carriages were thoſe of his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, Lord Rous, Generals Pattiſon, Bertie, and Arabin, Col. Brownrigg, Mr. Jodrell, with many others of diſtinction.

At her apartments in Windſor caſtle, Mrs. Pigott, relict of Gillery P. eſq. of Cleaver, Bucks.

At Darking, Surr. Mr. Iſrael Lynn, ſen.

4. John Whitmarſh, eſq. major of the Taunton volunteers; after exerciſing whom,

in

in perfect health, he was ſeized with a fit, which ſoon proved fatal.

In Axford-buildings, Bath, the wife of Michael Jones, eſq.

At Oſmanthorp, near Leeds, Mrs. Lucas, wife of James L. eſq. late ſurgeon at Leeds, but now of Coniſborough, near Doncaſter.

Aged 70, Mrs. Jane Buxton, relict of Mr. John B. who, "after a ſeries of years in affliction and pain, departed this tranſitory ſtate Sept. 13, 1784, in the 54th year of his age," and was buried in the churchyard at Enfield, Middleſex, with the following epitaph;

"Stop, whom thou beeſt, as you paſs by,
And read of man's mortality.
Ye giddy, thoughtleſs, young, and gay,
Pray view this tomb; perhaps you may
Afflicted be, as once was I,
While in the vale of miſery.
Though in the bloom of life, like you,
For years I ſuffer'd *endleſs* pain.
Then pray prepare, and learn to die,
Put truſt in Chriſt, as once did I;
Then reſt aſſur'd, your ſins forgiven,
Your ſoul, as mine, will reſt in Heaven.

Maſter Tho. Buxton Thorne, grandſon of the above, died Sept. 23, 1793, aged 2 years and 3 months."

On a contiguous ſtone:

"*Mors Janua Vitæ.*
Here lies the remains
of Mrs. Anne Thorne,
who died Feb. 13, 1794, aged 74.
Here alſo lieth the remains
of Mr. Joſeph Thorne,
who died Jan. 18, 1795, aged 71."

5. At Edmonton, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Huxley, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of that pariſh, and much regretted by the poor, and poſſeſſed of the old manſion called Wyer-hall, in that pariſh, rebuilt by Geo. H. 1611.

6. At Bath, the wife of Col. Starkie.

7. In advanced age, the widow of Mr. Hart, druggiſt, of Exeter.

Mr. Smith, of Canterbury-place, Lambeth, clerk in the Sun fire-office, put an end to his life by ſtabbing himſelf in ſeveral parts of his body with a carving-knife.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Sarah Ruſtat, relict of the Rev. Tobias R. M. A. rector of Stutton, co. Suffolk, vol. LXIII. p. 93. To the poor ſhe was a conſtant and liberal benefactreſs, and through life a pattern of every chriſtian and moral virtue.

8. At Byfleet, near Ripley, Surrey, in his 81ſt year, Mr. John Burges, ſen.

At Enfield, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, eſteemed and valued by all who knew him, Mr. James Jarvis, blackſmith and farrier. His father died, aged 90, Jan. 3, 1783.

9. Mrs. Burton, wife of Mr. B. printer, Little Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Of an apoplexy, at his houſe in Wellcloſe ſquare, in the 44th year of his age, Scheve Arney, eſq.

At Eaſton-houſe, near Norwich, aged 69, Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. By his death the title of Baronet, conferred on his grandfather, July 16, 1718, becomes extinct. He has bequeathed all his eſtates, with his valuable collections of paintings, books, coins, &c. to William Foſter, junior, eſq. of Norwich, ſubject only to a life annuity of 500l. to Mrs. Butler, and to the payment of a few legacies.

At Buxton, of a paralytic diſorder, aged 67, John Foſter, eſq. of Leiceſter Grange, in the county of Warwick; eldeſt ſon of John Foſter, of Burbach, co Leiceſter, gent. by Dorothy his wife, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Parr, vicar of Hinckley. Mr. Foſter ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Worceſter in 1779; in 1780 was called to the bar by the honourable Society of the Middle Temple; and, in was afterwards high ſheriff for the county of Warwick, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick. He was thrice married; 1. in 1765, to Mary, one of the daughters of Thomas Milward, eſq. of Waleſcott, in Worceſterſhire, by whom he had one ſon, John, who died 1796 (LXVI. 795); 2. to Judith only daughter of Edward Gueſt, eſq. a merchant of London, by whom he had one ſon, Robert, born about 1780; 3dly, to Charlotte, daughter of William Kerr, M. D. of Northampton, by whom he had ſeveral children.—Leiceſter Grange is ſituated in the county of Warwick, on the edge of the county, being ſeparated from Leiceſterſhire by the Foſs Road; and is famous in hiſtory for having been honoured with a viſit by King Charles II. and by being afterwards the reſidence of Sir William Perkins, who was executed for high treaſon in 1696. Some of the talleſt and fineſt elaſtic pines in England were thought to be grown in theſe grounds. In a ſmall ſpot, called *The Grove*, were 140, meaſuring, one with another, 90 feet in height. In 1784 the preſent grounds and garden were laid out with much taſte by the late worthy owner, under the advice of his friend Mr. John Robinſon, whoſe deſcription of Leiceſter Grange, 1787, was printed in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," N° XLIII. p. 348.

10. At Theobalds-grove, Herts, of a deep decline, George-Frederick Preſcot, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas P. eſq. and nephew to Sir George P. bart.

At her mother's, Mrs. Crump, of Albrighton, Shropſhire, of a decline, in her 27th year, Mrs. Jane Galabin, wife of Mr. Henry Lewis G. of Ingram-court, London, printer. And on Saturday, the 18th of April preceding, alſo of a decline, their infant ſon Edward, aged 9 months.

11. At his houſe in Bunhill-row, aged 63, Dr. Boſſy, a German empirick of great celebrity among the lower orders of people.

12. At Snare-hill, near Thetford, ſuddenly, James Pell, eſq. He ſerved the office

fice of high ſheriff for Norfolk in 1790, and was formerly a banker in London.

Mr. Ogle, brickmaker, of Everton, went into the office of Trevor, attorney, of Gainſborough, with whom he had ſome buſineſs to tranſact, when, having exchanged the uſual ſalutation, he ſat down and inſtantly expired. He had not complained of being at all indiſpoſed, and died without a groan.

13. At his houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, of an inflammation in the lungs, Thomas James Cotton, eſq. who, to the moſt approved profeſſional ſkill as a ſurgeon, added thoſe valuable qualities of the head and heart which will cauſe him to be long regretted by a numerous and reſpectable circle.

14. At his lodgings in Upper Mary-lebone-ſtreet, aged 99, Mr. Thomas Leander, muſician.

15. In St. Andrew's-ſquare, Edinburgh, Henry Scott, eſq. late of the Eaſt India Company's Bengal eſtabliſhment.

16. At his houſe in Edgar-buildings, the lady of —— Carroll, eſq.

17. At his houſe in Pall-Mall, in his 91ſt year (which he entered in Auguſt laſt), William Heberden, M. D. ſenior fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and F.R.S. and S.A. He was educated in the grammar-ſchool in St. Saviour's church-yard, and was many years fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted in December 1724, being then only 15 years of age. He proceeded B. A. 1728; M. A. 1732; M. D. 1739; and practiſed phyſick at Cambridge till about the year 1750, when he removed to London; and continued a conſiderable time before his matchleſs talents were diſcovered; ſo long that, almoſt weary with ſolicitude, he was on the point of returning to end his days at Cambridge. But, happily for the world and for his own fame, he ſteadily perſevered, and ſoon ſhone forth in full luſtre.—From a thorough conviction of its public utility, Dr. Heberden was one of the earlieſt ſubſcribers to the Humane Society; and in 1778 was elected vice-preſident of that excellent inſtitution. To this worthy phyſician the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton bequeathed her huſband's MSS. from which Dr. Heberden, in 1761, obliged the learned world with a curious tract, intituled, "Diſſertationis de ſervili Medicorum conditione Appendix," &c.; with a ſhort but elegant advertiſement of his own, which may be ſeen in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 37. In 1763 a moſt valuable edition of the "Suplices Mulieres" of Euripides, with the notes of Mr. Markland, was printed entirely at the expence of Dr. Heberden (ibid. p. 20); and, in 1768, the ſame very learned Commentator preſented his notes on the two Iphigeniæ, "Doctiſſimo, & quod longè præſtantius eſt, humaniſſimo viro Wilhelmo Heberden, M. D. arbitratu ejus vel cremandæ, vel in publicum emittendæ poſt obitum ſcriptoris," &c. (p. 21.) He wrote the epitaph in Dorking church on Mr. Markland, who had bequeathed to him all his books and papers. One of theſe, a copy of Mill's Greek Teſtament in folio, the margin filled with notes, was kindly lent by Dr. Heberden, "with that liberal attention to promote the cauſe of Virtue and Religion which was one of his many well-known excellences," to the publiſher of the laſt edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Teſtament, 1782," 4to. To Dr. Heberden Mr. Bowyer alſo bequeathed his "little cabinet of coins, a few books ſpecifically, and any others which the Doctor might chuſe to accept." Dr. H's other publications were, "ΑΝΤΙΘΗΡΙΑΚΑ, an Eſſay on Mithridatium and Theriaca, 1745," 8vo; in the Medical Tranſactions of London, vol. I. Remarks on the pump-water of London; Obſervations on the Aſcarides; Account of the remarkably good effects of common ſalt in an extraordinary caſe of worms; Obſervations on Nyctalopia; On the chicken-pox; Account of the epidemical cold in June and July, 1767; Queries on medical ſubjects. In vol. II. Obſervations on the hectic fever (XLII. 182); Remarks on the pulſe (ibid. 183); Some account of the angina pectoris; Of the noxious effects of ſome fungi; Queries on medical ſubjects. In vol. III. Farther account of the angina pectoris; Method of preparing the Ginſeng root in China; On damp linen (XLIII. 32). In a "Letter to Lord Kenyon, relative to ſome Conduct of the College of Phyſicians of London," given to friends, but not ſold, in which that learned body has received a thundering Philippic, the character of this truly reſpectable Veteran is thus ably delineated by Dr. Wells: "Many of our phyſicians have no doubt received little injury from the cauſes of the corruption of character, to which they have been expoſed; and ſome few may have eſcaped their influence altogether. One of theſe few, Dr. William Heberden, I muſt conclude to have been well known to your Lordſhip, from the eulogy which you pronounced upon him during the trial of Dr. Stanger's cauſe. He was probably, indeed, the only phyſician with whom you were intimately acquainted; and hence, from the natural error of attributing to a whole ſpecies the properties of its only individual we have ſeen, you might imagine that he poſſeſſed his many virtues in common with the reſt of his claſs. But Dr. Heberden, my Lord, ſtands, in a manner, alone in his profeſſion. No other perſon, I believe, either in this or any other country, has ever exerciſed the art of medicine with the ſame dignity, or has contributed ſo much to raiſe it in the eſtimation of mankind.

A contemplation of his excellencies, therefore, can afford little help towards obtaining a juſt notion of the general worth of phyſicians. In ſpeaking of a mole-hill, we would not employ terms that had relation to the immenſity of a mountain. Were I, my Lord, poſſeſſed of talents adequate to the undertaking, I ſhould here endeavour to deſcribe at full length the character of that illuſtrious man. In this attempt, I ſhould firſt mark his various and extenſive learning, his modeſty in the uſe of it, and his philoſophical diſtruſt of human opinion in ſcience, however ſanctioned by time or the authority of great names. I ſhould then exhibit him in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, without envy or jealouſy; too proud to court employment, yet undervaluing his ſervices after they were performed; unwearied, even when a veteran in his art, in aſcertaining the minuteſt circumſtances of the ſick, who placed themſelves under his care, taking nothing in their ſituation for granted that might be learned by enquiry, and truſting nothing of importance that concerned them to his memory. To demonſtrate his greatneſs of mind, I ſhould next mention his repeatedly declining to accept thoſe offices of honour and profit at the Britiſh court, which are regarded by other phyſicians as objects of their higheſt ambition, and are therefore ſought by them with the utmoſt aſſiduity. I ſhould afterwards take notice of his ſimple yet dignified manners, his piety to God, his love for his country, and his exemplary diſcharge of the duties of all the private relations in which he ſtood to ſociety; and I ſhould conclude by obſerving, that his whole life had been regulated by the moſt exquiſite prudence, by means of which his other virtues were rendered more conſpicuous and uſeful, and, whatever failings he might as a human being poſſeſs, were either ſhaded or altogether concealed. After my deſcription was finiſhed, I ſhould think it proper to ſay that I had never been acquainted with Dr. Heberden, and conſequently could neither be dazzled by the ſplendour of his virtues, from approaching them too nearly, nor influenced in my opinion concerning them by benefits he had already conferred upon me; and that ſtanding, as he does, upon the verge of this ſtate of exiſtence, ready to wing his flight to another of glory, his ear muſt now be cloſed to the voice of flattery, had he ever liſtened to that ſiren, or were I baſe enough to ſolicit her aid, in the fooliſh expectation of receiving from him ſome future reward."—He married Mary daughter of Francis Wollaſton, and grand-daughter of the author of "The Religion of Nature delineated," by whom he had two ſons, William, M.D. and John, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778.—Thomas Heberden, M.D. (phyſician at Madeira) was brother to the late worthy Dr. William H.

18. After a ſhort illneſs, moſt ſincerely lamented by all who had the happineſs of knowing her, Mrs. Howard, wife of Mr. T. U. H. of Limehouſe.

19. In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, aged 83, Mrs. Reynolds, a maiden lady.

20. In Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn, aged 32, Mr. John Nelſon, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the 3d. reg. of foot-guards, and to the Public Diſpenſary; and only ſon of the Rev. J. Nelſon, vicar of Garſdale in Yorkſhire. In the year 1799, he accompanied his regiment in the expedition to Holland, and his conſtitution never perfectly recovered from the effects of the hardſhips to which he was there expoſed. His aſſiduity in the public and private exerciſe of his profeſſion frequently led him to exertions to which his ſtrength was therefore unequal; and in the ſtate of debility induced by conſtant fatigue, he was expoſed to the contagion of the putrid fever, to which ſo many perſons of all ranks have lately fallen victims. The violence of the diſeaſe was aggravated by his perſevering in the performance of his profeſſional duties after it had attacked him; ſo that the utmoſt exertions of his medical friends were inſufficient to arreſt its progreſs, and prevent its fatal termination. His loſs is deeply regretted by thoſe to whom his excellent qualities were known; his unaſſuming manners, and the goodneſs of his heart, procured him the regard of all with whom he aſſociated; and by his faithful ſervices to the charitable inſtitution with which he had been for many years connected, he had obtained in an eminent degree the confidence and good opinion of the managers of it; who laſt year preſented to him a piece of plate, of conſiderable value, in teſtimony of their approbation.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Haggitt, one of the chaplains of the royal hoſpital at Chelſea, Byfleet R. Surrey, *vice* Sewell, dec.

Rev. Martin Lamb, M.A. Eydon R. co. Northampton, *vice* George Lamb, dec.

Rev. Thomas Hobſon, M.A. Pentridge R. co. Dorſet, *vice* Fawconer, dec.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 28, to May 26, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	686	1276	Males	670	1302
Females	590		Females	632	

Whereof have died under two years old 325

Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.; 6s. 7d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 5d.

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.

Between							
2 and 5	129	50 and 60	133
5 and 10	70	60 and 70	116
10 and 20	43	70 and 80	75
20 and 30	91	80 and 90	30
30 and 40	130	90 and 100	9
40 and 50	151	100	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	110	8	90	0	55	0	36	1	49	11
Surrey	130	6	00	0	57	6	36	4	56	0
Hertford	97	0	00	0	52	6	37	6	67	6
Bedford	107	1	00	0	55	6	34	0	56	0
Hunting.	113	11	00	0	67	10	31	6	51	11
Northam.	97	10	00	0	62	8	29	4	50	0
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	40	0	70	0
Leiceſter	111	2	94	0	73	10	35	11	70	7
Notting.	114	8	90	0	73	0	38	10	65	0
Derby	129	8	00	0	72	0	41	2	77	2
Stafford	139	11	00	0	86	6	48	3	87	6
Salop	148	7	00	0	92	0	45	5	00	0
Hereford	152	5	108	8	87	4	46	4	83	2
Worceſt.	144	5	00	0	91	7	45	7	82	7
Warwick	144	0	00	0	93	1	47	11	80	8
Wilts	127	1	00	0	70	8	37	10	74	4
Berks	109	6	00	0	56	6	39	10	62	0
Oxford	115	8	00	0	68	5	40	0	63	9
Bucks	114	4	00	0	67	6	38	9	63	6
Montgo.	153	7	00	0	96	1	41	3	00	0
Brecon	164	9	128	0	107	2	40	0	00	0
Radnor	147	4	00	0	96	10	40	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

127	4	94	2	74	3	39	1	64	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	100	8	70	6	52	8	34	4	54	0
Kent	106	6	00	0	39	6	30	9	48	3
Suſſex	112	7	00	0	56	0	34	6	00	0
Suffolk	114	0	00	0	42	10	30	6	46	0
Cambrid.	119	7	00	0	43	9	21	1	42	0
Norfolk	104	8	00	0	55	6	27	10	44	0
Lincoln	104	8	72	0	69	4	28	2	58	0
York	111	5	00	0	67	11	34	3	72	7
Durham	131	7	75	2	00	0	40	7	00	0
Northum	108	8	92	0	64	4	36	2	00	0
Cumberl.	136	6	98	2	83	9	55	2	00	0
Weſtmo.	131	3	118	0	87	2	48	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	125	7	00	0	71	8	48	11	75	6
Cheſter	115	7	00	0	00	0	47	2	00	0
Flint	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	0
Denbigh	147	9	00	0	109	3	50	1	00	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Carnarv	133	4	00	0	80	0	50	0	00	0
Merion.	143	6	00	0	100	5	50	0	00	0
Cardigan	125	7	00	0	90	11	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	134	0	00	0	95	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	140	6	00	0	120	0	33	4	00	0
Glamorg.	153	9	00	0	00	0	44	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	147	5	00	0	74	2	00	0	72	0
Somerſet	159	3	00	0	60	0	34	0	00	0
Monm.	171	1	00	0	111	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	137	7	00	0	58	2	32	6	00	0
Cornwall	119	1	00	0	71	4	32	4	00	0
Dorſet	137	1	00	0	78	6	40	0	00	0
Hants	122	3	00	0	66	10	39	7	74	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	102	8	94	2	48	5	33	10	45	7
2	115	11	94	2	43	0	25	9	45	2
3	104	8	94	2	35	6	27	10	44	0
4	107	3	72	0	68	11	31	0	58	0
5	120	1	83	7	64	4	37	11	64	2
6	134	5	104	9	84	7	52	7	64	2
7	122	8	94	2	71	8	43	7	75	6
8	140	10	94	2	93	3	48	9	64	2

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	134	11	94	2	97	7	39	1	64	2
10	157	1	94	2	78	9	34	0	72	0
11	127	3	94	2	69	2	32	4	64	2
12	127	8	94	2	69	2	39	8	74	4
13	0	0	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 25.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.
Horſe Pollard	oos. od.		
Bran	oos. od.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 81s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	11l. os. to 15l. 15s.	Suſſex Pockets	11l. os. to 14l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	10l. 9s. to 12l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 10s. to 11l. 18s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. os. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Bags	9l. os. to 10l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 25.

St. James's—Hay 5l. os. od. to 6l. 6s. od. Aver. 5l. 13s. od.
Straw 1l. 19s. od. to 2l. 17s. od. Aver. 2l. 6s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 22, 1801, is 78s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. incluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. od.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 7s. od.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 6d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 39s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 34s. od. to os. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS, IN MAY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	——	——	59 1/8	77 1/4	95 5/8	92 7/8	18 3/8	5 1/8	194	——	——	——	——	4 dif.	9 3/4 pr.	90 1/2	——	87	97	8 8 0
29	164	——	59 3/8	77 1/2	95 5/8	93 1/8	17 3/8	5 1/8	198	2s. pm.	——	——	——	3	9 1/2	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
30	165 1/2	——	60 1/8	78 1/2	96 3/8	94 1/4	18 1/8	5 1/8	199	——	65 3/4	59 1/2	——	4	9 1/2	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
1	168	——	61 5/8	79 1/2	——	95	18 1/2	5 1/8	200 1/2	——	——	——	——	4	9 1/4	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
2	168	——	61 1/4	79 5/8	96 3/4	94 1/8	18 3/8	5 1/8	201 1/2	——	——	——	——	4	9 3/4	92 1/2	——	87	97	8 8 0
3	Sunday																			
4	——	——	60 3/8	79 1/4	96 7/8	94 3/4	18 1/4	5 1/8	200 1/2	——	——	——	——	4	10 1/4	92	——	87	97	8 8 0
5	166	——	60 1/8	78 7/8	96 3/8	93 7/8	18 1/8	5 1/8	199 1/2	——	——	——	——	3	8 1/2	91 1/4	——	87	97	8 8 0
6	167	——	60 3/8	78 7/8	96 1/2	94 1/4	——	5 1/8	200	——	——	——	——	5	8 3/4	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
7	169 1/2	——	60 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/4	94 1/8	18 1/4	5 1/8	200 1/2	——	——	60 1/4	——	5	9	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
8	169 1/4	59 1/2	60 5/8	78 5/8	96 3/8	94 3/8	18 1/4	5 1/8	200 1/2	——	——	——	——	5	9 1/4	91 1/4	——	87	97	8 8 0
9	169 3/4	59 3/4	60 3/4	78 1/2	——	94 3/4	18 1/4	5 1/8	202 1/2	——	——	——	——	5	9 1/2	91 1/2	——	87	97	8 8 0
10	Sunday																			
11	——	59 7/8	60 7/8	78 5/8	96 1/2	——	18 3/8	5 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	7	9	91 1/2	——	87	97	8 8 0
12	168	59 3/4	60 1/2	77 7/8	96 1/8	94 1/4	18 1/8	5 1/8	199 3/4	——	67 1/2	——	——	6	8 3/4	91	——	87	97	8 8 0
13	168	59 3/4	60 1/2	77 1/2	96 1/8	94 3/4	18 1/8	5 1/8	199 3/4	——	——	——	——	7	9	91 1/2	——	87	97	8 8 0
14	167 3/4	59 3/4	60 1/2	77 1/2	96 1/8	94 1/2	18 3/8	5 1/8	200	——	——	——	——	7	9	91	——	87	97	8 8 0
15	168	59 1/2	60 1/4	77 1/4	96 1/8	94 1/4	18 3/8	5 1/8	200	——	——	——	——	6	9	91 1/4	——	87	97	8 8 0
16	167 1/2	59 7/8	60 7/8	77 3/4	96 1/4	94 1/8	18 1/8	5 1/8	200	——	——	——	——	3	9 1/4	91 1/2	——	87	97	8 8 0
17	Sunday																			
18	168	59 3/4	60 3/4	78 1/2	——	93 7/8	——	5 1/8	200 3/4	——	——	——	——	2	9	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
19	167 1/2	60	60 3/4	78 1/4	96 7/8	94 1/4	18 1/4	5 1/8	200 1/2	——	——	——	59 7/8	4	9 1/4	91 1/4	——	87	97	8 8 0
20	168	59 7/8	60 1/8	78 3/8	96 1/2	94 1/8	18 1/8	5 1/8	199 1/2	——	——	——	——	3	9	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
21	168	59 3/4	60 3/4	78 1/4	96 3/4	93 7/8	18 1/8	5 1/8	199 1/2	——	——	——	——	4	8 3/4	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
22	166 3/4	59 7/8	60 7/8	78 1/2	96 3/8	94	18 1/8	5 1/8	200	——	——	——	——	3	9	——	57 1/2	87	97	8 8 0
23	166 3/4	59 7/8	60 3/4	78 3/8	96 3/8	93 7/8	18 1/8	5 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	3	9 1/4	——	58 5/8	87	97	8 8 0
24	Sunday																			
25	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
26	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
27	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun - Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett^r. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle
Chelmsford

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Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Glouc^r.
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Ipswich
Ireland 38
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JUNE, 1801.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1801.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1801.
1	SE calm	30,27	47	46	14 6·3	little cloudy
2	N briſk	29,75	48	47	.0	gloomy
3	N calm	71	51	50	.2	fine day, ſhower at night
4	W ditto	93	53	51	5·7	clear and pleaſant
5	SE ditto	30,10	51	48	.5	very fine day
6	W ditto	12	54	51	4·8	clear and pleaſant
7	S ditto	12	51	49	6·2	fine clear ſky
8	W ditto	29,98	54	52	5·6	overcaſt, ſhower at night
9	W briſk	89	48	47	6·4	cloudy, a little rain
10	SW moderate	30, 2	54	53	.1	fair but little ſun
11	SW ditto	- 2	57	54	.4	cloudy, rain at night
12	W ditto	29,85	53	50	4·9	little ſun
13	SE calm	82	52	50	5·8	ſhowers with hail
14	S briſk	80	48	47	5·0	Fine A. M. rain
15	S moderate	50	53	52	.0	fine warm ſhowers
16	S ditto	56	52	50	.4	ſhowery
17	SSE calm	50	55	54	5·5	ſhowery A. M. ſun and pleaſant
18	SW moderate	60	54	51	.5	fine day
19	W ditto	85	55	51	.6	fine and pleaſant
20	W calm	90	56	50	6·1	very fine day
21	S moderate	75	58	55	5·8	fine and pleaſant, few drops of rain
22	SSE ditto	58	62	58	.5	little ſun, rain in the night
23	NW calm	52	55	53	4·9	ſmall rain moſt of the day
24	S ditto	65	62	58	6·1	fair, but little ſun
25	SE moderate	67	61	60	.7	fine day
26	E calm	60	62	60	.4	heavy rain in the evening
27	W ditto	55	56	55	5·1	rain all the day
28	SE ditto	62	57	55	.7	fair and pleaſant A. M. ſhowers
29	E briſk	34	54	54	.8	ſhowery
30	E moderate	54	59	56	.8	ſlight ſhowers
31	E ditto	63	60	58	6·1	fine day

Fall of rain this month 1 inch 93. Evaporation 3-8 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

Meteorological Table for June 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1801.
May	°	°	°		
27	52	58	49	29,52	ſhowery
28	53	60	49	,50	ſhowery
29	51	59	53	,47	ſhowery
30	56	62	52	,42	rain
31	56	56	53	,40	rain
June 1	57	62	55	,67	cloudy
2	57	61	56	,77	ſhowery
3	60	68	57	,74	fair
4	58	64	58	,91	fair
5	60	65	62	30,02	ſhowery
6	62	72	60	,09	fair
7	64	72	62	,14	fair
8	65	75	68	,19	fair
9	69	77	67	,19	fair
10	68	79	60	,02	fair
11	57	94	54	29,98	fair
12	56	63	47	29,96	fair
13	46	55	45	,66	ſhowery
14	47	56	46	,92	rain
15	56	63	55	,98	cloudy
16	56	61	54	,92	fair
17	57	66	56	,94	fair
18	59	68	58	,97	fair
19	58	69	60	,98	fair
20	64	70	56	,97	fair
21	54	62	53	,92	fair
22	54	66	50	,87	fair
23	52	62	54	,83	fair
24	56	67	56	,80	fair
25	60	69	60	,77	fair, thund. in
26	61	70	62	,95	fair [evening

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For JUNE, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

EITHER the character of the Engliſh peaſantry is much altered, or it has been hitherto exceedingly miſunderſtood. The idea formed of it ſeems to have been derived from the engaging deſcriptions drawn by poets, painters, noveliſts, and dramatiſts, rather than from obſervations on real life. Men of genius have combined to adorn it with honeſty, induſtry, frugality, ſimplicity, modeſty, cleanlineſs, and humility; virtues that have, in conſequence, been conſidered by the inhabitants of the capital and other towns as the characteriſticks of the inhabitants of the country; they reflecting not, that ſuch evil propenſities as are common to all mankind muſt exiſt wherever population does, whether it be in the centre of a city or in the boſom of a valley. Were townſmen acquainted with the manners of the ruſticks, they would know that there is as much craft and wickedneſs going on among trees as there is among houſes, only that the modes of practice are different and more concealed. Much ſolicitude and much money has been beſtowed of late years, by many well-meaning people, in endeavouring to check the increaſing idleneſs and immorality of the poor; but, unfortunately, they have erred in the method of their attempt, the principal effort uſed by them being teaching children reading and writing, two acquirements that experience ſhows are greatly miſuſed. The young ſcholars, inſtead of confining their reading (as their patrons and patroneſſes intended) to the religious works, eagerly learn the obſcene ſongs hawked by ballad-ſingers; and, if they go out to ſervice, become ſubſcribers to the abominable circulating-libraries that are now eſtabliſhed in every petty town, from whence they obtain books that corrupt both their moral and political principles. Of writing they make little other uſe than to carry on goſſiping and amorous correſpondences; or, what is worſe, to commit forgery. Reading and writing promote not their welfare or happineſs; but, on the contrary, make them proud, idle, and diſcontented. Scholars are above receiving inſtruction, and ſcorn handling ploughs and ſpades, ſcrubbing-bruſhes or mops. When ignorant of literary acquirements, the lower ſort of people were content to apply themſelves to agriculture, mechanics, and domeſtic avocations; purſuits that procured them ſubſiſtence, and rendered them uſeful to their betters; who, on their parts, were not behind in rewarding them for their merits. Their hands were then employed, their principles were uncontaminated, and their minds were tranquil. Their labour maintained them, they practiſed the advice they received from the pulpit, and they pined not after things unſuitable to their ſtation. The evil propenſities of nature were kept under by continued employment and the awe they ſtood in of their ſuperiours. This is the way of life that ſhould be encouraged among our poor and the only one that can make them comfortable. The few individuals that purſue it are uſeful and reſpectable members of ſociety; and thoſe who are too idle or too proud to work are of no other uſe in the world than

than to increase the enormous burthen of the poor-rates, and, like the drones in a bee-hive, prey on the industrious. Spelling-books and pens are not the only implements of evil in the hands of the vulgar; the fiddlestick is another. The musical *mania* existing among the higher classes, and the number of military bands established in the kingdom, have so much extended a degree of knowledge in musick, that either some discarded soldier, servant, or player, scrapes a fiddle in every parish, and promotes drunkenness, lewdness, and idleness by bringing the lads and girls together to dance, and by teaching other loitering fellows to fiddle also; insomuch, that our people seem to be becoming, like the German vulgar, all fidlers and soldiers.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *June* 14.

In answer to the queries of your accurate and learned correspondent, T. P. p. 420, I beg to say, that, when I was consulting Collinson for the article I last sent, the very difficulty he mentions struck me; and as Collinson's authority was deserving of little credit, I had then little doubt of what I now feel myself convinced, that that author had left out a generation in the account of the Haringtons of Kelston. In this case, Etheldred (Dyngley) was the poet's grandmother. and Isabel (Markham) his mother. This is strengthened by the following passage in the poet's dedication of his Ariosto to Queen Elizabeth: "Whatsoever I am and can is your Majesty's. Your gracious favours have been extended in my poor family even *to the third generation*, your bounty to us and our heirs." But this is a point which may probably be ascertained by consulting the pedigrees, particularly the Visitation-books of Somersetshire, in the British Museum, &c.; which, perhaps, may also show the connection with the Haringtons of Exton and Ridlington, a point which, in the country, at a distance from public records, I have no opportunity of discovering. I observe no mark of branch in the arms annexed to Sir John Harington's portrait in the title-page of his Ariosto; nor in the pedigree printed in Wright's Rutlandshire, p. 51; nor in the Baronetege, do I find the Haringtons of Kelston inserted; nor do I find them in a MS pedigree which I possess; though in this latter I find a remote collateral branch, deduced from Simon Harington, third son of Sir Robert Harington, of Aldingham, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Multon, of Egremond. This Simon lived in the time of Edward II. and married Alice, daughter and heir of John Bishton, of Bishton, in Shropshire; from whom descended John Harington, of Bishton, 1633, who then had three sons and three daughters. It is strange that a branch, which at this time were so eminent as those of Kelston, should have been omitted. There was a Sir Henry Harington, knt. a younger brother to John Lord Harington of Exton. The poet mentions a cousin of the same names. In the notes to the 12th Book of Ariosto, he says,

"Rorie Oge, a notable rebel of Ireland, having taken, in a vile and treacherous parley, my *valiant cousin Sir Henry Harington* prisoner, had one night his cabin or little hovel, where he lay, beset with 100 soldiers of the said Sir Henry's band, meaning to rescue their captain by force, sith the rebel's demands for his delivery were such as Sir Henry himself, being his prisoner, would not condescend unto, but would rather hazard his life, as he knew he should: I say, these 100 men, well appointed, beset the house strongly, being made of nothing but hurdles and dirt; yet the villain, ere they could get in, gat up in his shirt, and gave the knight 14 wounds very deadly, and after gat through them all without hurt, where a mouse almost could not have got

got between them; and I have heard it affirmed in Ireland, that it was with mere witchcraft* !"

As to the title of Lady Mary H. applied to the daughter and wife of a *knight*, I believe the use of the Christian as well as the surname after the title of "Lady" was not in the time of James I, as it is now, exclusively appropriated to the daughters of those above the rank of Viscount. Sir John Harington, to whose wife "Lady Anne," Drayton dedicated his "Queen Isabel" in 1608, was probably another Sir J. H. Sir Henry Harington above-mentioned, of Elmesthorpe, in Leicestershire (brother to John Lord H.), had a son Sir John Harington, knt. whose daughter Sarah married John Lord Frecheville.

I collect from Collinson the following imperfect deduction of the poet's descendants:

John Harington, esq. died 1654. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Peter Specot, of Thornbury, in Devon, esq. She died August 24, 1660; John, his son, died Feb. 20, 1674. He married Lady Diones Ley, daughter of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough. She died Aug. 8, 1674.

John died 1700. He married Helena, daughter of Benjamin Gostlet, esq. who died 1718.

Henry died 176[illegible]. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Backwell, esq. who died 1731.

Perhaps the "Nugæ Antiquæ," which I have not at hand, may afford collateral illustration to many of these notices.

The Editor of Philips's Theatrum Poetarum.

P. S. The story of Sir William Keyte, of Norton, co. Gloucester, who perished in the flames of his house, as enquired after in your Magazine vol. LXVII. p. 779, and answered p. 1109, is told at length in the third vol. of Graves's "Spiritual Quixote," Book X. ch. xxvi. xxvii. xxviii.

The first at present supposed to have a claim to the barony of Zouche of Haringworth, p. 402, is, I believe, Sir Cecil Bishop.

Mr. Urban, *June* 7.

AMONGST innumerable books which daily issue from the press, it is some amusement to consider the variety of style to be found in them. The clear and luminous pages of a Porteus; the flowing language of a Robertson; the turgid description of a Staunton; the involved sentences of a Gibbon; the mellifluous words of a Blair; the unintelligible jargon of one; the downright nonsense of another; the "not poetry, but prose run mad," of this, and the not prose, but poetry disguised, of that—author—will sometimes delight, sometimes entertain, sometimes surprize, sometimes excite the risible faculties of a reader, and sometimes induce a most friendly and comfortable nap. These thoughts have occurred to me on taking up the truly wonderful publication of the *learned* Mrs. Piozzi, called by her "Retrospection." I hope it will not interfere with your Reviewer if I submit to your readers a few specimens by way of Retrospect of that charming work. Take then her own words. Speaking of her own book, she says,

"Border on Truth's utmost limits, [glimpse,
And give a glimpse, or something like a
Of Fancy's boundless reign; [glimpse,
Whilst all agree that Fiction never knows
To charm us so as when she seeks resem-
With Reality." [blance

"Such is their character, and such their shape, them*,
That, clustered closely, as our book presents
They

* In the notes to the 10th book, the poet mentions having been a few months in Ireland himself.

He mentions being of Eton college. Notes to book XXII.

In his Preface he mentions his tutor, "Samuel Fleming, of King's college, in Cambridge, a grave and learned man, and of a very austere life;" brother to Abraham Fleming, the poet; for whom see Theatrum Poetarum, p. 107.

* I think I see here some faint resemblance of the beautiful description, given by a learned Professor of Poetry, of a robin, which

They certainly do seem [almost] incredible;
And, what is worse, they now and then
Appear impervious to a common eye.
This is not quite the look I wish they had;
But things will not look well when so much crowded,
And I cannot enlarge the room they stand
Without manifest inconvenience. [in
If Milton, then, was forced to make
His devils shrink, that they might be contained [for them];
In that great Pandemonium he provided
I may, nay must, be pardoned for compressing
All these gigantic shadows of long past
Occurrences into my glass of Retrospection."

I might go on to quote from every page,
But 'hap your readers think they have enough.

See how catching it is, Mr. Urban; I am going on in the same way. But if any one who has not seen this book, should think that it is really printed for poetry, he is quite mistaken. The words are printed as plain prose, but they fall into such measured rythm, that I have only changed the form of the lines, and they come out a poem in blank verse. This is the true way, like Bayes, to elevate and surprize. Good night, Madam.

L. S.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

A SOLUTION of the following queries, through the medium of your excellent Repository, will much oblige, A. Z.

In Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting the following slight notice is given of Nicholas Cassana: "*Nicolo Casana*, of Genoa, died here in the reign of Queen Anne. See Lives of the Genoese Painters, vol. II. p. 16." Is it known that he painted any portraits while in England, and of whom? as I have a most admirable one of a lady, which I much wish to appropriate: it bears his signature, thus: *Nicolaus Cassana F.*

Who was "*E. Collier*," a painter? There is no mention of him in Walpole. Was he an Englishman, as the orthography of his name rather imports; and are there many of his works remaining among us? I have seen an excellent painting of his (2 feet 5 inches, by 2 feet), the principal subject a human scull, from the bottom of which issues a label, inscribed, "*Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas. E. Collier fecit.*" By the sides of the scull are instruments of musick, and a casket of trinkets. In the back ground, an open book, thetitle of which is, "*Hier eindigd het verhalt der Wereld, et Verandering.*" On the opposite leaf, a representation of a wood-cut of "*Valerius Aurelianus, Romanorum Imperator.*" Above, in a circular frame, is the painter in his workroom, admirably done

Is it known that Sir *Peter Paul Rubens* painted, while in England, a piece (4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in.), the subject probably the fable of *Niobe*? This picture, which is in my possession, consists principally of a female figure sitting (2 ft 7 in. high), with the right arm extended across the body, writing an inscription on a marble slab, of which the letters N I O are completed. Opposite to her, on a pedestal, is the statue of a woman, into which the poet feigns she was turned in consequence of her excessive grief. In the fore-ground are two boys sitting; one of them supporting on his knees a mutilated statue. Opposite to them is another boy, winged, leaning on a book which lies open before him, with a pair of compasses in his hand. On the plinth of the pedestal, which supports the book, is the signature P. P. RUBENS. Though the painting has suffered in some of its inferior parts, and has been repaired, yet the principal figure, and every other essential part of the piece, retains its original beauty.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr.

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which took shelter in his parlour in the winter;

"Sits budge
A feathery bunch."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

I APPLAUD very much the laudable intentions of your correſpondent, who, p. 410, ſigns himſelf "An old Man," intending to ſecure about 8000l. for the endowment and erection of about 12 alms-houſes for the ſupport of indigent perſons; and which he certainly may do by his will, by a bequeſt of that ſum to truſtees payable out of his *perſonal eſtate*; but he cannot by his will deviſe lands, or any money payable out of lands, for that purpoſe, as ſuch deviſe would be void by the ſtatute 9 Geo II. c. 36, reſtraining gifts in mortmain by will, which enacts, that no lands or tenements, or money to be laid out thereon, ſhall be given, granted, conveyed, or ſettled or charged with any charitable uſes whatſoever, unleſs by deed indented, executed in the preſence of two witneſſes 12 calendar months before the death of the donor, and inrolled in the Court of Chancery within ſix months after its execution, and unleſs ſuch gift be made to take effect immediately, and without power of revocation; and that all other gifts of lands or tenements, or any money charged thereon, made in any other form than by the ſaid act is directed, ſhall be abſolutely void.

The intention of this ſtatute is not to reſtrain charity, but only to prevent the diſpoſition of real eſtates by will to charitable uſes, to the diſinheriting the heir at law; but it leaves at full liberty every perſon to diſpoſe of his perſonal eſtate, or any part thereof, by will, to ſuch charitable uſes as he may think proper, ſo as he does not will the ſame to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands or on real ſecurity for that purpoſe, but direct the ſame to be inveſted in the funds. I was, ſome years ago, concerned in preparing a will for a perſon who was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable perſonal eſtate; and, after giving ſeveral ſpecific legacies to his relations, he gave and bequeathed the reſidue thereof, unto four truſtees (one of whom I was) to be inveſted, upon Government ſecurity, for the purpoſe of endowing a ſchool, and applying the intereſt and dividends for the benefit of a ſchoolmaſter for teaching children, free of expence, belonging to the townſhip where the teſtator reſided. The teſtator died ſoon after making his will, and the truſtees inveſted the money (after paying off the legacies) in the Three per Cent. Conſols. built a ſchool upon the waſte by the conſent of the lord of the manor and freeholders, and now apply the dividends, according to the directions of the will, for the benefit of the maſter; and at the preſent time there are about 50 children benefited by the inſtitution, before which there was no ſchool in the townſhip; and very few of the inhabitants (being chiefly tenants of ſmall farms at rack-rents) can either read or write; but there will be a happy reverſe to the riſing generation in the place by the charitable diſpoſition of this teſtator.

I think the charitable bequeſt intended by your correſpondent will be ſubject to the tax on legacies; and it may, from what has been before ſaid in former letters on this ſubject, be unneceſſary to add, that a will made by a perſon of this deſcription ought to be prepared by a profeſſional gentleman.

Yours, &c. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

AN obſerving inhabitant of this metropolis for half a century cannot help comparing the preſent appearance of population, which daily preſents itſelf in Cheapſide, with that of ſome years paſt; and he has been particularly ſtruck with the following obſervations made by that celebrated arithmetician, Sir William Petty, in his Eſſays on Political Arithmetic, ed. 1669. He obſerves, that

"London doubles its inhabitants in 40 years, and all England in 360 years. That in the year 1682 there were about

670,000

670,000 ſouls in London, and about 7,400,000 in all England and Wales; in which there are about 28,000,000 of acres, of profitable land. That the periods of doubling the people are found to be in all degrees from between 10 to 1200 years. That *the growth of London muſt be at its greateſt height in the year* 1800, *and muſt ſtop before the year* 1842, when it will be eight times more than it was in the year 1682."

In a table, he ſhews the progreſſion of the increaſe of mankind from the Flood to the birth of Chriſt; in which laſt period he ſuppoſes the eight perſons that came out of the ark were increaſed to 128,000,000.

"That, in 1682, there were computed to be upon the face of the earth 320,000,000 of ſouls. That in the next 2000 years the world will be fully peopled, ſo as that there ſhall be one head for every two acres of land in the habitable part of the earth. And then, according to the prediction of the Scriptures, there muſt be wars and great ſlaughter. That, in the year 1840, the people of the city of London will; be 10,718,880; and thoſe of the whole country but 10,917,389."

Yours, &c. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 11.

VIATOR, p. 121, will find his difficulties about Pliny's deſcription of Diana's temple obviated by Mr Windham, in the Archæol. VI. 68, and Mr. Falconer, Ib. XI. 3, the firſt propoſing, the ſecond approving, the ſeparation of *centum* from *viginti ſeptem*, making the whole number of pillars 100; of which 27 were given by as many kings or princes. To ſuppoſe otherwiſe would introduce an *odd* number of columns. Your *traveller* is ſo accurate in the ſite of the temple, that one wiſhes to have a little more converſation with him on the ſubject.

VIATOR MINOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

D. L. M. p. 423, will find an account of the two earlieſt and rareſt editions of Juliana Barnes's book in that moſt elegant of modern publications, the "Specimens of early Engliſh Poetry," by G. Ellis, eſq. The third edition is there deſcribed to be printed by Toy and Copland. Intermediate editions between that by Toy and the one methodized by G. M. [Gervaſe Markham] in 1595, were printed by William Copland for Tottell, by William Powell, and by Ab. Vele; all without date. Markham's edition had alſo a re-print in 1614, and was intituled, "A Jewell for Gentrie."

Mr. Ellis regards the work itſelf as the greateſt literary curioſity of the reign of Edward IV. So exceſſively rare is the firſt edition of it, printed at St Albans, that Lord Spencer was induced to give *ſeventy guineas* for a copy at Mr. Maſon's ſale, to place among his invaluable collections of early typography. T. P.

*** Our correſpondent, p. 423, poſſeſſes a *ſecond* edition of Juliana Barnes's book; of which ſee Herbert's Ames, p. 1290. Of the firſt edition Mr. Herbert, p. 1435, had ſeen only one copy in the public library at Cambridge, and another in the poſſeſſion of George Maſon, eſq. (now Lord Spencer's.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 19.

THE incloſed letter is ſubmitted to the inveſtigation of your readers, who may be acquainted with its meaning, and with the Dean's reaſons for ſuch an addreſs to his dioceſan, who, it is ſuppoſed, was Dr. John Wynne, tranſlated from St. Aſaph 1727, and died 1743. Dr. Creſwick was made dean 1739, and died of an apoplexy, Feb. 15, 1746*.

"To the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

"My Lord, on Sunday next I intend, by God's grace, to celebrate the Lord's Supper in the cathedral church; and the rubricks before the Communion office are our rule for admitting or rejecting thoſe that offer themſelves to be partakers of it. Offence, great offence has been given; and in that caſe a proper declaration is required and expected. This is the method preſcribed; and the notice (though with grief and concern for the occaſion of it) I give you, as I think it my indiſpenſable duty ſo to do; and likewiſe that you may be under no ſurprize, nor leave it in your power to complain in any future repreſentation of this matter for want of a due warning from your faithful monitor and friend, SAM. CRESWICK."

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* His widow died 1773.

Mr.

GUSTAVUS III · D · G · REX SVECIAE ·
LIUNGBERGER ·

DEO ET PATRIAE ·
IHS
GUST · ADOLPH · PRINC · HAER ·
NAT · D · I · N · BAPT · D · X · NOV ·
MDCCLXXVIII ·

2

Et Judicium quod me
muelcit m spe

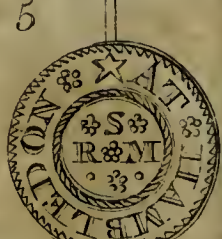
3

SIGILL · SPIRITUALIUM

4

1666

5


S
R M

Mr. URBAN, *May* 29.

HAVING been favoured with a ſight of the ſuperb and beautiful medal preſented by the preſent king of Sweden to the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, I was induced to requeſt the worthy Baronet would permit Mr. Baſire to preſent a faithful copy of it to your readers; who, I am convinced, will not be diſpleaſed to find it accompanied by a ſhort extract from a loyal publication, which has been already ſlightly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 768.

"Mankind have been ſaved by the unexampled firmneſs and greatneſs of mind of a ſingle individual—by that turn of mind which was ſo univerſally admired in Hyde-park, and in Drury-lane theatre, on the 15th of May, 1800. This publication, for the purpoſe of recording that greatneſs of mind, ſuggeſted itſelf to me from a letter I was writing to a dear and moſt able friend, ambaſſador from the King of Sweden in Germany, Chevalier Peyron, reſpecting the event of the 15th of May, 1800; ſo ſimilar to that of the 17th of March, 1792, lamented ever ſince by all Europe. May I be permitted, without indecent breach of confidence to that valued friend, to relate in this place a ſpeech of the young monarch's, whom he and I ſo ſincerely revere, and who was deſervedly named Guſtavus Adolphus? In theſe days of democracy, it is criminal to conceal ſuch anecdotes of royalty as the following, and as thoſe which are the ſubject of this publication.

"In 1798, the King of Sweden condeſcended to make the author of theſe pages a preſent of a ſuperb gold medal, ſtruck upon his Majeſty's birth in 1778; which does equal credit to the mind of his great father and to that monarch's patronage of the arts. On giving it to the ambaſſador, his majeſty, then only 19 years of age, was enough of a hero to ſay—'You will deliver this to your friend with what I have directed you to tell him; but add, as you remember the diſpatches you read to me yeſterday from England reſpecting my convoy's being detained, that I ſend this proof of my good-will to an Engliſhman the day after I have received the news of a great injury which has been done me by his country.'

"Much may be expected from ſuch a character by his own ſubjects and by Europe. But the ſublime medal of the father devoted him, on his birth, to God and his country (*Deo et patriæ*); and the ſon, in his famous declaration as member of the German empire, has already manifeſted his royal wiſhes to render himſelf a worthy offering.

"In a publication calculated to bring the future hiſtorian acquainted with the ſingular magnanimity diſplayed by one monarch and his royal conſort, this anecdote of another king will not appear miſplaced. The Britiſh reader will admire it; Mr. Pitt will, whatever may be thought of the Swediſh convoy; and one of the firſt to admire it will, I am ſure, be the wiſe judge who condemned the convoy, Sir William Scott, whom I am proud to have had for my college-tutor, the brother of him whom I do not fear to pre-entitle the *great* Lord Eldon."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

TWO inſtances of braſs plates with inſcriptions of different dates and different perſons, on each ſide, being inſerted with the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," I ſend you a third, *fig.* 2, which is on the back of the plate of Edmund Page, who died 5 Edw. VI. 1520, and was buried in Shorne church, Kent. The arms at the bottom are thoſe of the city of Rocheſter. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

THE ſeal (*fig.* 3,) was found, ſome time ago, in a garden at Cornhampton. It is of an uncommon conſtruction and of a compoſition that I cannot deſcribe; but I conſider it an antique.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, June* 7.

I MUST firſt thank you for inſerting my letter, and engraving the coats of arms I ſent to you, requeſting an explanation, in your Magazine, p. 25: my thanks are then due to your correſpondents D. E. and P. Q. for their anſwers to my enquiries. D. E. obſerves, that the arms, "fig. 5, p. 25, are a Merchant's mark impaling T. with ſome mark of difference." His opinion coincides in ſome meaſure with that of ſome of the old

old inhabitants of Saliſbury, who ſay the hall formerly belonged to a company of Clothiers; but upon what they found their opinion I have never been able to learn. I have incloſed another coat (*fig.* 4) which your correſpondents D. E. or P. Q. will perhaps favour me with their obſervations upon.

Yours, &c. F. WHITMARSH.

Mr. URBAN, *Biſhop's Waltham, June* 10.

PERHAPS you may find a corner on one of the plates in your next Magazine, for an exact repreſentation of a token, *fig.* 5, which was found in a garden at Cornhampton a ſhort time ſince. I like to ſee theſe antiques as they appear from time to time in your Miſcellany; by comparing them with thoſe elegant ones which were lately current in every county, we ſee the progreſs which the arts have made in this particular in the courſe of the laſt century. If we had made equal improvement in virtue, we ſhould not have been in our preſent diſtreſſed ſituation. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

THE notion of three or four Antichriſts (p. 224, b.) hardly deſerves a ſerious anſwer, or a moment's thought. If by Antichriſt is underſtood the little horn in Daniel vii. 8, and St. Paul's man of ſin, 2 Theſſ. ii. 3, to which the name of Antichriſt has been given at leaſt from the days of Irenæus, l. v. c. xxv. xxvi. in the ſecond century, it is certain that this horn, this idolatrous and perſecuting power, is one only; which alſo, be it what it may, muſt have been in the world for many ages; for it was to come, when "he who letteth (i. e. the Roman empire, according to Chryſoſtom and others who wrote *before* the event) was taken out of the way;" or, in other words, when the Roman empire was divided into ten horns or ſovereignties.

There is another point, which does deſerve conſideration. It is haſtily ſuppoſed, and "the opinion has of late been very eagerly circulated," p. 226, that Chriſtianity, "the ſtone cut out of the mountain without hands," ſhall deſtroy the ten horns or kingdoms (which ſome, for obvious reaſons, wiſh to underſtand of *monarchies* only) in the ſame manner as the Grecian empire overturned the Perſian, and the Roman the Grecian. It is, indeed, foretold of the Meſſiah, that he "ſhall break" the nations "with a rod of iron, and daſh them in pieces like a potter's veſſel," Pſalm: ii. 9. but this "rod of iron," the emblem of power, muſt be interpreted in conſiſtency with other prophecies; and there, we find, it is "the rod of his *mouth*," Iſa. xi. 4. or, as it is in the Apocalypſe, i. 16, xix. 15, 21, a two-edged ſword, proceeding out of the *mouth* of Chriſt. And the witneſſes of Chriſt are armed as he is armed: "fire proceedeth out of their *mouth*, and devoureth their enemies: and if any man will hurt them, he muſt *in this manner* be killed;" but "he that killeth with the ſword, muſt be killed with the ſword," Apoc. xi. 5, xiii. 10.

Now this "two-edged ſword," taken from the armoury of God, the ſword of *reaſon* and *revelation*, which are both the gifts of God; ſuch a ſword may pierce the heart and ſubdue the underſtanding; but it breaks no bones, it overturns no ſtates. With this rod of power Conſtantine was ſmitten, when he became a Chriſtian; but he was as much an emperor then as before. "The kingdoms of this world ſhall, as it is foretold, Apoc. xi. 15. become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Chriſt, and he ſhall reign for ever and ever." In what manner this great event ſhall be brought about, and what ſhall be the ſtate of things afterwards, I preſume not to conjecture; but in the mean time, till the *ſudden* arrival of that glorious day, the religion of Chriſt, which injoins "ſubmiſſion to every ordinance of man for the Lord's ſake," 1 Pet. ii. 13, does not itſelf oppoſe or interfere with any ſuch ordinance. Popery, and Preſbyterianiſm, and Infidelity, have each in their turn depoſed and murdered lawful ſovereigns; but Chriſtianity moſt aſſuredly never did, and we may reaſonably hope never will, attempt any ſuch thing; but that, as in times paſt and preſent, "kings will be nurſing-fathers and queens nurſing-mothers" of the church, Iſa. xlix. 23.

Is it as certain from Gen. i. 16, as your reviewer, p. 245, takes it to be, that the ſtars were created on the fourth day? If every ſtar is, like the ſun, the centre of a ſyſtem, there is doubtleſs no abſurdity in the notion, that theſe innumerable ſyſtems were coëval with own; but to me, I confeſs,

fess, it has always appeared, that the verse alleged was by divine Providence so worded as to be consistent with the fact or the belief of the antecedent creation of the stars. It appears from the whole passage inconteſtible, that the two great lights, which divide and rule over our day and night, were made on the fourth day; but of the stars all that seems to be asserted is, that God made *them also*, whether then or at any other period in the ages of eternity being purposely left undetermined.

With the case of "non-residence owing to sacrilegious traffick in church livings," p. 307, b. the following may be contrasted. I know a college in one of the universities which is possessed of an advowson of about twenty livings, on which the incumbents are all strictly resident; except three or four, who, holding two benefices each, reside on that which best suits their health or convenience. R. C.

INSPECTOR'S SECOND LETTER
On the Introductions of the Evangelists.

"*Omnia quæ sunt conclusa* NUNC *artibus, dispersa* QUONDAM *fuerunt; donec adhibita* HÆC ARS *est, quæ res dissolutas divulsosque conglutinaret, et* RATIONE QUADAM *constringeret.*" CICERO.

"All the *present* conclusions of philosophy and religion, were *formerly* dispersed and scattered; until this *divine science* [CHRISTIANITY] was applied, which cemented together those *(sage conclusions, &c.)* when dissolved and rent asunder (by *false reasoning)*, and by some POTENT REASON bound them strictly together."

IRISH PURSUITS OF LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

I THANK you for your obliging insertion of my FIRST LETTER, in your valuable Miscellany, for last *October*, p. 922, containing a new translation of the sublime and mysterious introduction of JOHN's Gospel: but I am sorry to remark, that your press-corrector, deviating from the MS, rather unskilfully, frittered my paragraphs into broken and disjointed verses; adopting the faulty model of our *English Bible*: the worst divided and the worst pointed book in the king's dominions, although it ought to be the very best; and whose antiquated garb effects lasting disgrace on the established church and national literature, in the present advanced stage of BRITISH topography and punctuation.

In addition to the cursory *philological* remarks of my first letter, I shall offer an apology for rendering Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ, "THE ORACLE;" which I find is not relished by some well-meaning *clerical* friends of mine, wedded to the last authorized translation, "for better for worse:" but I trust that I am fully justified by the illustrious apostle of the Gentiles, who, in his masterly EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, (addressed to the Heathen philosophers that had become converts to Christianity) conformably to their notions, finely renders DABAR IAHOH, the divine person who appeared in glory to ELIJAH, (1 *Kings*, xix. 9—18) by Ὁ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ, "THE ORACLE;" *Rom.* ii, 4: while the same illustrious disciple of *Gamaliel*, so profoundly conversant in Hebrew literature, in that most elaborate and highly wrought composition, his EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS, (addressed to the Jewish philosophers who had become converts to Christianity) in conformity with their correcter ideas of theology, *personifies* the same Hebrew title of THE TUTELAR GOD OF ISRAEL, who delivered the decalogue, with an audible voice on the summit of *Sinai*, (whose other summit [1 Kings, 19, 8.] was *Horeb)*, Exod. xx: and alluding thereto, stiles him Ὁ ΛΑΛΩΝ, "THE SPEAKER." *Heb.* xii. 25. And many years after, John, in his Gospel, alludes to the same epithet, as synonymous with the ΛΟΓΟΣ of his Introduction; which he admirably interprets afterwards, ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΛΑΛΕΙ. "HE SPEAKETH THE ORACLES OF THE DEITY." *John* iii. 34. But as ὁ λογος, in many passages of the New Testament, ambiguously denotes both the "*living word*" or JESUS CHRIST, and "*the written word*" or his GOSPEL; it would greatly contribute to the *scientific* study of the Scriptures, if the term *oracle* were appropriated steadily to the former acceptation, and the term *word*, to the latter; whenever a revision by authority of the present or latest established translation, shall be made: an event most devoutly to be wished for by the friends of *revealed religion*; which never ought to be at variance with *rational criticism*.

I shall further add, that the high dignity and, in its full extent, inscrutable character of THE ORACLE, as stated by *John* in the close of his mysterious

rious introduction, verse 18. "GOD [THE FATHER] *no one ever saw*," &c. is likewise maintained by *Matthew*, in a parallel passage, which furnishes the finest and fullest commentary thereon:

"*All things were delivered unto* ME *by* MY FATHER: *and* NO ONE (επιγινωσκει) INTIMATELY KNOWETH THE SON, SAVE THE FATHER; *neither* (επιγινωσκει) INTIMATELY KNOWETH ANY ONE THE FATHER, SAVE THE SON, *and he to whomsoever the Son may please to reveal.*" *Matt.* xi. 27. Compare *Matt.* xxviii. 18. *John* v. 37. 1 *Tim.* vi. 16. Rev. xix. 13—16.

II. I shall now proceed to the promised subject of this letter, and endeavour to trace the general scheme of the Evangelists *Matthew*, *Luke*, and *John*, in their mysterious *introductions*, which have proved to *sceptics* "a stumbling block" and to *hypercritics* "foolishness," but to "sober-minded" *believers*, on the strictest scrutiny, will appear to be the profoundest comments and illustrations of the whole preceding range of *antient prophecy*, prefigurative and descriptive of the *human* and *divine characters* of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST.

The grandest and most comprehensive prophecy perhaps of the Old Testament, which combines and concentrates all the *characteristics* of the long-wished for MESSIAH, "*the spiritual deliverer of all nations*," and consequently "*the desire of all nations*," is that most signal prophecy of *Micah*, v. 2. cited by *Matt.* ii. 6, whence it was solemnly decided by a general *Jewish* council, convened by Herod, and composed of "*all the high priests and scribes of the people*," that the prophetic birth place of the *Messiah* or *Christ*, "*the heaven-born king of the Jews*," was to be "*Bethlehem*." This, therefore, is the most "fully authenticated" and most incontrovertible prophecy, (by the joint consent both of the *Jewish* * and *Christian churches*) respecting the character of JESUS CHRIST, to be found in the Old Testament.

The prophecy itself at large, may thus be more literally and correctly rendered from the *Hebrew* text.

"*And* [*art*] THOU BETHLEHEM EPHRATAH, *little to be* [*accounted*] *among the thousands of* JUDAH?
Out of thee shall issue unto ME [A LEADER]
Who is to be GOVERNOR IN ISRAEL:
But HIS *issuings forth have been from old,*
From days of Eternity."

The following masterly translation of part of this sublime and luminous prophecy, is furnished by *Matthew* the Evangelist:

Και Συ, Βηθλεεμ, γη Ιουδα, ουδαμως ελαχιστη ει
Εν τοις Ηγεμοσιν Ιουδα·
Εκ Σου γαρ εξελευσεται Ηγουμενος,
Οστις ποιμανει τον λαον μου, τον Ισραηλ.

"*And* THOU BETHEHEM, *territory of* JUDAH, *art by no means least*
Among the captains of JUDAH;
For out of thee shall issue A LEADER,
Who shall guide my people, THE ISRAEL [*of* GOD]."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

AT a time when the literati, as they are called, of this country, are more busy in importing from foreign countries, than in exercising their own faculties, when nothing but German romances and German plays are the rage, I wonder that one part of Europe is passed over as a region unworthy of notice, and from whence nothing valuable can be imported except its precious metals. I mean that country which once shone with a superior lustre both in arts and arms. Is it probable that SPAIN, however indolent the natives may be with respect to agricultural and commercial pursuits, should have sunk beneath an Egyptian darkness of ignorance since the days of Cervantes, Vega, or Solis? How is it that so little attention is paid to the literary state of a country which has held so respectable a rank in the scale of nations; and the productions of whose writers have de-

* The Chaldee paraphrast, *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*, who flourished about a century before the destruction of *Jerusalem* by *Titus*, and consequently, about thirty years before the Christian æra, expressly applies this prophecy of *Micah* to "THE MESSIAH." And in the Gemara. Hieros. Beracoth, the birth-place of the Messiah is thus represented: "*Atque undinam ille?* Respondit alter, *E palatio Regis Bethlehem Judæ*," where it is remarkable that the *Jewish* Doctor has adopted the phraseology of Matthew; affording no slight suspicion, that the translation of *Matthew* might have accorded with that made by the *Jewish council* for *Herod's* use.

lighted

lighted and inſtructed every civilized people? Yet ſo it is, that we have of late years been in the habit of thinking that "no good thing can come out of Nazareth!" that nothing valuable or ingenious can be produced in a country which is under the iron and chilling hand of the inquiſition. The Spaniſh language is generally admitted to be ſonorous, rich, and harmonious. It has ſtrength, energy, and copiouſneſs. It combines the Roman terſeneſs with the Arabic luxuriance. In the conveyance of ſenſe it riſes above the French, and in forcible gravity adapted to hiſtorical compoſition it is a powerful rival to the Engliſh. Under all theſe advantages, it is not probable that literature ſhould be entirely neglected in Spain. Although political diſquiſition and religious diſcuſſion may be reſtrained by thoſe who keep a jealous eye over the preſs, yet we may ſuppoſe that the dramatic muſe is not under an interdict, and that the writers of romance and hiſtory are left to follow their imaginations and inquiries without a check. But the people of this country are quite regardleſs on the ſubject. All eyes are bent upon the wilds of Germany for wild productions. Some horrible tale of a dreadful ghoſt —an enchanted caſtle—a legendary dream—a monkiſh miracle—or a play full of romantick ſentiment without virtue or conſiſtency, are ſought for with eagerneſs, tranſlated by numerous writers, and cooked up in a variety of nonſenſical ſhapes to pleaſe a vitiated generation. All the world runs after the dear and charming ſpectacle which is tranſplanted from the German ſtage, while the pure and lofty productions of Shakſpeare are paſſed by without notice. Yet in all theſe ſecond-hand whimſies we are crammed with tender ſentiments, at the expence of moral principle. The innocence of the ſexual intercourſe without paternal or legal ſanction, and falſe repreſentations of the divine precepts, are ſo plainly marked in thoſe pieces, of which we have recently had ſuch an abundance, that I could wiſh to ſee a quarantine laid on, to prevent any more ſuch dangerous wares from being brought into the kingdom. But I return to the ſubject with which I ſet out. To the praiſe of the Spaniſh nation, their literary productions are *chaſte*, and with all the force and vigour of a lively imagination, they preſerve a decorous regard to the moſt important principles of ſociety. They are never ſarcaſtic at the expence of religion, nor frolickſome at the expence of virtue. Their writings in general may be read without a bluſh, and moſtly with pleaſure and improvement.

The conduct of the French literati has been, for the moſt part, ſhameful; for in hiſtorical narration, in philoſophical diſcuſſion, in ſeeming harmleſſneſs of a romantic tale, and in a thouſand different ways, they have contrived to mingle the poiſon of infidelity and vice and every baneful principle to effect the deſtruction of religious and civil order.

What a diabolical project was that of Diderot and his coadjutors to make the Encyclopedié, or a dictionary of arts and ſciences, the grand magazine and arſenal, from whence Chriſtianity and legitimate government might be the moſt effectually and conſtantly aſſailed, in the hopes that at laſt the whole might be whelmed into one ruinous heap! Their nefarious ſcheme has ſucceeded in part, and with reſpect to their own unhappy country, which rues, and which will for ages rue, the encouragement given to thoſe enemies of God and man.

There is one work in the Spaniſh language, which, while it poſſeſſes the acuteneſs of the French philoſophical productions, infinitely exceeds them in valuable information, and in ſtyle and tendency. I mean the Teatro Critico of Feijoo. In that work we have numerous profound diſquiſitions and lively ſpeculations, without any thing that can affect thoſe fundamental principles of purity which ſhould be early implanted and conſtantly encouraged in the human mind.

And if we look for theatrical productions, we ſhall find in the pieces of Jovellanos and Moratin plots more ingenious, characters more natural, ſentiments more elevated, and morals more pure, than in thoſe of Kotzebue, and equal to the beſt comedies of Mr. Sheridan himſelf. I have thrown out theſe few hints with a wiſh to turn the attention of my countrymen to the literature of Spain as to a field more delightful, more varied, and more valuable, than that of any other country upon the earth, our own excepted. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my

my ſatisfaction at ſeeing announced for ſpeedy publication a book which will doubtleſs confirm my aſſertions; its proſpectus calls it, *El Teſoro Eſpanol*, or Spaniſh elegant extracts, in two vols. 8vo.; the firſt to conſiſt of proſaic, and the ſecond of poetical paſſages from the beſt Spaniſh writers. Such a work muſt be extremely uſeful, and though I know nothing of the compiler, I hope he will meet with ſucceſs *.

Yours, &c. J. WATKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17, 1800.

HAVING been in the habit ſome years of making excurſions to, and attending divine ſervice in the churches of ſome of the neighbouring towns; on Sunday, July 21, I determined to go to Wolverhampton for that purpoſe. In my way thither, I paſſed by Bentley hall: but this is not the ſame ſtructure which afforded an aſylum to King Charles II. after Worceſter fight, that building having been pulled down after the Reſtoration, and the preſent erected in the place; but the plan was never compleated nor the inſide finiſhed. It is inhabited by a farmer of the name of Walker, and is the property of Thomas Anſon, eſq. M. P. for Lichfield, having been purchaſed by Lord Anſon about 1750. When I got into Wolverhampton, I was ſurprized to ſee ſome butchers' ſhops open, the ſame as on a market day. I went to the old church in the morning, where the ſervice was performed with much propriety by the Rev. Mr. Walker, ſacriſt. The organ here has a ſmall neat front, and on the top are four figures of angels, gilt, ſupporting a crown and a mitre, and King David in the centre playing on the harp; and the organ is at the Eaſt end of the nave, like that at Stratford-upon-Avon, which church bears ſome reſemblance to this.

St. Peter's (or the old church at Wolverhampton) is a handſome antient fabrick, embattled, built in 996, by a lady named Wulfrune, from whom the town takes its name. The tower, which is between the body and the chancel, is lofty and beautiful; it contains eight bells in peal, with a very large one uſed at funerals, and a ſmall one to call to prayers; it has alſo a clock and chimes. The nave has two ſide aiſles and North and South tranſepts; in the latter near the veſtry (which is a very ſmall room) is an altar tomb of the Leveſons, with ſtatues of a man and woman, and coats of arms; and in the North tranſept is another antient altar-tomb of Thomas Lane, eſq. of Bentley, and his wife, with their effigies recumbent; and arms. Alſo a handſome mural monument of John Lane, eſq. 1782, and near it the fine monument of his anceſtor, who gave ſhelter to King Charles II. The whole of theſe memorials are incloſed within iron rails; and near to the place is the font, a curious piece of antient work ornamented with much carving, as likewiſe is the pulpit.

In the chancel (which has ſeats like thoſe of a choir) in a nich in the South wall is a beautiful monument, of braſs gilt, of Sir Richard Leveſon, larger than life; he is repreſented erect, in armour, a baſoon in one hand, and two naked boys, or cherubs, are at his feet. Tradition tells us that this ſtatue was taken down in the *reforming* times of Oliver, and ſold to be melted, but the perſon who bought it concealed it till after the Reſtoration, when he produced it, and it was then ſet up again. The altar-piece is a painting repreſenting the agony of Chriſt in the garden. In this church (which is collegiate) are four men and ſix boys, who attend divine ſervice in ſurplices, and repeat the reſponſes, but do not chaunt as in cathedrals; and it is a deanery united to Windſor. When the dean happens not to be a biſhop of ſome other place, no biſhop has a right to adminiſter confirmation here, as it is extraepiſcopal; and there is a large houſe on the North ſide the churchyard called the Deanery. The Weſt end of this church ſeems to be neglected and wants ſome repairs, and the chief doors of entrance are in the North and South porches, and in the latter is a mural monument to the memory of Claudius Charles Philips, a celebrated performer on the violin, who died in 1732. The roof of the chancel is much lower than that of the nave, and ſeems from the ſtyle of the building to be of later erection.

In the afternoon I went to the new church, called St. John's, which is a handſome modern-built ſtructure, and has a beautiful octagon ſpire not many years erected, which at preſent contains only one bell. This church has alſo a noble organ, and the altar-piece, which

* This work is by M. Joſſe, the author of an eſteemed Spaniſh and French grammar.

which is by a native, repreſents the taking down of Jeſus from the croſs, and ſeems to be well executed. The church ſtands in a very pleaſant ſituation, having a ſpacious burying ground, ſkirted by four walks and adorned with trees; and there are four ſtreets leading to it, facing the four cardinal points, 3 of which conſiſt of handſome modern buildings, but the Weſt ſtreet is not yet compleated. One cuſtom I obſerved in both churches, that *not many* of the congregation ſing, and all *ſit* during that part of divine worſhip; but in Birmingham it is otherwiſe, the congregations *ſtand up*.

As there are many Roman Catholicks in Wolverhampton and the vicinity, there is a chapel of that kind in the town, which is numerouſly attended; and there are alſo ſeveral meeting houſes of different ſects, ſome of which have not long been built. Upon the whole, this is a populous good town, and the largeſt in the county of Stafford. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

I HAVE ſent the following anecdote of Shakſpear (which to my knowledge has never yet appeared in print), to be inſerted (with your approbation) in your excellent Repoſitory.

Edward Alleyn (the Garrick of Shakſpear's time) and Ben Jonſon were on the moſt friendly footing with our great poet; they uſed very frequently to paſs their evenings together at the ſign of the Globe, a tavern, I believe, ſomewhere near Blackfriars, where the playhouſe then was.

In conſequence of one of theſe convivia meetings, the following letter was written by a Mr. George Peel, a fellow of Chriſtchurch college, Oxford, and a dramatic poet, who belonged to the club, to a Mr. Marle, a friend of his.

"Friend Marle, I muſt deſyre that my ſyſter hyr watche, and the cookerie book you promyſed, may be ſent bye the man. I never longed for thy compny more than laſt night: we were all verry merry at the Globe, where Ned Alleyn did not ſcruple to affyrme pleaſantelye to thy friend Will (Shakeſpear) that he had ſtolen his ſpeeche about the qualities of an actor's excellencye in Hamlet hys trajedye, from converſations manyfold which had paſſed betweene them, and opinyons given bye Alleyn touchinge the ſubjecte. Shakeſpeare did not take this talke in good ſorte, but Johnſon put an end to the ſtrife, bye wittylye remarkinge, "this affaire needeth no contentione, you ſhall ſee it from Ned no doubte; do not marvel, have you not ſeen him att tymes out of number." Believe me moſt tynceritie yours, G. PEEL."

It is evident, from the words of the two learned men which I have ſubjoined, that this compliment was not dictated by friendly partiality alone; for Dr. Fuller in his Worthies ſays, "that Alleyn made any part, particularly a majeſtic one, become him; and Sir Richard Baker, who was his contemporary, calls him and Burbage "the beſt actors of our time, adding, "what plays were ever ſo pleaſing as "when their parts had the greateſt part?" And in his Chronicle he again joins Alleyn with Burbage in this encomium; "they were two ſuch actors as no age muſt ever look to ſee the like." GRENOVICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

IT was lately aſſerted in one of the public prints, that the houſe at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which our immortal bard was born, was become the abode of a butcher. This aſſertion, ſir, I am willing to believe is totally unfounded. If it be not, ſurely the reſpect which the Engliſh nation affect to pay to the memory of Shakſpeare muſt be feigned! Could the ſame people who inſtituted a jubilee to commemorate the place of his birth, and afterwards opened a gallery to embody, in glowing colours, the effuſions of his brilliant fancy, ſubmit to ſee the houſe in which he was born, degraded into a butcher's ſhop! No, ſir, the aſſertion *muſt* be unfounded. If this houſe, ſo dear to the Muſes, has not become the peculiar care of the municipality of Stratford, I preſume ſome of the numerous admirers of the poet have made it the comfortable habitation of one of his deſcendants, with a ſtrict charge to preſerve, inviolate, ſuch articles of the original furniture as were not deſtroyed in times leſs ſenſible to the charms of his poetry than the preſent. On this intereſting ſubject, I hope ſome of your correſpondents will be able to afford the publick full information in the next number of your Magazine.

Permit me, ſir, to embrace this opportunity of enquiring, where the Down-hall of Prior is, or was ſituated? and whether the houſe be ſtill in exiſtence! Though it was built of "plaſter

"plaſter and lath," it might be, like many other houſes, conſtructed of the ſame materials, have withſtood the ravages of time during the eighty-five years that have elapſed ſince it was viſited

"By two Britiſh heroes, call'd Matthew and John."

See Down Hall, a Ballad.

I hope, Mr. Urban, you will ſoon be able to inform your readers that they may expect the appearance of a new and elegant edition of that wonderful poem the *Fairy Queen*, with a ſelection of ſuch notes from Upton, Jortin, Warton, &c. as may be deemed neceſſary for the elucidation of its obſcure paſſages, but with a margin free from a crowd of *reſemblances*, the excreſcences of modern commentaries.

Though I ſhould be ſorry that the Chattertonian controverſy, which has coſt ſuch an "effuſion of Chriſtian ink," ſhould be revived, I would be glad to ſee a new idea which has been thrown out in the *Monthly Magazine* for February laſt, in regard to the authenticity of Rowley's poems, freely diſcuſſed by ſome of your correſpondents. I ſhall here beg leave to obſerve, that from the reſemblance between the names of Southey and Sotheby, I find ſeveral admirers of the tranſlation of *Oberon* have ſuppoſed the tranſlator of that work to be the perſon who is now preparing an edition of Chatterton's poems for the preſs. I too, ſir, fell into this error; but was lately undeceived.

Has the fate of Pope's verſion of the *Merope* of Maffei, mentioned in the *Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 337, ever been made known to the publick? Or has the conjecture in the ſame work (p. 101,) concerning the language in which the *Tancredi* of Wotton was written, been confirmed? Are the public to expect the publication of *The Life of Leo X.* promiſed in the *Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope?* Z.

Mr. Urban, *May* 1.

YOUR London readers would be under ſome obligations to any correſpondent for ſome account of the ſpring called The Poſtern, near Tower ditch, deſcribing where it takes its riſe, the number of years it has been diſcovered, and in uſe, and the quantity of water that flows in an hour, &c. The acceſs to it has long been deemed a nuiſance, being ſurrounded with filth and naſtineſs, and exceeding dangerous in froſty weather. The board of Ordnance having taken the ſame into conſideration are now making a great improvement, by ſurrounding it with brick work in the form of a well, which will be covered over with earth, on the top of which will be a pump for the accommodation of the publick. The water has been long admired for its goodneſs. The depth of water in the well is about four feet. When it riſes higher the exceſs will run into the Tower ditch as heretofore, as will likewiſe the waſte water from the pump. Y. Z.

Mr. Urban, *May* 15, 1800.

HAVING repeatedly experienced the goodneſs of ſome of your correſpondents in anſwering ſome of my former (perhaps unimportant) queries, I again ſolicit more information.

Who was the author of B. Moore Carew? What became of him at laſt, and where and when did he die?

I alſo wiſh for ſome account of a ſingular fiſh, (a non-deſcript, I think,) it is about a foot in length, and nearly as fine as a horſe-hair, and is not often ſeen.

Whether *the new Corſican King* in France will perſevere in the character of Cromwell, or imitate that of General Monk, Time will tell; at preſent I think that he ſtands on ſlippery ground. But it would be an aſtoniſhing act of Divine Providence, if *he* ſhould be made the inſtrument of reſtoring peace to troubled Europe; and in the time of *our* uſurper, the ſovereigns of Europe diſdained not to court *his* favour for temporary convenience, and after his death the rightful ſovereign was ſoon after reſtored. Buonaparte, being now poſſeſſed of full power, may *reſtore his* maſter; but how he means to act is ſtill uncertain.

A correſpondent, LXIX. 972, has ſolicited ſome information reſpecting the wives of the *virtuous* and laſt Earl of Angleſea, which is not yet noticed. I am not clear in my mind whether James Anneſley his nephew was the ſon of Lord Altham by his lady, or by Joan Landy? and it was ſomething ſtrange that the ſaid Joan was not examined in court upon the firſt famous trial in Dublin, in 1744, as ſhe was then living; and the three judges

who

Monument in the West Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen.

who presided at the trial, had different opinions.

Another matter on which I have my doubts is, whether the celebrated book, "Eikon Basilike," was written by King Charles the First, or by Dr. Gauden*? In the Bishop's book "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria," published before the Restoration, in which are many things not very favourable to the *then* rulers, and in which is a character of the murdered monarch, p. 605, no mention is made of Eikon, although Dr. Gauden had a very good opportunity of specifying it as the King's work, but after the Restoration the Doctor owned *himself* to be the author; whether he was so, or said he was, to ingratiate himself at court, it is difficult to say.

On farther enquiry respecting the inscription at Pelsall, LXIX. 1836, I find that, *ut tibi sic aliis* †, is the motto of the coat of arms of a gentleman in that neighbourhood: the word *apis* is wrong sculptured, which caused the difficulty, and the T. H. are the initials of Thomas Heath, who built the house in 1687, which is still owned by his descendants.

I much approve of the observations, p. 1016, and think it a great impropriety that the figures of illustrious persons on their monuments should be represented in any other dress than what *they* usually wore; for, if a stranger was to enter St. Paul's, and not be informed whom the statues of Howard and Johnson represented, would he not take one to be the image of St. Peter, and the other of Hercules?

Sorry I am that the scarcity of rags has caused an advance in the price of paper, and consequently of books; and the cause is, that too many in these crooked times cannot afford to buy *new* linen, and in course do not part with their old so soon as formerly. And I would ask, Mr. Urban, is there no lawful way to compel farmers, graziers, jobbers, and corn-dealers, &c. to sell the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate than at present? It is well known there is no *scarcity* of *them*; but there is a scarcity of money to purchase them at the present enormous price.

The arms and crest enquired after in vol. LXX. are certainly of the Dudley family; but it is not usual for a gentleman's arms to be emblazoned in a lozenge, nor for a lady's to have an helmet over them. JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN, *Aberdeen, March 2.*

INCLOSED is a sketch *(Plate II.)* of a monument in the church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, to the memory of Mrs. Allardyce, the deceased wife of Alexander Allardyce, M. P. for that city. This monument (described in vol. LXIV. p. 568,) is the work of that eminent artist, the late Mr. John Bacon; of whose skill and elegant design it will bear testimony to posterity; but, as its marble materials will crumble into dust, while your valuable Miscellany happily may long remain to inform and instruct distant generations, your publishing an engraving of it will oblige your constant reader,

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

THE following reflections on a very celebrated performance flow from the pen of an old correspondent. They were not originally intended for the public eye, and may rather be termed reflexions arising from the impression of the moment, than an elaborate critique. S. W. L. B.

The principles which Junius inculcates are sound, and such as the British constitution (as explained and established at the Revolution) countenances and enforces. His ideas can no more be compared with the wild dreams of our modern theorists, than can his lucid arrangement, perspicuous argument, and vast powers of language, be paralleled by the miserable sophistry and turgid declamation of French Reformers and Philosophists.

I will point out a few distinctions: 1stly. They are Infidels; he avows himself a Christian, and he uniformly adheres to this declaration. In his violent opposition to the Court, he sneers at the King's piety, and accuses the Bishops of servility and hypocrisy. Yet no attack on the fundamentals of Religion, either in the form of sarcasm, or argument, appears in his writings. Though the precepts of Christianity have not guided his conduct with respect to softening his angry passions or subduing his malignity, his solemn appeals to the Deity, and various other proofs,

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* See vol. XXIV. pp. 113, 153, 221; XLI. 484; XLVII. 132.

† Do as you would be done by.

proofs, indicate the prevalence of religious belief.

2dly. They are Republicans, or rather Anarchists. He is a decided supporter of our limited, qualified Monarchy. So much so, that he impeaches the judgement of any man who should prefer to it the Republican system in any empire of equal extent to ours. He is convinced this latter is neither the wisest in theory, nor practicable in this country. He adds, "Yet, though I hope the English constitution will ever preserve its monarchical form, I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican. I do not mean the licentious spirit of anarchy and riots: I mean a general attachment to the common weal, distinct from any partial attachment to persons or families; an implicit submission to the laws only; and an affection to the magistrate, proportioned to the integrity and wisdom with which he distributes justice to his people, and administers their affairs." Compare this quotation with the tenets now enforced, and confess the good sense of this reservation.

3dly. On the great question of American taxation, he evidently justifies Mr. Grenville for conceiving that those parts of the empire which had benefited most by the expences of the war, should contribute to the expences of peace. "But," he goes on, "unfortunately for this country, Mr. Grenville was at any rate to be distressed. The declarations of Lord Chatham and Lord Camden gave spirit and argument to the colonists, and while perhaps they meant no more than the ruin of a minister, in effect they divided one half of the empire against the other." In another part he expressly says, "the right of taxing the colonies by an act of the British legislature I consider as a speculative right, never to be exerted, nor ever to be renounced. The reasons which were employed against that power went directly to our whole legislative rights; one part could not be yielded to such argument, without a virtual surrender of all the rest."

4thly. Our sophists are the declared patrons of perfect equality of right, rank, &c. The writings of Junius are declaredly aristocratic. He severely blames Lord Mansfield for saying, in the Grosvenor cause, that a mechanic is entitled to equal compensation for an injury with a peer, which he angrily terms "a levelling principle." This is only one out of a thousand instances which prove his regard for the distinctions of society.

5thly. Our modern Perfectionists rave against foreign wars, ascribing them to the ambition and rapacity of kings; nor do they ever mention the terms national honour and dignity but with mockery and contempt. One of the most serious charges that Junius brings against the Duke of Grafton is, that he forfeited the national honour and dignity by a pacific convention with Spain in the affair of Falkland's islands, instead of persisting in vigorous measures to obtain an honourable reparation. He terms the meanness of submitting to an arrogant foreign enemy a *personal indignity* to the king; and asks "how he can appear at a review before his troops, with the mark of a blow upon his face which he has not resented?"

6thly. The very name of patriotism is a reproach with our pseudo-philanthropists, and is supposed to indicate a narrow contemptible bigotry. The avowed aim of Junius is to cultivate this national attachment. In so doing he is illiberally, and I will say unjustly, acrimonious to our fellow countrymen of Scotland, to whom he seems inclined to deny the rights, the virtues, and the feelings of Britons. He is also culpable in employing the engine of patriotism to a very unworthy and confined purpose; I mean, unrooting an obnoxious ministry whom he had proscribed. But all his appeals to his countrymen tend to the honour of this high virtue, and to recommend it to universal adoption.

7thly. With respect to impressing seamen, he observes that "it is established by usage immemorial, and admitted by more than a tacit assent of the legislature." He is of opinion, that "though it is an evil, it is one for which no remedy can be well provided consistently with what ought to be paramount, the safety of the state." He argues at some length, and says, "the general idea is not unjust, that when the rich man contributes his wealth to defend his country, the poor man should serve the state in person; otherwise the latter contributes nothing to the defence of that law and constitution from which he demands safety and protection. The single question is, whether the seaman in time of danger

shall

ſhall ſerve the merchant or the ſtate in that profeſſion to which he was bred, and by the exerciſe of which alone he can honeſtly ſupport himſelf and family."

8thly. With reſpect to morality, he is no advocate for the doctrine which ſubſtitutes feelings for principles, which ſubtilizes virtue and perplexes integrity, by teaching complex contradictory duties. A virulent ſpirit of party leads him to eſpouſe the cauſe of the profligate Wilkes; but he always writes in an exalted pure ſtrain of morality bordering upon faſtidious ſcrupoliſity. Far from thinking ſlightly of the crime of adultery, or terming it a generous breach of narrow ſordid obligations; he charges the Duke of Grafton with a mean baſe indifference, which nice honour muſt condemn, in marrying the couſin of the ſeducer of his firſt wife. And he accuſes the ſame nobleman of the moſt flagrant violation of all decorum in leading out his miſtreſs, Anne Parſons, from the Opera. This is very different from calling a life of proſtitution one of thoſe frailties which better the heart.

9thly. Experiment, innovation, improvement, and novelty, are now the rage. Junius decidedly prefers preſcription and experience. His aim is to preſerve what is old from being impaired and violated, not to make all things new. He ſays that "lopping off the rotten boroughs is too bold an expedient." He declares, that "there cannot be a more dangerous doctrine than that of a ſupreme arbitrary legiſlature." He declares, "if the Whigs are ſincere in the creed which they profeſs, they muſt affirm that there are many things which King, Lords, and Commons, cannot do. To diſfranchiſe boroughs is equivalent to robbing the parties of their birth-right, or freehold." He aſks, "by what reaſoning can it be proved that a repreſentative has power to deſtroy his conſtituents?" He then very wiſely obſerves, "ſuppoſe the amputation begun, where will you ſtop, or how diſtinguiſh between the diſeaſed and ſound limb?" Is not this reaſoning concluſive againſt unjuſt experimental innovations, altering the elective franchiſe, interfering with the church eſtabliſhment, the rights of tythes, and various other viſionary improvements? I could multiply inſtances; but theſe are ſufficient to juſtify my aſſertion, that a man who was eſteemed the moſt daring writer of his age reſpected the palladium which now every fool prophanes.

What then was Junius? A mere party-writer, poſſeſſed of extraordinary abilities, and determined at any rate to write out the ins, and to write in the outs. In proſecuting this deſign he was not reſtrained by any ſuch petty conſiderations as unwillingneſs to diſturb the public peace, loyalty, decorum, Chriſtian charity, candour, regard to individual feeling, or (if, from what I know of ſome of the characters whom he viliſies, it is fair to argue reſpecting thoſe I do not,) regard to truth. When I ſay he did not broach Jacobinical tenets, I mean to infer that ſuch tenets would not then have inſured him popularity. If from the writer one may judge of the man, I ſhould ſay that he had ſufficient malignity of diſpoſition to have adopted them, and that his abilities would have given them a very impoſing, and therefore dangerous aſpect.

Various ſentiments might be ſelected from Junius, which are almoſt prophetically deſcriptive of thoſe peſtiferous ſophiſts who now infeſt us with the cant of moderation, candour, &c. and "murder while they ſmile." He attributes theſe nefarious qualities to Scotchmen, Tories, Jacobites, &c. The parties, not the habits, are changed. Whigs, Jacobins, Sectaries, &c. now ſeek to overturn the conſtitution, and they purſue the methods which Junius reprobates. The ſame diſguiſe, evaſion, perverſion of language, temporiſing caution, falſe tenderneſs, and pernicious gloſſes, diſtinguiſh their deſigns.

The writings of this celebrated unknown have long been eſteemed a claſſical compoſition, which proves the ſtrength and richneſs of the Engliſh language. I do not envy him this panegyric, when I conſider how much it is qualified by the acrimonious aſperity which muſt have embittered the mind, and deſtroyed the happineſs of the writer, if he were ſincere in theſe compoſitions. I ſay if ſincere, for I know that the ſpirit of party excites and juſtifies thoſe wanton attacks upon character, which are totally inimical to veracity, and which even the promulgators diſbelieve. A thorough-paced demagogue, like Solomon's madman, toſſes about firebrands in ſport.

Keen invective, ſarcaſtic retorts, polite

lite irony, and a civil contempt infinitely more excruciating than ſcurrilous opprobrium, diſtinguiſh the perſonal attacks of Junius, who was peculiarly adroit in turning the weapons of his adverſaries againſt themſelves. From the ſuppoſed crimes of the individual he continually falls into national or general reflexions, and ſeldom fails to make the country or the profeſſion partake in the diſgrace of the man whom he devotes to infamy. Abuſe was his forte, and "he did it featly." He was but an awkward eulogiſt. He ſeems to have been too invidious to praiſe gracefully.

To conclude: much as I admire Junius's public principles when ſeparated from perſonal prejudice, and much as I admire his argumentative powers as an individual, I would deſcribe him by the quality which he moſt unjuſtly applies to a moſt ſacred character, "The man I ſpeak of has not a heart to feel for the frailties of his fellow creatures. It is their virtues that afflict; it is their vices that conſole him."

Mr. Urban, *June* 21.

I SEND you herewith an intereſting letter from the celebrated General Wolfe to Vice-admiral Saunders, then beſieging Quebec. It is part of a collection now in my hands by the ſame general officer during that arduous expedition; is dated on the 30th July, 1759; is wholly in the General's own hand-writing, and may be acceptable to ſome of your military readers.

Yours, &c. P.

"Dear Sir, I did not ſee the letter you did me the honour to write till juſt now, nor indeed could I have anſwered it before, if Major Barré had ſhewn it to me. I ſhall leave out that part of my letter to Mr. Pitt which you object to, although the matter of fact, to the beſt of my recollection, is ſtrictly as I have ſtated it. I am ſenſible of my own errors in the courſe of the campaign; ſee clearly wherein I have been deficient; and think a little more or leſs blame, to a man that muſt neceſſarily be ruined, of little or no conſequence. If you had recollected the purport of my letter, you would not have found "that it throws any difficulties I met with in landing on the two cats not being placed ſo as to annoy the two ſmall batteries with their great guns." On the contrary, the cats did annoy the upper battery with their great guns, and performed that part of the ſervice as well as could be expected; and yet that upper battery was not abandoned by the enemy, but continued firing till the grenadiers run (like blockheads) up to it. However, its fire was of no conſequence, and not worth mentioning, nor the leaſt impediment to landing. Mr. Cook * ſaid, he believed the cats could be carried within 40 or 50 yards of the redoubts. I told him at the time, that I would readily compound for 150 or 200 yards, which would have been near enough, had the upper redoubt been as far from the enemy's entrenchments as it appeared from our camp to be, and had I judged it adviſeable to attack it with a view to lodge in it, which I did not upon ſeeing it was too much commanded. You will pleaſe to conſider the difference between landing at high-water with four companies of grenadiers to attack a redoubt under the protection of the artillery of a veſſel, and landing part of an army to attack the enemy's entrenchments. For this laſt buſineſs a junction of our corps was neceſſary; and to join, the water muſt fall a certain degree. I gave up the firſt point (that of the redoubt) upon finding my miſtake as to its diſtance from the entrenchment, and determined upon the latter (which I always had in view) upon obſerving the enemy's diſorder, and remarking their ſituation much better than I ever could do before. The fire of the lower redoubt was ſo ſmart during the time that we were on-board the Ruſſel (I believe it was), that, as neither her guns nor the guns of the other cat could be brought to bear againſt it, I thought fit to order the grenadiers out of her, by which I ſaved many lives. I was no leſs than three times ſtruck with the ſplinters in that ſhip, and had my ſtick knocked out of my hand with a cannon-ball while I was on-board reconnoitring the poſition and movements of the enemy; and yet you ſay in your letter, they did (the cats) great execution againſt the two ſmall batteries, and on your firſt landing you did not loſe a man. With regard to the Centurion, I am ready to do juſtice to Capt. Mantle; but I am very ſure, whatever his merit may be, the approbation would be more to the purpoſe coming from you than from me. In reality, the poſition of the ſhip was in conſequence of your orders; and I am very ſure that, if you could have placed the whole fleet ſo as to have been uſeful to us, you would have done it. The Centurion had no enemy to encounter; her poſition was aſſigned, and her guns were fired judiciouſly. The fire of that ſhip, and of the four-gun battery near the water-ſide, together with the want of ammunition, kept their lower battery ſilent for a time, but yet we received

* Afterward Capt. Cook, the Navigator.

many

many ſhot from that battery at landing; and Brigadier Townſhend's corps was fired upon, particularly in returning over the ford, though with little damage.

"When I had reſolved to attack the French army, I ſent Mr. Leſlie in to ſee how the water fell, that I might land at a proper time to join with Townſhend; and, when he made me his report, I made the ſignal to Col. Burton. Many of the boats ran upon the ledge; and the delay occaſioned by the accident was ſuch, that I ſent Capt. Smith, my aid-de-camp, to ſtop Townſhend, who was then croſſing the ford; and yet, ſir, you aſſert that there was no delay by this accident. None indeed that would have had any conſequence, if the ſtrange behaviour of the grenadiers had not loſt us more time, and brought on the night, and perhaps very luckily for the army, conſidering the diſadvantageous nature of the attack. I remember you did me the honour to call to me from your boat, to go in and ſee for a landing-place; and I remember ſome gentleman's calling out at the ſame time from the boat, that it was a proper time to land; and you may remember I went in and made the experiment with a flat-bottomed boat and one of the captains (I believe Capt. Shade); and, when we had found what we fought for, I deſired him to bring the boats forward. The reſt makes up the remaining part of the ſtory of that unlucky day; the blame of which I take entirely upon my own ſhoulders, and expect to ſuffer for it. Accidents cannot be helped. As much as the plan was defective falls juſtly upon me; and it is, I think, a matter of no vaſt conſequence, whether the cats fired well or ill; were well or ill placed; of no great conſequence whether an hour or two were or were not loſt by the boats grounding; and of as little conſequence whether the Centurion's gunner directed his ſhot well or ill. In none of theſe circumſtances the eſſential matter reſides. The great fault of that day conſiſts in putting too many men into boats, who might have been landed the day before, and might have croſſed the ford with certainty, while a ſmall body only remained afloat; and the ſuperfluous boats of the fleet employed in a feint that might divide the enemy's force. A man ſees his errors often too late to remedy. My ill ſtate of health hinders me from executing my own plan; it is of too deſperate a nature to order others to execute. The generals ſeem to think alike as to the operations; I, therefore, join with them, and perhaps we may find ſome opportunity to ſtrike a blow. We ſhall need your immediate aſſiſtance to convey away this artillery, which I believe may be done in one, or at moſt in two nights. The light ſix-pounders, a few light howitzers, and ſome tools, will be wanted above, as well as proviſions and rum. My letters, I hope, will be ready to-morrow; and I hope I ſhall have ſtrength to lead theſe men to wherever we can find the enemy. Beyond the month of September I conclude our operations cannot go. We can embark the ſuperfluous artillery; and Barré has a liſt ready for you of quarters for the troops, ſuppoſing (as I have very little hope of) they do not quarter here. We ſhall want a pull of ſeamen to get Major Douglas's guns from off the lower battery; as their wheels are ſmall, they pull heavy. I am always, with great eſteem, dear ſir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, JAM. WOLFE.

Auguſt 30, 1759.

"P. S. It will be neceſſary to run as many ſmall craft as poſſible by the town with proviſions and rum for ſix weeks for about 5000, which is all I intend to take. The ſmall veſſels can take us in occaſionally, if it be neceſſary, and run us back again in a tide. The marines here, and Capt. Leward's detachment, ſhall go to-morrow to Orleans.

"The volunteers ſhall go off this night, if you be pleaſed to ſend the boats; and they may remain up and down that country till it is totally deſtroyed. It will be neceſſary to keep two or three armed veſſels in this channel; and it will be right every three or four days to ſend a detachment of 100 ſoldiers and 100 ſeamen down along this ſhore of the Iſle of Orleans, and up the other, to ſcour it, and to keep them from thinking of landing upon it."

Mr. URBAN, *Oxon, May* 25.

MR. STEPHEN WESTON, S.T.B. R.S.S. S.A.S. has juſt favoured the public with a ſmall book, conſiſting of 165 pages, preface, index, and addendum included, printed in very legible types, and with the lines at moſt reſpectful diſtances from each other, price four ſhillings. The title of this book, Mr. Editor, tranſlated for the benefit of the more unlettered part of the community, is as follows: "*Quintus Horatius Flaccus compared with certain paſſages from Greek writers, which the criticks have not yet noticed in their commentaries. A perpetual index to the authors quoted by Wagner is added.*" This Wagner, ſir, is a learned man upon the Continent, who amuſed himſelf a few years ago with collecting and publiſhing the Greek paralleliſms to Horace, which had been produced by the different editors of that admired poet; and to theſe

theſe he added ſome paſſages which had firſt occurred to him in his own reading. But to proceed with Mr. Weſton's title-page. *Alſo the odes* (beginning) O ſons et Internuſſa Venus *are turned from the Latin into Greek.* Here follow three citations from James Duport, Weſthovius, and Richard Bentley, indicative of Horace's intimate acquaintance with admiration and imitation of the Greek writers; not, by the way that we are told, as we ought to have been, from what part of the writings of theſe learned men the extracts are made. Mr. Weſton has choſen for his motto a paſſage from Galen, which implies, "that it is difficult for a human being not to err in many particulars; becauſe of ſome ſubjects he is utterly ignorant, on others he judges inaccurately, and on others he "WRITES WITH TOO MUCH NEGLIGENCE." With your permiſſion, Mr. Urban, I ſhall have much to ſay upon this book of Mr. Weſton's: but before I diſmiſs the title page allow me to remark that the learned author has exemplified the ſad truth contained in his motto by printing the firſt word of it with a Kappa inſtead of a Chi; Καλεπὸν inſtead of Χαλεπὸν. Mr. Weſton's character in the republic of letters is too well eſtabliſhed to admit of our tracing his errors to the firſt or ſecond ſources enumerated by the great father of medicine. How far they are referable to the third will be ſeen in the ſequel of my remarks. The author dedicates his book to Sir George Baker, whoſe title of knighthood he has ſuppreſſed; not ſurely from a Jacobinical diſlike to titles, certainly not becauſe the Latin language is barren of an appropriate word. And Mr. Weſton muſt know, that in dedications, which are compoſitions of ceremony, a title is the laſt thing which ſhould have been omitted. Perhaps the omiſſion is meant to convey an intimation of the learned author's familiarity with the medical knight: and familiarity you know, Mr. Editor, is the privilege of friendſhip. Sir George Baker has long enjoyed the well-earned reputation of writing Latin with a degree of purity and elegance, which diſtinguiſhes the compoſitions in that language of few of his countrymen; and I ſhould be bold to affirm, therefore, that Mr. Weſton muſt be extremely intimate with him indeed, or he could not have addreſſed to him ſuch a dedication and dedicated to him ſuch a book. If the third line, *viz.* "Regis et Reginæ medico" be Latin, a ceremonious dedicator would have taken care at leaſt that MEDICO for more reaſons than one ſhould have been in a different line from the words which precede it. There is an exemplification of Galen's third ſource of error in the ſixth line of the dedication, where EXIGICUMI is printed inſtead of EXIGUUM. But here I muſt pauſe, Mr. Editor, for the preſent. If I learn that the remarks which I have to offer will be an acceptable contribution to your valuable Miſcellany, as I truſt they will not be without profit to the readers of Mr. Weſton's book, you may look for further communication in my next on the learned author's preface, when I ſhall exhibit to you, amidſt other curious particulars, a notable inſtance of the complacency with which a man can ſometimes ſteal from himſelf. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

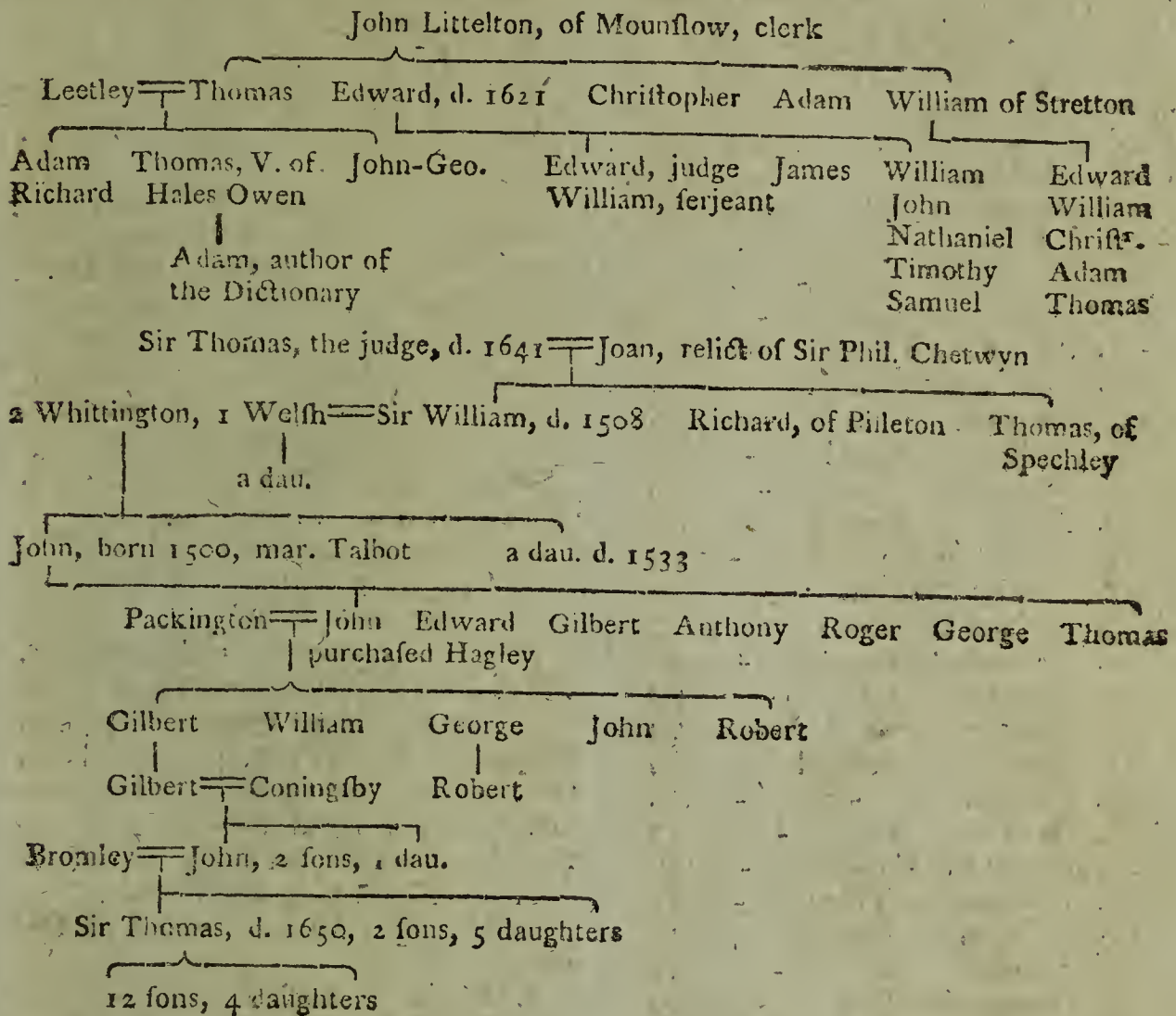
YOUR correſpondent Philotechnon, p. 220, will find an account of the *literary productions of Sir Chriſtopher Wren,* in his article in Biographia Britannica, or in the Parentalia, which is an account of his family. They begin with geometry and trigonometry; and thoſe on Saliſbury cathedral and Weſtminſter abbey may be found in Price's ſurvey of the former, and Widmore's hiſtory of the latter church. Many other MSS. were in the hands of William Jones, eſq.*

P. 256. Adam Littelton was ſon of Thomas, third ſon of John L. of Mounſlow, and vicar of Hales Owen, lineally deſcended from another John, who was grandfather of Judge L. and married after the Reformation, and had five ſons. The eldeſt, Thomas, ſettled at Stoke Milbury, Salop, and died 1621; and by Anne, daughter of *Adam* Leetley, eſq. of Broncroft caſtle, in that county, had five ſons and four daughters. The eldeſt ſon, *Adam*, father of Sir Thomas L. ſpeaker of the

* Qu. if the perſon who was patronized by Lord Macclesfield, and whoſe library was lately ſold by Leigh and Sotheby, and a large collection of his draughts and deſigns in All Souls library, Oxford? A number of MS eſtimates and ſketches were diſperſed about 30 years ago in a ſale (I forget of whoſe effects) in Eſſex, or Norfolk, or Arundel-ſtreet.

Houſe

House of Commons, temp. Will. III.; the third, Thomas, was vicar of Hales Owen. *Adam*, fifth son of John beforementioned, among six sons named the fourth *Adam*, who died unmarried.



Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE three following chronological tables, on a subject, the interesting nature of which, and its application to the hearts of loyal Britons, does away the tedium of arithmetical calculation or reading, are at your service, whenever you have a vacant page for them.

TABLE I.

Catalogue of British sovereigns from the Conquest, placed in numerical order, according to the duration of their respective *lives*, omitting fractions.

		Years
1	Henry the First lived	77
2.	George the Second	77
3.	Elizabeth	69
4.	Edward the First	67
5.	James the Second	67
6.	George the First	67
7.	Henry the Third	65
8.	Edward the Third	65
9.	William the First	60
10.	James the First	58
11.	Henry the Second	55
12.	Henry the Eighth	55
13.	Charles the Second	54
14.	Henry the Seventh	52
15.	William the Third	52
16.	John	50
17.	Stephen	49
18.	Henry the Sixth	49
19.	Anne	49
20.	Charles the First	48
21.	Henry the Fourth	46
22.	William the Second	43
23.	Richard the First	43
24.	Edward the Second	43
26.	Mary the First	41
25.	Richard the Third	42
27.	Edward the Fourth	41
28.	Richard the Second	33
29.	Henry the Fifth	33
30.	Mary the Second	32
31.	Edward the Sixth	15
32.	Edward the Fifth	12

By this table it appears, that only eight of the kings and queens of England have reached the period of life already attained by our present most gracious sovereign, whose place in the above catalogue would stand at present between Edward the Third and William the First. If the prayers of millions are heard, his honoured name will,

will, in the effluxion of time, stand far, far above them all.

"May he live
Longer than I have time to tell his years!"

TABLE II.

Catalogue of British sovereigns, placed in numerical order according to the duration of their respective *reigns*, omitting fractions.

		Years
1.	Henry the Third reigned	56
2.	Edward the Third	50
3.	Elizabeth	44
4.	Henry the Sixth	38
5.	Henry the Eighth	37
6.	Charles the Second	36
7.	Henry the First	35
8.	Henry the Second	34
9.	Edward the First	34
10.	George the Second	33
11.	Henry the Seventh	23
12.	Charles the First	23
13.	Richard the Second	22
14.	Edward the Fourth	22
15.	James the First	22
16.	William the First	20
17.	Edward the Second	19
18.	Stephen	18
19.	John	17
20.	Henry the Fourth	13
21.	William the Third	13
22.	William the Second	12
23.	Anne	12
24.	George the First	12
25.	Richard the First	9
26.	Henry the Fifth	9
27.	Edward the Sixth	6
28.	Mary the First	5
29.	James the Second	4
30.	Mary the Second	4
31.	Richard the Third	2
32.	Edward the Fifth,	two months.

Our gracious Sovereign, now in the 41st year of his reign, has at present the *fourth* place in this illustrious catalogue, *viz.* between Elizabeth and Henry the Sixth.

TABLE III.

Pedigree of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. as derived from William the Conqueror, in direct lineal descent from parent to child.

1. William I. king of England, &c.
2. Henry I. king of England, &c.
3. Matilda Plantagenet.
4. Henry II. king of England, &c.
5. John, king of England, &c.
6. Henry III. king of England, &c.
7. Edward I. king of England, &c.
8. Edward II. king of England, &c.
9. Edward III. king of England, &c.
10. Lionel, duke of Clarence.
11. Philippa, wife of Edmond Mortimer, earl of March.
12. Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
13. Anne, countess of Cambridge.
14. Richard, duke of York.
15. Edward IV. king of England.
16. Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.
17. Margaret, wife of James IV. king of Scotland.
18. James V. king of Scotland.
19. Mary, queen of Scotland.
20. James I. king of England, &c.
21. Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia.
22. Sophia, electress of Hanover.
23. George I. king of Great Britain.
24. George II. king of Great Britain.
25. Frederick, prince of Wales.
26. George III. king of Great Britain.

"Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere, bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum."

By way of appendix to these details, I shall add the pedigree of Louis XVI. of France as derived from Charles I. of England. It may not, perhaps, be in the recollection of all your readers, that one of these royal sufferers was the sixth in direct descent from the other.

1. Charles I. king and martyr.
2. Henrietta Maria, duchess of Orleans.
3. Maria, duchess of Savoy.
4. Maria Adelaide, duchess of Burgundy.
5. Louis XV. of France.
6. Louis Augustus Xavier, dauphin of France.
7. Louis XVI. king and martyr.

Yours, &c. AN ANNALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

IN the majestic description of the "voice of God," given by David in the 29th Psalm, and of its effect on animated and inanimate nature, the sacred poet observes,

קול יהוה שבר ארזים
וישבר יהוה את ארזי הלבנון׃
וירקידם כמו עגל
לבנון ושריון כמו בן ראמים׃

The voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars;
Yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Libanus:
He maketh them also skip like a calf;
Libanus also, and *Sirion*, like a young unicorn.

The mountain here described under the name of *Sirion* was no other than the celebrated Mount Hermon, situated

in

in the portion allotted to the half tribe of Manaſſeh beyond Jordan. This mountain, or rather chain of mountains, extends itſelf through the greater part of the province of Galilee, running from South to North, and meeting at right-angles with the many-topped Mount Libanus, which ſtands in a direction from Weſt to Eaſt. This Hermon (as Moſes obſerves in a parenthetical break in his narration, Deuteron. iii. 9,) had the name of Sirion among the Sidonians; while the Amorites, the Aborigines of the country, knew it under the name of Shenir. Sirion, the *princely* or lordly mountain, was itſelf a vaſſal montano regi Libano, and was ſometimes conſidered as an appendage to it, and known by the generic name. But its more accuſtomed appellation was Hermon, when it was inhabited by the children of Iſrael.

"The voice of the Lord" in this ſublime and magnificent Pſalm has been commonly underſtood to ſignify thunder; but I ſhould imagine its meaning to be more extenſive, and to comprehend the ſimultaneous effect of an accompanying earthquake.

Naturaliſts have remarked, that, immediately before a heavy thunder-ſtorm, there is a ſort of ſolemn calm, which for ſome moments cauſes the tempeſtuous ſea to ceaſe from its ragings, as if holding itſelf in readineſs to hear the voice of God. Can this be referred to by David in Pſa. civ. 6, 7?

על הרים יעמדו מים׃
מן גערתך ינוסון
מן קול רעמך יחפזון׃

"The waters ſtand above the mountains.
At thy rebuke they flee;
At the voice of thy thunder they are afraid."

Yours, &c. R. H.

Mr. Urban, *June* 5.

THE Earl of Suſſex died without iſſue, as your correſpondent ſtates (p. 423); but Lady Barbara Yelverton, his daughter by his firſt counteſs, who intermarried with Col. Thoroton Gould, and died in his life-time, left iſſue, the eldeſt of whom now takes the barony in fee of Grey de Ruthyn, as heir-general to Suſan Longueville. An unhappy diſſenſion in the family, in conſequence of Lady Barbara's marriage*, occaſioned the ſale at Eaſton Mauduit, as ſtated by your correſpondent H. D. The late earl married a very young woman in the decline of his life, in order, if poſſible, to perpetuate his reſentment; but in this plan he did not meet with ſucceſs. R. H.

* She eloped from an inn at Barnet to Gretna-green with Colonel G.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

SOME weeks ago a letter was publiſhed, in one of the daily newspapers, concerning the behaviour of the Frenchmen on-board the *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, as ſhe was ſinking in the memorable ſea-fight of the firſt of June 1794. On reading it, I recollected the whole detail of circumſtances as they appeared in our own or the French newspapers at the time, and reſolved to ſend them for your inſertion, while they are ſtill remembered. I ſhall thus do full juſtice to the truth, vindicate the honour of our brave ſeamen, and expoſe the audaciouſneſs of falſehood in our oppoſition papers.

When the French fleet left Breſt, the National Aſſembly put a gentleman on-board as a kind of ſuperintendant over the whole, to watch the conduct of the officers as well as the men, and to report the proceedings of both in a letter to the Aſſembly. This man, who was afterward, I think, ſent into Turkey to form a French revolution in it, who was therefore ſeized, I believe, on the landing of the French in Egypt, and is now, I apprehend, a priſoner in the Seven Towers near Conſtantinople, by means of this embaſſy, perhaps, was ſaved from the fate to which all his colleagues have ſucceſſively come; and, as far as I know, never reached that ſublimity of guilt for which his outſet ſeemed to have deſtined him. From his report to the Aſſembly concerning the battle, or in the copy which the Aſſembly publiſhed for him, with a bravery of impudence he ſpoke of the battle as a victory in favour of the French. He pretended not to ſay, indeed, that the French had taken *one* of our ſhips; but they had beaten them all off, he ſaid, had joined the large fleet of corn-ſhips which they went to meet, and had brought them victoriouſly into harbour. Only, he added, at the cloſe, with a ſneaking modeſty of confeſſion after all his arrogance of lying, that in coming towards the harbour they had parted with a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line, and this he was apprehenſive might have ſince fallen into the hands of

of the Engliſh; and I need not tell your readers, that this was the very ſquadron which we had taken or deſtroyed in a battle, which in the French accounts was marked by no captures at all, was diſtinguiſhed only by a repulſion of our fleet, and thus ended victoriouſly for the French.

The *fooliſhneſs* of falſehood is very apparent generally; it was particularly apparent in the preſent inſtance. The repulſion and the victory in the report were ſoon known, in France itſelf, to be the fabricated falſehoods of this Jean Bon St. Andre, and the good St. Andrew was poſted for an impudent liar all over the Continent. Then the French newſpapers caught the tone of truth, but endeavoured to account for their defeat by their previous aids of falſehood. They ſaid it was produced by one of their Captains deſerting his ſtation. They even named the Captain and his ſhip. But, to the double confuſion of their guilt in lying, they pitched upon the Vengeur as the fugitive veſſel. They even ſaid they had proceeded to try the captain before a court martial, and cloſed the file of falſehoods at laſt, by averring they had beheaded him for his bad behaviour.

They ſoon heard however from England, that the Vengeur had been warmly engaged in the battle, and had even been ſunk by our fire. While ſhe was ſinking, our own officers and men puſhed in boats towards her, in order to ſave the crew, and encountered much danger in this very generous exertion of humanity to a foe, by the ſtrong motion which a ſinking 74 was ſure to make in the ſea. They thus ſaved the gallant Captain Renaudot and 70 of his men, at the hazard of their own lives; that very captain whoſe head the French ſaid they had cut off on his return into the harbour, and that very Vengeur, which they ſaid had brought the runaway Captain into harbour, had actually gone with all the reſt of its crew to the bottom. Such was the ſuper-addition of falſehood to falſehood, in order to build up a Babel of lies!

But here interpoſed our oppoſition prints in favour of their good allies the French Republicans, and covered the French Babel with a torrent of Engliſh falſehoods. One of them fabricated the audacious tale, that the French crew went down in the Vengeur, ſhouting, like frenzied Republicans, "Vive la Republique." The letter alluded to truly ſtates, on the contrary, that their cry was one infinitely more natural, and actually what we are ſure it muſt have been, for ſuch men, in ſuch circumſtances: "Savez nous!" ſave us! ſave us! They aſcended up the ſhrouds, I remember, and cried out from the round-top for their coming preſervers to haſten and ſave them. Yet the falſehood, in ſpite of its impudence and its abſurdity, was adopted for truth by all the oppoſition prints, and was ſoon borrowed from them by the prints of France. In that very country through which had been already circulated the tale of their victory over us, then the contrary tale of their defeat, of the baſe behaviour of the Vengeur, and of the vengeance taken upon her captain for it, was now publiſhed the crowning contradiction to all the heroical behaviour of the captain and crew in the moments of death itſelf. And the falſehood, though marked ſo ſtrongly with the broad coarſe features of a ſtupid lie, has ſince worked its way into hiſtory, Engliſh as well as French; thus exemplifying to us in our own experience, thus indeed ſurpaſſing all that we can poſſibly conceive of fooliſh fiction in any even newſpaper hiſtory of any nation or any age.

All this time too the Captain was a priſoner in England, an evidence irrefragable againſt this audacious lie. He was, however, permitted by our government, with a view, I preſume, to refute it, where of courſe it was moſt current, to go into France upon his parole of honour, and to ſend back Capt. Cole in exchange for him. He went, he told them the truth aſſuredly, and as gratefully remembered (I preſume) the immenſe riſque incurred by our ſailors in reſcuing the ſurvivors from death. He told them ſo much which they did not like, that they reſolved he ſhould not return into England; and ſo dam up this current of lies at its fountain-head. They induced him, like the ſcoundrel that he was, to break his parole, and to ſtay in France, though Capt. Cole was not liberated. They attempted to do the ſame more recently, by M. Bergeret, the Captain of La Virginie, when he was ſent upon his parole into France to procure the exchange of Sir Sydney Smith for himſelf. They would not releaſe Sir Sidney, and wanted to retain M. Bergeret. But he was not ſuch a wretch as Renaudot; and, therefore,

fore, in ſpite of all their efforts of detenſion, reſolutely returned. And, as Sir Sydney eſcaped out of priſon ſoon afterward, our dignified King rewarded the honourable ſpirit of M. Bergeret, by releaſing him from captivity at once. All ſerves to ſhew the pervading meanneſs of the French government, in their ſucceſſive fabrications of contradictory falſehoods, and in their fraudulently withholding an irrefragable witneſs againſt the laſt of them. Should this witneſs ever be taken by our navy, I hope he will be treated as Admiral Boſcawen always threatened he would treat D'Eſtaing if he took him again, and be chained to the deck like a monkey. But neither he nor his fellows, men as unprincipled as himſelf, thought it ſafe for him or for them, I believe, that he ſhould remain even in France. He would run the riſk of being chained to the deck if taken; and he might blaſt the whole ſtory of the Vengeur's crew, triumphing with ſuch wild republicaniſm in death. They, therefore, ſent him to their iſland Mauritius, I think; and he commands one of its frigates at preſent.

I have thus endeavoured to purſue this tangled maſs of lies, through all its knottings and foldings; to diſengage parts from parts; and to exhibit the whole in one clear unravelled chain of truths. CLERICUS.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. III.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, June 12.*

IN addition to the laſt number, it is to be obſerved that Vitruvius, in common with all Latin authors, had a difficulty to encounter when he had to expreſs the meaning of the word συμμετρία of the Greeks, as the Latins had no word exactly ſynonymous with it; he therefore ſubſtitutes *commenſus*, of which evidently comes our term commenſuration, which properly can only mean the action of making things commenſurate; ſo that the meaning of the term ſymmetry, which is adapted into our language from the Greek, is more adequately expreſſed by *commenſurability*, which properly means the *art itſelf* of making things commenſurate. This diſtinction does away all ambiguity, and gives a juſt notion of ſymmetry as contraſted with proportion in the buſineſs of architecture: and this is nicely adhered to by Vitruvius (ch. I. book III.) whoſe words are "Ædium compoſitio conſtat ex ſymmetriâ, cujus rationem diligentiſſimè Architecti tenere debent; ea autem paritur a proportione, quæ Græcè ἀναλογία dicitur; proportio eſt ratæ partis membrorum in omni opere, totiuſque commodulatio, ex quâ ratio efficitur ſymmetriarum." In Engliſh literally, "The compoſition of temples is made up of ſymmetry, the nature of which architects ought moſt ſtudiouſly to keep in view; now this (ſymmetry) is generated from proportion, which in Greek is called ἀναλογία, and proportion is in every work the meaſuring out (by module) of the part in hand and of the whole; and by this is made out the buſineſs of ſymmetries." Here we ſee Vitruvius, obliged to uſe the word proportion to explain ſymmetry, guardedly reſtrains this term to the ſenſe appropriate to the art he treats on, calling it *partium totiuſque commodulatio*, in this explaining what is meant by ſymmetry, for which afterwards he ſubſtitutes *commenſus*. The ſame is done by another Latin writer, Pomponius Gauritius, in his treatiſe on Sculpture, who, ſpeaking of the proportion of the human body, ſays, "conſideranda vero & ipſa inter ſe partium ἀναλογία quam alibi *proportionem*, hic autem, ni fallor, propriè *commenſum* dixerimus. In Engliſh, "But having to conſider the very analogy of the parts among themſelves, which elſewhere we may have called proportion, but properly on this occaſion commenſurability, if I am not deceived."

From theſe examples it muſt be apparent to every reader, that there is a difference between the terms ſymmetry and proportion; by the former is meaſured out, by a repetition or diviſion of the module, ſuch portions of quantity as are required by the rules or laws of ſymmetry for each member and for the whole ſize of a work, *viz.* ſo many modules for the height of a column, half a module for the height of the baſe, three quarters for that of the Doric freeze, &c. Now theſe various and ſeveral dimenſions are not regulated by the progreſſion of a common meaſure or ſimilar ratio, as proportioning ſignifies in the mathematics; but were, ſome of them, merely arbitrary, and ſome determined by incidental cauſes, as will be explained hereafter. For though much is ſaid concerning the heights and diameters of columns having been at firſt regulated by the human figure, it muſt be a very accommodating imagination that can fancy much analogy between a

Doric

Doric column and the figure of a man, or between the Corinthian and that of a genteel young virgin. Yet, when a range of triglyphs and metops are measured out exactly along the Doric freeze, it is very perceptible whether each of them is such as its own symmetry requires, and whether their aggregate answers the length prescribed by rule. Now it is the adjusting these and such like matters by a division of the module, is all that is signified by the word proportion in architecture and sculpture, to which sense Vitruvius, we have seen, confines it, by calling it *partium totiusque commodulatio.*

The next term to be corrected is the barbarous name *pedestal*, which in its present figure is not easily to be traced to any origin. Should we be allowed to conjecture, it may be a corruption of *Pedestyle*, and even then it will remain a mongrel still of Latin and Greek mixture. But why not, without hesitation, adopt the proper term, formed from that used by Vitruvius, *stylobate* from *stylobata*; which is entirely of Greek origin, perfectly expressive of its use and situation, and adopted by Latin authors into their language, and quite as conformable to the genius of our own, as either pedestyle or the barbarous pedestal. It is true, we shall find some difficulty to form an appropriate term in English for that which we call (though improperly) base of the column, which the term stylobate seems to supplant. What we call base of the column the Latins called spiræ, which we might call spire, were not that word already appropriated to a very different meaning; we must, therefore, be contented with the word *base* for that part of the column; but it may be observed that, although stylobate by situation is in reality a base to the entire column, it is not, like spiræ, an integral part of column, which is complete with its own base without any stylobate under it: and, moreover, the difficulty in finding an appropriate term for what the Latins called spiræ is no way increased by adopting stylobate for pedestal.

Another very improper fallacious mongrel word, though of extensive adoption, is *Architrave*; a mixture of Greek and Italian, altogether incongruous to the thing intended by it, at least in stone buildings, as were the antient temples. The thing intended to be expressed by this term, were the portions of wrought stone placed on the capitals of columns so as to have the joint exactly on the centre of the column; each of these portions of stone was called by our Master epistylium and the collection of them epistylia, a proper compound of the Greek ἐπὶ and στύλος: and by what more proper or more natural terms can we possibly call these in our language, which is so dependant on the Greek in affairs of science, than by epistyle and its plural epistyles, which shall constantly be used in the ensuing letters, except when quoting the works of the moderns. It is true, Vitruvius, in his fourth book, speaking of Tuscan temples, calls the incumbents of the columns *trabes compactiles, i. e.* connected beams; and the reason for having such beams is most evident, for stone epistyles could not be used over columns separated at so great a distance as four and sometimes five diameters, without danger of breaking; but even here there is no countenance given for the strange term architrave, for *compactiles* is purely Latin not Greek, as is ἀρχὶ, and means not chief, but connected.

As to the term Entablature, though of modern appointment, yet as it neither involves any absurdity in its formation, nor ambiguity in its application, it shall be retained; as well as some other inventions of modern date. for it were unreasonable to pay so much respect to the antients, as to admit no possibility of improving on the hints they have left us; human genius exhausted not all its powers in their improving ages, however much it may be debased in the present by a rage for novelty, mistaken for improvement, and a boldness in practising without knowledge or study. The truth of this is exemplified in a thousand absurd abuses in and about the metropolis, amongst which may be ranked the injudicious introduction of ill-designed portions of Grecian architecture by way of restoring or improving Gothic structures, exhibiting a contrast altogether unnatural, disgusting, and subversive of all *good effect*: for it must not be denied but that some of these structures (call them Gothic, Edwardian, Saxon, Norman, or by whatever other name that may give the least offence) do, in their own uninterupted finished state, produce *effect*, though in a way more to surprize than please; but of this more hereafter. To return to our present

sent subject, Vitruvius gives no other name for what we call entablature, but epistyles and their ornaments: the division therefore of this essential part of a Grecian structure, throughout these letters, shall be epistyle, freez, and cornice.

These, Mr. Urban, are the principal terms which your correspondent thinks ought to be adopted, not but there are many others which are equally preferable to the barbarous names in use, which shall be incidentally pointed out as they occur. The propriety of adopting the above corrections may be disregarded, but it is presumed the truth of them cannot be controverted. We shall now proceed to the decision of some other terms that the learned have long been divided about, and first of the puzzling terms *scamilli impares*, used by our Master, and hitherto misunderstood by all his commentators this shall be the subject of the next letter. PHILO-TECHNON.

*** Philo-technon's compliments to the author of the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation; and recommends to his perusal his letter, p. 220, where he will find other motives than those imputed p. 413, for not receiving an answer to his question concerning the word Gothic. However, the end of Philo-technon's silence being now answered, *viz.* to induce the Architect (by his own conditions, *silence,*) to give his promised appropriate term for that which architects in general call Gothic, Philo-technon ventures to give for answer to the Architect's four questions (p. 418) that no body of men, not even a whole nation, have a right to expect that any style of architecture should be called after their name, unless they have been the inventors of it. Certainly whatever is found in any invention that merits applause, or excites contempt, the inventor may claim as all his own.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE subsidence of the cliff at Folkstone, Mar. 8, 1801, noticed in p. 475, may be paralleled by a similar fall recorded by the Rev. John Sackette, curate from 1699 to 1758, the cliffs sliding insensibly into the sea (Phil. Trans. No. CCCXLIX. p. 469). Another by the Rev. John Lyon (Phil. Trans. vol. LXXVI. part I. p. 220); the large rugged stones mixed with sand, till near three feet or more of the bottom, pressing on the slippery clay, which composes the bottom, and is always wet. Hasted III. 378, n. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 3.

THE Fairy Toot, of which you had a full account by Mr. Bore (vols. LXII. 1084, 1182, LXIX. 892), is thus described by Mr. Collinson, vol. II. p. 318:

"In *Nemnet* parish, but on the borders of that of Butcombe, and at a small distance Eastwards from that parish-church, stands a large *tumulus*, or barrow, 60 yards in length, 20 in breadth, and 15 in height, and covered on its top with ash-trees, briars, and thick shrubs. On opening it some time ago, its composition throughout was found to be a mass of stones, supported on each side, sideways, by a wall of thin stakes. The distance between the two walls is about 8 feet, and the intermediate space is filled up with two rows of cells, or cavities, formed by very large stones set edgeways. These cells, the entrance into which is at the South end, run in a direction from North to South, and are divided from each other by vast stones placed on their edges, and covered with others still larger by way of architrave. In one of them were found seven skulls, one quite perfect; in another, a vast heap of small human bones and horses teeth. All the cells are not yet opened; and, as no coins or any other reliques but the abovementioned have yet been discovered, it cannot be ascertained at what period this receptacle of mortality was constructed; however, it undoubtedly is one of the noblest sepulchres of the kind in Great Britain, and probably contains the fragments of many brave chieftains, whom some fatal battle near the spot forbade to revisit their native country. The field in which this barrow stands has, from time immemorial, been called the *Fairy* field; and the common people say, that strange noises have been heard underneath the hill, and visions, portentous to children, have been seen waving in the thickets which crown its summit."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

YOUR correspondent W. B. p. 400, who possesses a MS. of Joseph Alleine, will find memoirs of him in Calamy's account of ejected ministers, 1713, vol. II. p. 576. He was born at the Devizes 1633; admitted at Lincoln college at 16, and at Christchurch college, Oxford, 1651; B. A. 1653; and became assistant to Mr. Newton, vicar of Taunton (who preached his funeral sermon) 1658, when he married, and was with him ejected 1662; after which he "preached ordinarily six or seven sermons in a week, and sometimes 10 or 14, in the town and neighbourhood.

neighbourhood. In 1663, and again in 1665, he was committed to Ilcheſter gaol, confined each time a year and fined, which brought on an illneſs that carried him off in 1668. He publiſhed 'A familiar Explanation of the Aſſembly's ſhorter Catechiſm;' 'A Call to Archippus, or an earneſt Motive to the ejected Miniſters to continue their Miniſtry;' 'An Alarm, or Call to the unconverted;' of which laſt 50,000 have been ſold; 'Chriſtian Letters,' 4to, in numbers, 1672—1677; his Remains, being a collection of ſacramental ſpeeches, letters, &c. 1674, and left behind him imperfect; a body of natural theology under eight heads, where, in a good Latin ſtyle, he firſt laid down the Chriſtian doctrine, and then added, by way of annotation, the teſtimonies of the antient philoſophers; part of which, treating of Providence, was licenſed for the preſs, but never put to it. He was buried in Taunton church with only this epitaph:

'Here Joſeph Allein lies,
To God and you a ſacrifice.'

"Mr. Baxter wrote his life, printed 1672 and 1677, 8vo. His widow remarried a tallow-chandler of Taunton." Wood's Ath. Oxon. II. 420. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

THE Bank, p. 390, was firſt eſtabliſhed not in 1640, but by charter of William and Mary, dated July 27, 1694. The firſt projector was William Paterſon, who was a director in 1694 and 1695, and died Jan. 22, 1718-19. It was kept from the inſtitution till 1732 or 1733, in Grocers hall. Many particulars reſpecting the Bank, its firſt projector, its charter (including the firſt court of directors), by-laws, &c. &c. may be found in Mr. Allardyce's Treatiſe on the Affairs of the Bank, publiſhed in 1798.

P. 400. Mr. Joſeph Alleine was aſſiſtant to the Rev. George Newton, M. A. vicar of Taunton, St. Mary Magdelene, from 1631 to 1662, when both the vicar and his aſſiſtant left the pariſh, being called to comply with the requiſitions of the act of uniformity. He was originally of Lincoln College, Oxon, and afterward of Corpus Chriſti. In 1663, and again in 1665, he was perſecuted for preaching without legal warrant and authority, and committed to Ilcheſter gaol. His impriſonments and labours injured his health, and he died at Bath in Nov. 1668, aged 35. An account of him may be found in Calamy's account of the ejected miniſters, art. Taunton, Somerſetſhire. And if W. B. wiſh to know more of him, he may find an ample hiſtory of his "Life and death," but prolix and undigeſted, by which he appears to have been a very pious and well-diſpoſed man, in a cloſely-printed volume in 12mo, 1673, more than one half of which contains his "Chriſtian Letters, full of ſpiritual inſtructions, tending to the promoting of the power of godlineſs both in perſons and families," (which, according to W. B. Mr. James White has taken ſo much pains to tranſcribe), and a ſermon preached at his funeral by his *quondam* principal Mr. Newton, from Luke xxiii. 28.

P. 412, a. Henry Wallop, eſq. uncle to the firſt earl of Portſmouth, died Dec. 28, 1691.

P. 422, b. The title of Viſcount Longueville was given 1690: the grantee died in 1703-4; his ſecond ſon probably died much later than 1675. George Auguſtus, Earl of Suſſex, died in 1758. His brother and ſucceſſor, though he ſurvived his ſon and daughter, cannot be ſaid to have left no iſſue (*proles, progenies*), his daughter, Lady Barbara, having married Edward Thoroton Gould, eſq. by whom ſhe left two daughters and a ſon, Henry, who ſucceeds his grandfather as Baron Grey of Ruthyn. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Carliſle, June* 12.

I HAVE ſeen in Mr. Nicholſon's Journal a paper of Mr Cruikſhanks, in oppoſition to ſome of Dr. Prieſtley's experiments and obſervations; which paper, all the French votaries and journals exultingly ſay, confirms the antiphlogiſtic doctrine: but I hope to change their joy into *weeping* and *gnaſhing of teeth*. I beg leave to make this general remark, *viz.* both their hypotheſes are abſurd, conſequently open to cenſure, each detecting glaring abſurdities in one another's doctrines. I have examined and compared their doctrines with all the different phænomena of reſpiration, vegetation, putrefaction, Signior Volta's Galvanic pile, &c. &c. (the laſt work is juſt now publiſhing by Mr. Cadell); and, I flatter myſelf, I have ſhewn the beauty of my hypotheſis and the deformity of theirs, in a clear and ſtriking manner, by juſtly accounting for all theſe phænomena. I ſhall now enter upon the examina-

examination of Mr. Cruikshanks' paper, from which I hope to deduce the very same conclusions.

Fixed fire on acid and water in a state of neutralization form pure air; a metal is formed of its calx and a full saturation of fixed fire. When the pure air and the metal are burned together, the fire of the pure air and that of the metal are set loose, and become free fire, the acid and the water of the pure air entering the calx or earth of the metal. This is the phænomena of the calcination of metals with pure air. But, Mr. Urban, there is another method of calcining metals. Iron (for instance) is calcined by the steam of pure water, the iron being red-hot. Now, in this case the calx of the iron and its fixed fire both attract the pure water, and fly off with it as inflammable air. Yet these calces are very different, the one possessing both an acid and water, and the other only water. That they are different is proved from this: the calces made in pure air are considerably lighter than the calces made by the steam of water; most calces in the former process only gaining one tenth, but of the latter one third of their weight by the calcination. And for this reason, (as I have fully illustrated in my letter to Mr. Cavendish, see p. 96,) the acid being a stronger body than water, a less weight of it saturates the calx, which requires more water than acid.

The French philosophers say, that a calx is formed by the metal imbibing pure air; and according to Dr. Priestley, it is formed by the metal imbibing pure water. By exposing the calces to phlogistic bodies, let us see the phænomena, which may be justly deduced from Mr. Cruikshanks' experiments. When the grey calx of iron from a smith's forge (and therefore calcined by the pure air of the atmosphere) was heated with charcoal, the calx was reduced, and both an acid air, *viz.* fixed air, and a heavy inflammable air, were produced. Now, according to Mr. Lavoisier's system, the charcoal acts in reducing the calx, by attracting the pure air from the calx, and phlogiston has nothing to do in the process. See his work translated by Mr. Henry, in which he endeavours to prove, that fixed air only is produced; and his experiments to prove this were some of his first and greatest, which led him to form his system. But it appears, both from Dr. Priestley and Mr. Cruikshanks, that an inflammable air is also produced, and in much greater abundance than the fixed or acid air, *viz.* five to one. But I say that, according to Mr. Lavoisier's doctrine, there should not be one particle of this inflammable air produced, as pure air and charcoal produce only fixed air; and, according to them, there is nothing save pure air and charcoal in this process. For there could be no extraneous water, as the charcoal and the calx were exposed separately to the strongest fire *.

That the calces, when the charcoal gave them their fixed fire, parted with something more than water, appears from this, that the inflammable air being different from the inflammable air which is obtained by moistening charcoal with water, it being so much heavier. However, that the air which is produced by passing fixed air and water through phlogistic bodies, is identically the same air, appears clearly from Mr. Cruikshanks' experiments. By heating chalk (which is well known to consist of an earth united with fixed air and water) along with iron, it is evident that the fire expelled the fixed air and water from the earth of the chalk, forming it into a lime (its well-known effect) and they entering the iron take from it its fixed fire, and form together this heavy inflammable air of Mr. Cruikshanks. It is clearly so, for if water alone had passed through the iron, a light inflammable air would have been formed †.

In

* Nature exists by combinations; when, therefore, the calx of iron attracts the fixed fire of the charcoal, it again parts with the acid and water it had received in its calcination. Its earth having a strong attraction for these bodies, therefore its being separated from the one must be by attracting the other.

† Here the iron is calcined by the same bodies as when it is calcined by burning in the atmosphere; by the action of fire, fixed air and water, the fixed air and water in both cases entering the calx; only in one case the fixed fire is separated from the iron as free fire, and in the other it is separated as fixed fire, *viz.* inflammable air. Iron requires for its calcination both an acid and water. But if the water is aided by the heat, as steam, it will of itself calcine iron; the vitriolic acid also will, without the water, calcine iron, if aided by heat. The water, as steam, acts in the very same way as the water and

fixed

In most processes of combustion the pure air is left in the state of fixed air; but in these calcinations it is imbibed by the calces. Now the fixed air, which is a heavy air, passing with the water and imbibing the fixed fire of the metal, would make the inflammable air so much heavier, is what must be the case. It is also thus strikingly confirmed; for when this inflammable air is burned with pure air, the quantity of fixed air produced is above double the quantity of pure air employed: also from its requiring so little pure air to burn it, being formed of fixed air which is incombustible, and which fixed air being mixed with inflammable air must make it heavy, as fixed air is heavier than even pure air.

Let us now attend to Mr. Cruikshanks' explanation of the phænomena. He says, this heavy inflammable air is formed of 21 parts of pure air, and nine parts of carbone. Carbone and pure air was always supposed by them to form fixed air: but here, they tell us, is a new air produced for the investigation of our *wise aërial philosophers*: This air, Mr. C. says, is produced only by those calces which can bear a red heat. And, as the calces are reduced in the process, it must be by the charcoal under this red heat attracting the pure air stronger than the calces. But more extraordinary still; the fixed air is principally produced in the first part of the process, when the heat is not so intense *; and as heat is necessary to burn charcoal and pure air, therefore, if Reason is allowed a hearing in these controversies, the greater the heat, the more complete the burning, or union of the carbone and pure air; and *therefore should form only* fixed air. But this heavy inflammable air appears in another process, with respect to which they adopt, *if possible*, a still more absurd and preposterous explanation. When chalk and the filings of iron produce it, he says, it is from the fixed air being decompounded by the iron attracting part of its carbone from it. Need I ask Mr. C. can he decompound fixed air by heating it in the strongest heat with red-hot iron? I observe in their explanation of the phænomena, that they will rather adopt the greatest absurdity than give up their favourite hypothesis. Away with such absurdities! it is vexing to have such puerilities to combat †.

If Mr. Cruikshanks will take the calx of iron made by the steam of pure water, and heat it with charcoal, though previously exposing them separately to a red heat, he will produce a lighter inflammable air, what he calls hydrocarbonate. Or another experiment equally as decisive. If he will take this heavy inflammable air, which, he says, is formed of 21 parts of pure air and of nine parts of carbone, and reduce by it the calx of iron formed by the steam of water; he will find in the reduction a great quantity of water in the process; and the inflammable air will be imbibed by the calx. But according to our bright aërial philosophers, all this heavy inflammable air ought to have been formed into fixed air, it receiving from the calx the addition of pure air it wanted to form fixed air; and not an atom of water should have been found in the process ‡.

fixed air in the chalk, one part of it entering the calx, and the other part forming inflammable air. In the same manner does the vitriolic acid act; a part of it enters the calx, forming it, while another part enters the air forming the vitriolic acid air, an experiment chemists are well acquainted with. Nothing can be more striking than this beautiful concatenation of facts, very different from the absurdities of the French chemists.

* For a full view and explanation of the phænomena, which attend the action of the calces of metals and charcoal upon each other, see my Chemical Essays, p. 46.

† There is an inflammable air which will explode with pure air; yet they can say with great gravity there is no inflammable air in it, it being formed of pure air and carbone. *Wonderful!* Heads are formed of brains. But I can with greater propriety say that some heads have no brains in them, than they can say that this combustile air has no inflammable air in it.

‡ That fixed air will be united with metals in their metallic state, is evident: for I have proved (see my Essays), that if minium is newly made (and not exposed to the atmosphere to imbibe moisture) it will be reduced by the heat alone: its fixed air not having water to aid the union of the fire and fixed air, there will not be air come from it at its reduction; but the fixed air will remain in the metal. The grey calx of lead will by heat give out fixed air; but when the calx is exposed to a reverberating furnace, so as to receive fire sufficient to form minium, the fixed air will receive so much fire in the process as to form it all into pure air, which it will give out by heat. Here the fixed air is evidently changed into pure air by the fire saturating it.

This

This is supposed to be the age of *aërial* philosophy; I wish it were the age of common sense, for at present it has taken an aërial flight. But, unfortunately, Candour and Justice have flown away with it. *O tempora! O philosophia!* ROBT. HARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 24.

IF J. G. will refer to Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. I. ed. 2, p. 315, he will find a letter of Dr. Smollett to John Wilkes, esq. requesting him to exert his interest in endeavouring to obtain the release of Johnson's black servant, who had left his service and had engaged himself as a common sailor on-board the Stag frigate: the solicitation of Wilkes succeeded with the Lords of the Admiralty, and Francis Barber was discharged.

The reason why Smollett's name does not oftener occur, may be accounted for from the letter in question, where he says, "Johnson was humble enough to desire my assistance on this occasion, though *he and I were never cater-cousins*."

If the wish of Mr. Carpenter is not gratified soon by some other correspondent, I will take an opportunity of making a drawing of the Grammar-school at Stamford, and will transmit it to Mr. Urban. E. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

IT is considered as a strong feature of apocalyptic prophecy, that, under all the sufferings with which the corrupters of Christianity were afflicted under the fourth vial, though "men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God, which hath power over these plagues, they *repented* not to give him glory," Rev. xvi. 8. Perhaps you little think what a barrier is opposed to such repentance and change of sentiments, by the oath which the French bishops now in England are said to compel all their clergy to take, that they will never go into any Protestant place of worship; and that one of them, by accidentally going into the church of the parish where he resided, had nearly *forfeited* his *allowance from our Government*. Nor is this all; for they are inspired with such a spirit of bigotry, that they will not behave with common decorum when a Protestant clergyman is saying grace.

A PROTESTANT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

PAUSANIAS, to whom we are indebted for a particular account of Greece in its best days, before the inroads of the barbarous nations, was a Cappadocian native of Cæsarea*, and not improbably the same person whom Galen calls a sophist from Syria, who, having lost the use of the two lesser fingers of his left-hand, and half the next, by improper medical treatment, was recovered by that physician. Certain it is, the describer of Greece spent some time in Syria, and mentions being in Palestine, Italy, the greatest part of Asia, and to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, and is quoted by Stephanus Byzantinus as having written his travels in various nations (Εθνικα), and an account of Antioch; for we can hardly suppose him the same with his namesake who wrote of the Hellespont, Laconia and its festivals, the Amphictyons, and chronology†. He attended the lectures of Herodes Atticus, and was one of his ten private hearers; and himself gave lectures. His acquaintance with Herodes is frequently alluded to in his writings, the date of which he fixes by saying, that he wrote his Eliacs 217 years after the placing a Roman colony at Corinth by Julius Cæsar, A. U. 710, which brings it to the 14th year of Marcus Aurelius, A. U. 927, A. D. 174. He speaks of Adrian and Antoninus, and is said by Philostratus to have died advanced in age at Rome.

His ten books of a description of Greece are cited respectively by Stephanus Byzantinus; and his quotations occur in their present places, except in the instance of Σκοτινα, which remains in the third inserted of the 10th book.

His works lost are:

Some accounts of Asia, Syria, and Phœnicia.

Of Antioch; which, in a fragment of Stephanus Byzantinus, is called "his country."

Declamation.

A treatise on syntax.

Problems.

A collection of Attic names commended by Photius, uncertain if the work of *this* Pausanias.

His description of Greece was first

* Gesner supposed him a Lacedæmonian.

† Περι Ελλησποντου, Λακωνικα, γρονικα, περι Αμφικτυονων, περι των εν Λακεδαιμονι σοφιστων. Suidas.

published

publiſhed in the original Greek by Aldus, at Venice, 1516, fol.

By Marcus Muſurus, of Crete, afterwards biſhop of Raguſa, who dedicated it to James Laſcaris, from a copy of which, with many MS notes of Iſaac Caſaubon, the property of Baudelot, who promiſed notes on it in his edition of Lucian, Kuhnius publiſhed his edition.

It was publiſhed in Latin by Abraham Læſcher, Baſil, 1550, fol.

By Romulus Amaſæus, Flor. 1551; reviſed by Sylburgius, Francf. 1624, 8vo.

The Attics and Corinthiacs, by Domitius Calderinus of Verona, corrected by Oporinus, Baſil, 1541, 4to.

In the dialogues of Stephanus Niger, printed at Milan, 1517, is an abridgement of it, with a few various readings, Greek and Latin, by Xylander, after the Aldus edition, the tranſlation by Amaſæus, corrected by Sylburgius, Francf. 1583, fol.

Again at Hanau, 1613, fol.

Again, by Kuhnius, at Leipſic, 1696, fol. Very correct, with the Greek text and the notes of Sylburgius and Xylander, and a diviſion into chapters with contents. He was informed the four MSS. in the royal library at Paris were as incorrect as the Venice edition; but he adopted the corrections of Caſaubon in Aldus's edition*.

Facius publiſhed the Greek in 3 vols. 8vo, at Leipſic, 1794, 5, 6, corrected from a MS. in the Imperial library at Vienna and another at Moſcow, and added a Latin tranſlation in a fourth volume.

Meurſius and Palmerius, in their ſeveral works, have taken pains to illuſtrate Pauſanias.

He was tranſlated into French by Blaiſe Vigenere again by Abbé Gedoyn, Amſt. 1733, 4 vols. 12mo, 2 vols 4to.

Into Italian, by Buonacciuoli, Mantua, 4to.

Into Engliſh, by Taylor, in 8 vols. 8vo, 1794. (See LXIV. 921†.)

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* See Fabricius' Bibliotheca Græca, vol. III. Hamb. 1708, 9, b. IV. c. XV. p. 467.

† Your Reviewer has not removed the difficulty, of which Mr. T. takes no notice, in the deſcription of the pedeſtal of the ſtatue of Jupiter at Elis, which Facius perfectly removes by ſubſtituting ΟΣος for ΟΡος; and producing parallel paſſages in Pauſanias. Then the paſſage will run, "the baſe which ſupports the throne, and *all the ornament* about the ſtatue," &c. Elian V. c. XII.

Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century. Essay XV.

THOUGH the nation might ſtill be conſidered as at peace with Spain, yet from the Spaniſh monarch's tardineſs in fulfilling ſome of the articles of the convention, and from the repeated complaints and clamours of the people of England, the miniſtry at laſt ſeemed inclined to attend to their wiſhes, and began to make active preparations for commencing a war with that power. Letters of marque and repriſal were granted, the troops were augmented, a large fleet equipped, and a reinforcement ſent to Admiral Haddock at Jamaica. War thus becoming inevitable, Admiral Vernon, though a ſtrong oppoſitioniſt, but a great favourite with the people, was appointed to the command of the fleet in the Weſt-Indies. Hoſtilities having commenced in the Mediterranean, by our fleet taking two of the rich Carraca ſhips, and his Catholic Majeſty ordering all the Britiſh ſhips in his harbours to be detained, war was declared againſt him by England, Oct. 23, 1739. The ſeſſion of Parliament, which commenced in November, was not peculiar for any meaſure of conſiderable moment; but the declaration of war againſt Spain, having ſubſtantiated ſome of the objections and arguments of the oppoſition, as well as according with their views, the principal members who had ſeceded appeared in their places; and Mr. Pulteney again revived, and at laſt carried his bill for the encouragement of ſeamen; though ſtrongly oppoſed by the miniſtry it paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent. During this ſeſſion, which cloſed on the 29th day of April, the Commons voted 40,000l. as a marriage portion to the princeſs Mary, who was engaged to Prince Frederick of Heſſe. The miniſter having accompliſhed his buſineſs, and obtained all the ſupplies that were demanded, the ſeſſion was cloſed with a ſpeech from the throne, recommending unanimity and a ſtrenuous perſeverance in the war, into which they were embarked. In March, the nation was congratulated with the pleaſing intelligence of Admiral Vernon's having atchieved his boaſted project of taking Porto Bello, with only ſix ſhips of war, and totally deſtroying

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the fortifications and castles erected for its defence.

The winter of this year is memorable for the very uncommon severe frost, which continued for some months, and was so intense, that the fruits of the earth were in a great measure destroyed by it; and the poor were reduced to the greatest distress. But the hearts of the opulent were so compassionated towards the indigent, that, still farther to commemorate their benevolence, we can do no other than quote the words of an historian of the times, and say, "Nothing can more redound to the honour of the English nation, than did those instances of benevolence and well-conducted charity which were then exhibited. The liberal hand was not only opened to the professed beggar, and the poor then owned their distress; but uncommon pains were taken to find and relieve those more unhappy objects, who from motives of false pride or ingenuous shame, endeavoured to conceal their misery. These were assisted almost in their own despite. The solitary habitations of the widow, the fatherless, and the unfortunate, were visited by the beneficent, who felt for the woes of their fellow creatures; and, to such as refused to receive a portion of the public charity, the necessaries of life were privately conveyed, in such a manner as could least shock the delicacy of their dispositions."

His Majesty having visited Hanover, and being returned to England, opened the next session of Parliament in November; and it had not long been assembled before the ministry introduced a bill, intituled, "A bill for the encouragement and increase of seamen, and for the better and speedier manning his Majesty's navy:" by the fair title of which they hoped to have thrust on the nation the effects of the odious measure of registering the seamen; which had been so effectually combated by the opposition in the preceding session. This measure brought forth again the powerful and patriotic abilities of Sir John Barnard, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Pulteney, and Mr. Lyttelton, and then, as yet, untried powers of Mr. Pitt; who having indignantly reprobated this attempt towards despotic power, the minister attacked him with personal sarcasm, reflecting on his youth, &c. This ungenerous assault extorted from Mr. Pitt that cutting Philippic which has been so much admired: he said, "he would not undertake to determine whether youth could be justly imputed to any man as a reproach; but he affirmed, that the wretch, who, after having seen the consequences of repeated errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his grey head should secure him from insults. Much more is he to be abhorred, who, as he advanced in age, has receded from virtue, and becomes more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy; and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country." After a most energetic struggle between the parties, the bill, having received many modifications, was passed.

Great as had been the expectations of the nation from the powerful armaments which had been fitted out, little or nothing of moment had been atchieved: this, joined with the successes of the enemy in distressing our commerce, &c. so inflamed the minds of the people, that they became exceedingly clamorous for the removal of the minister, on whose head and heart they heaped such loads of sarcasm and contempt, that by none but his dependants his name was now mentioned with decency, much less respect. This general dissatisfaction of the people was embraced by the members of the opposition, as creating the fittest opportunity for impeaching the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole; accordingly Mr. Sandys personally gave him notice of their design, and on the day appointed brought forth his accusation in a studied and well-pointed speech; charged him "with having endeavoured to support his own interest, and to erect a kind of despotic government by the practice of corruption; with having betrayed the interests of Great Britain, &c." Mr. Pelham in a nervous reply, hesitated not to defend all the measures of government, and boldly denied all the charges brought against his friend: as did also the minister himself, and with the greatest effrontery and contempt declared, that if but one instance had been mentioned or shewn that he ever offered a reward to any member of either house, &c. in order to influence his voting in parliament, there might be some ground for the charge; but

now what was ſo generally laid, he could only as generally deny! But their endeavours as yet were fruitleſs; for the motion for addreſſing his Majeſty, praying him to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his preſence and councils for ever, was rejected by a conſiderable majority.

In the upper Houſe, parties ran as high, or higher than in the lower; for, even in the addreſs of thanks for his Majeſty's ſpeech, the Duke of Argyle, who had lately ſeceded from the miniſtry, poured forth ſuch a torrent of argument and declamation, that it was ſaid, "he ſpoke on the ſubject with an aſtoniſhing impetuoſity of eloquence, that rolled like a river which had overflowed its banks and deluged the whole adjacent country." But the miniſter carried the uſual addreſs, by mere dint of members. When the ſame queſtion which had been agitated in the Commons was produced in the Lords, for the removal of the miniſter from his Majeſty's councils, Lord Carteret, in a moſt memorable ſpeech, which embraced every part of Sir Robert's adminiſtration, and was adorned with all the flowers of rhetoric, and glowing with a noble ſpirit of patriotic indignation, boldly accuſed him of being the inſtigator of ſuch meaſures as ought immediately to obtain his diſmiſſal. The other eminent ſpeakers on the ſide of oppoſition warmly eſpouſed the ſame cauſe, but the Miniſter triumphed over every objection, and the queſtion was loſt. But on a reſolution which immediately followed, and was moved by the Duke of Marlborough, tending to ſecure the liberties of the ſubject, Lord Talbot was, as it were, inſpired on the occaſion, and was almoſt carried away with his patriotiſm from the bounds of moderation. Being interrupted by the Earl of Cholmondeley, and accuſed of want of decorum and order, he was ſtill more inflamed, and "declared himſelf an independent lord; a character which he would not forfeit for the ſmiles of a court, the profit of an employment, or the reward of a penſion." He ſaid, "when he was engaged on the ſide of truth, he would trample on the inſolence that ſhould command him to ſuppreſs his ſentiments." After the neceſſary ſupplies were granted, a ſubſidy to the Queen of Hungary of 300,000l. and a vote of credit to anſwer any exigency which might occur, the ſeſſion was cloſed by his Majeſty; who thanked his parliament for its liberality, and took his leave of it with warm expreſſions of tenderneſs and ſatisfaction.

Though, perhaps, one of the beſt appointed fleets which England had then ever ſent into a diſtant part of the world, was diſpatched to Admiral Vernon in the Weſt-Indies; and a ſuitable body of land forces: yet ſuch a fatality ſeemed to attend the expedition, that the nation gained nothing by it but diſappointment and diſguſt. High as had been the expectations of the people of the abilities and conduct of Admiral Vernon, that ſummer's campaign convinced them that they had miſtaken the man; for, after loitering away more than a month in the moſt ſupine inactivity, he at laſt ſailed for Carthagena: where the land and ſea forces acting with no degree of cordiality, nothing of moment was accompliſhed. The object of their attempt was relinquiſhed; after the men, being expoſed to the inhoſpitable climate, were reduced by ſickneſs and fatigue to the moſt deplorable condition, the fleet returned to Jamaica; the Admiral and General venting reciprocal reproaches, and laying the blame of the miſcarriage of the expedition on each other.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXXVI.

AGAIN, as public defender of our Antiquities, my impartiality compels me to ſay, that to ſuch an extreme height has prejudice worked up the odium which profeſſional men have imbibed from the "Parentalia" ſyſtem, and from the traveled conceptions of taſte and ſcience, againſt our antient ſtructures, that we find a freſh ſtigma caſt upon their inſulted glories. One of the rival candidates for raiſing a new Houſe of Lords on the devoted Palace of our Kings at Weſtminſter, has ſet forth among his modern deſigns, by drawings for the ſaid purpoſe, that he had originally intended to have made his plans after the modes of our Antient Architecture, and that he had proceeded far in ſuch ſtudies; but "the idea was relinquiſhed chiefly in conſideration of the *unfitneſs of that manner of building* to the purpoſes of public ſpeaking." He then brings, as a farther preſcription from reſorting to our antient

antient architectural ſpecimens to conſtruct the intended Houſe, that the expence would be "enormous," &c. Theſe public aſſertions demand a public explanation. On my own part, I deſire my countrymen to recollect how "unfit" the interior of St. Paul's cathedral, and, [till within this laſt year,] the Court of Requeſts, Weſtminſter, (modern erections) are for public ſpeaking or muſical performances, where all ſounds are loſt in babble, diſcords, and confuſion*. I could on this occaſion bring in charge of ſuch "unfitneſs" an innumerable liſt of late-conſtructed works, to remind the ingenious Architect of his error in this reſpect. I likewiſe muſt declare, I know of no one of our antient piles where Echo and her hundred tongues ever told their falſehoods or their ſarcaſtic tales in reverberating motions of the undulating air. And let me juſt remind the Architect of the pure unadulterated effect of ſound, either in Weſtminſter-abbey-church, or the neighbouring great hall. In the firſt building, muſick's ſweet notes †, and oratorical diſcuſſions, have each their delightful dominion over our attentive faculties; and for the diſtinctive and unanſwerable decrees in the ſecond building, they are intelligible from one end unto the other of its mighty ſpace, that many, very many, never forget their purport, even to their dying day. Here I could go the circle of all our antient piles, to convince the world, that their modes of conſtructure are the moſt fit of all others, either for the uſes of "publick ſpeaking," or muſical performances.

TAMWORTH.

After having enumerated by the maſs the labours paſt of demolition, alteration, and *improvement*, it becomes an inſignificant part of our taſk to be conſtrained to note down the pickings of the little dabbler in the above three points of architectural belief. Lichfield's univerſal ſtretch of diſorganization has ſpread its rage to the church of this place; for they have been "at it," hand and hammer, with the mullions of the windows. "Something new," however abſurd and fantaſtical, in many eyes, is too often miſtaken for the effuſions of genius; on this preſumption, therefore, we ſee the moſt deſpicable window tracery has been ſet up in the place of the original work, which is here held out as beautiful in the extreme. Let me drive from my recollection this flaſh of architectural "toad-eating," and ſeek out an object, that on a former viſit to this church, had no ſmall ſhare in rendering me ſo partial to the ſkill of our antient Architects; the curious double circular ſtair-caſe, bound in a diameter of five feet, eight inches, in the South-weſt angle of the tower of the building. Though the immediate purpoſe of this maſonic combination is at preſent not well accounted for, yet the effect produced is very ſenſibly felt, by the unexpected meeting which I had with my guide at the top of the tower, whom I had ſuppoſed was waiting for me below, he having, during my aſcent, taken the other circular route. Double ſtair-caſes, according to this plan, my brother profeſſors tell you, is one of the efforts of modern art; and reference is made to Italy, France, and other nations, for examples of this ſort; and yet we find our countrymen in the "*dark ages*" had anticipated ſomewhat of this!

To the Caſtle, ſet on; day haſtens to end his meaſured ſpace, gloom leads the way! I have paſſed by a fragment of the gate of entrance from the town, and now I mount up the aſcent to the Keep. How the hinges creek, as the time-eaten doors give way to my *force of arms!* What! all untenanted? Is this court the only harbinger within theſe mounds to bid me welcome? Silence reigns: I dare its terrors. Look round this hall darkling. Where are the ſtoried paintings of famed Sir Torquin and Sir Lancelot du Lake? their mighty combat, and all the glorious circumſtances of renowned chivalry? And are bare walls, whereon once beamed this penciled ſemblance, the only memorial of their mighty deeds? Yet ſtay; methinks I diſcover, overhung with duſt and cobwebs, ſome warrior's ſpoils, a remnant of that decorative ſhow that erſt was wont to fill each trophied hall.—One ſword, one morrion, one ſhield!—Are all your bright habiliments, O Tamworth caſtle, in thy warlike ſtate, reduced to theſe three corroded mementos of departed greatneſs? Thy boaſt of anceſtry, of caſtellated hoſpitality, all is loſt in the preſent dank and deſerted pile, which in other times ſent forth, to join the train of glory, the Hero, and

* Feſtival for the Sons of the Clergy.
† Commemoration of Handel.

and the Chriſtian Knight! But no more of this. Good ſir guide, reſtrain me not; this ſolemn hour well ſuits my inveſtigating intents; the light will yet ſerve to give me inſight to the ſeveral chambers; I beg you to wait my quick return. This place appears the principal room in the building: its finiſhing is of Elizabeth's day, when the extravaganza mixture of our antient architectural ſtyles and the uſurping modes of Greece and Rome were running their phrenzied courſe. I would have ſet me down awhile, but the unfurniſhed region denied me that comfort. I looked then from the caſement on the wide expanſe of country; I thought, as the riſing moon gave its ſilvered light to ſhew the green-ſword plain below, I beheld the holiday ſports of old Engliſh manners paſs before me; I fancied that I was other than the Architect of theſe Eſſays; that I was a retainer of the mighty lord who then gave life to the ſurrounding ſcenes; my place to ſuperintend the additions and neceſſary repairs of the caſtle, &c. &c. While thus indulging in my "dreams of paſt glories," I gave way to the impulſe of ſounds, as I had to the rays of viſion, and I thought that I diſtinctly heard the following words from that part of the chamber where heretofore the moſt honourable ſeat was placed: "A day will come, in ſome future age, when one who ſtays the hour of inheritance ſhall here repair, ſhall here revive the ſplendour of theſe ſcenes, and dwell theſe bowers among. He will be called to protect Antiquity's rights; and, with many pretended and real admirers of its charms, will tell a name high ſounding in heraldic pomp! Therefore, return, thou man of antiquarian fire, return to thine own exiſting moment, and, ere ye cry—concluſion—ſearch round the land thoſe other ſubjects which demand your pencil or your pen, to imitate, to praiſe, to expoſe, or to condemn!"

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

On viſiting the church, my attention was ſo immediately engaged with its interior, that I paid but little regard to the outward ſtate of the building. From my notes, however, of the condition of the former part, the appearance of the latter could not poſſibly be very perfect. Preparing to make my obſervations on ſome curious and ſuperb monuments, I was under the neceſſity to combat with all that accumulation of rubbiſh which renders ſo many of our religious piles ſcenes to raiſe averſion and diſguſt, not that piety and reverential awe which ſhould ever poſſeſs our ſouls when in ſo ſacred a place as a Chriſtian church. In what way then can this culpable inattention be accounted for? Is cleanlineſs thought neceſſary in every other building than in the Lord's houſe? Muſt his holy walls alone be held unworthy of a decent care? Is it thus "our languid piety" is to be re-animated? Far other aids are neceſſary to draw our half religious minds to aſſemble in fervent prayer, to comment on Him who is all majeſty, and who ſits enthroned in realms of endleſs light! Filled with theſe impreſſions, it was ſome time before I could attend to the duties of my profeſſion, either as an Artiſt or the literary defender of our Antiquities. I firſt took under conſideration an object at the Weſt end of the church, called "a finger pillory;" a remarkable contrivance to detain irreligious perſons by the finger, ſo as to become the mark for reprehenſion and ſcorn; a ſituation not ſo degrading as the ſtocks, expoſed to unreſtrained inſult and the inclemency of the elements, ſuppoſing their crime not ſo heinous as to have deſerved this latter puniſhment.

I next attended to a monument in the North wall of the body of the church, where was the ſtatue of a Pilgrim, deſerving of much regard, from the information which it conveyed of ſuch a character's dreſs, &c. The broad hat with cockle-ſhells, the hair of a peculiar cut, a veſt covering the body with large and open ſleeves, on the feet ſhort boots that laced; and I noticed the ſtaff, ſcrip, beads, and round the neck a collar of SS, denoting that this perſon was of high conſequence. Near this piece of Antiquity was a mural monument of the year 1623; a date which is not quite ſo attractive to an Antiquary as thoſe of elder times; yet, from the dreſs of the lady whoſe ſculptured half-length is placed therein, the unaffected attitude, and the engaging delicacy of the countenance, I could not but eſſay to catch a ſemblance of ſo artleſs a fair-one.

I came now to the chapel on the South ſide of the body of the church, wherein is placed a magnificent tomb to the memory of Francis earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1561, and his counteſs, the lady Catharine, who died

in

in 1576. This chapel appears to have been a ſecond time fitted-up about the latter end of the 17th century, by the mode of the repairs, which are in the Roman and Grecian ſtyles; and, however ill they may accord with the antient work, yet it certainly was a moſt praiſeworthy act in thoſe who thought it an incumbent duty in them to make this place a decent and reſpectable repoſitory, which contained the aſhes of ſo illuſtrious a family as the Huntingdons, and ſo fine a ſculptural memorial of one of its nobleſt names. Since which fitting-up a century has paſſed away, and we behold a ſad reverſe indeed! In 1698, here was ſeen a chapel in perfect order, with coſtly ſepulchral erections, with armorial banners, and the armour of ſome of the deceaſed diſpoſed about the walls in all the circumſtances of funeral honours. This was a ſight for the ennobled and the virtuous, to inſpire in them a laudable emulation to atchieve heroic deeds, and for their due obſervance of pious offices; a ſight that inſtigated the low and the needy to pay due reverence to high birth and true honour, making them at the ſame time reconcile their thoughts to that humble ſtation unto which it had pleaſed Heaven to call them. In 1800, we who live muſt tell another tale. The wainſcoting is falling into pieces, the monuments are mutilated, the banners torn, and the few remaining pieces of armour ſtrewing the pavement. Nay, this chapel, ſhame to our eyes! has become one of the "rubbiſh holes" of the church, where the coffin-bier, grave-boards, ropes, pickaxes, ſpades; where broken carved ſtones and glaſs; where billet-wood, dried mortar, ladders, diſjointed ſtools, and benches, ſpread a ſacrilegious ſcene around; and that canopy which was hung over Earl Francis's tomb, to preſerve it from duſt and common view, tied up in ragged folds! Where now is our emulation, our pious fervour, our humble and duteous reſpect, or our contentment in the lot of fate? Example is here no more. Let the chilling blaſts pierce through the ſhattered caſements, let falling ſhowers ſteal through the decaying roof, let the walls, ſapped by ſurrounding matter, ſhake their mouldering forms, nought ſhall deter me from my taſk of public benefit.—Then, to proceed.

The tomb before us is in that mixed ſtyle of architecture which prevailed at the time of its date, 1576; ſhewing much of our antient modes of deſign, and much of the Roman and Grecian compilations, which were then gaining ſuch an aſcendancy in all our works of art. However, our antient tomb arrangement here ſtill predominates; for we particularly notice, among the foreign uſurpations, pointed ſhields and ſmall ſtatues on its ſides, the letter of the old character on the ledge of the tomb, and on its top the recumbent ſtatues of the perſonages here meant to be commemorated. That of the earl is ſhewn in rich armour, over which is the robe of the order of the Garter with the collar belonging thereunto. On his head is a coronet ſupported by his helm and creſt, and his feet reſt on a lion. The veſtments of the counteſs are of an older taſte than either the faſhion of the earl's armour or the date of the tomb lead us to expect. On her perſon is a looſe garment brought into folds by her girdle. Hair appears on the forehead, and the chin is covered by the wimple, under which a looſe robe, faſtened on the breaſts by a cordon, flows to the feet. On the top of her head is alſo a coronet, and her feet are ſupported by a griffin.

Of the workmanſhip of this tomb, notwithſtanding the contempt held by the generality of people for our antient artiſts, I ſhall remark, that the mouldings are ſharply cut, the ornaments delicately made out, the forms of the ſtatues well imitated from the life, and that the armours and draperies are finely ſtudied from the real objects. As ſuch, then, I view this excellent performance, where much ſatisfaction is received, and much information obtained of the progreſs of the arts and of the *coſtume* of this kingdom.

Whatever damage may have been done to this tomb and the chapel wherein it ſtands, I muſt conclude that it was perpetrated ſince their reparation in 1698, as the yet viſible care of that time muſt convince us of their then perfect ſtate. We muſt impute the cauſe to have ariſen from the entire neglect and deſertion of theſe important memorials of a noble family by thoſe in whom it certainly was a religious duty to have ſhewn, by their example, how much they venerated and protected the names and aſhes of their great predeceſſors, demonſtrating at the ſame time

time their lineal descent, and their right to enjoy their transmitted honours and their wide domains.

Not intending at present to enter into the causes which have reduced the Castle of this place to its present state of ruin and curtailment, I shall only observe, that its dimensions seem to have known no bounds, either in the lines of arrangement or in the altitude of the several stories. The great hall in particular can be traced out, as well as the kitchen and many chambers of state, &c.; wherein are to be found, in good preservation, rich doorways, chimney-pieces, arms, devices, and other ornamental accompaniments, which serve to confirm that this pile must have vied with any of its castellated competitors for architectural fame that this country has produced. And yet do not these sentiments take possession of our imaginations when engaged in the like survey of any other of our antient lordly abodes? How is it possible then to affix the meed of praise, since all these towering objects of renown have alike claims for wonder and commendation? If journeying round the land in former times, how endless must the track have been, that brought to the rising view such sights as these in all their triumph of array and pride of generous reception! Enchanting scenes! Enthusiasm must then have been one general impulse, inspiring each ardent soul to run the road of glory, in laws, in arts, in honour, and in arms!

How can I recall my thoughts, deep laid in Contemplation's cell, to blink with contemptuous scorn on the greater part of the modern villas, lodges, and pavilions, of our refined Nobility? Comparison might now draw forth a long list of *items* to drive these air-wove structures of a day into the nothingness of present architectural *improvement* and conveniency. But I turn from such vapours of inefficient abilities, which soon sink into that oblivion where Indifference and Forgetfulness hide them in one eternal night.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *June* 17.

The "complexion" of your nameless correspondent, p. 406, cannot be "doubtful," or his intention in recommending the rambles of a pedestrian *Frenchman* in 1798. He should have put his name to the charge.

Yours, &c. Cornubius.

Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

Had the Historian of Taunton given any account of the *incumbents* of its church, he might have thrown some light on Mr. Joseph Allein, enquired after p. 407 (and see p. 517.)

Pandoxator, p. 407, is derived by Isidore Du Cange from *pandox*, a *guzzler*. *Pandochium* is a *public-house*; and *pandoxare* synonymous with *brasiare*, to *brew*, because it furnishes the accommodation of good liquor to all; q. d. *receptacle of all*, or *receiver-general*.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 23, r. cacabo.

P. 411. Does your correspondent enquire after Thomas Drax, who commanded in Ireland and Hanover in the reign of William and Anne; was lieutenant-general 1714; governor of Portsmouth and South-sea castle; and, 1716, general of foot and privy counsellor to Queen Anne and George I. whence perhaps he is called *honourable*, or after one of his ancestors?

Richard Fownes (not Flownes), of Stepleton, esq. died 1730. See his epitaph at Cranford, Middlesex. Hutchins's Dorset, 1. 179; Lysons's Middlesex parishes, 26.

Edward Berkeley, of Pill (not Pull) died 1609; his son and namesake 1707. Another Edward Berkeley, of Pill, was brother to William B. Portman, esq. who died 1761. Which of these was the colonel I know not.

P. 424. Arthur Hyde, esq. possessed Castle Hyde about 1750, having greatly improved his good old house. His ancestor, Sir Arthur, was made a knight banneret by Queen Elizabeth for his gallant behaviour, and raising a regiment in England at the time of the invasion by the invincible Armada. She afterwards granted him near 6000 acres in the county of Cork, which came to to the Crown by the attainder of Gerald earl of Desmond. He married the daughter of —— Poer, baron of Curraghmore. This place was formerly called *Carigandy*, or the rock of the shield, where stood a castle, said to have been built by the Mahonys. The upper grounds and sides of the Blackwater are here finely planted with numerous groves of spruce, Scotch fir, and other timber-trees, which from the opposite side of the river make a fine appearance. The offices are new and well disposed; and to the South of the house is a large deer-park. Smith's Cork, I. 355, 356. G. G.

122. *An Hiſtorical Tour in* Monmouthſhire, *illuſtrated with Views, by Sir* R. C. Hoare, *Bart.; a new Map of the County, and other Engravings. By* William Coxe, *A. M. F. R. S. F. A. S. Rector of* Bemerton *and* Stourton.

EVEN in the preſent age of elegant printing and ſuperb illuſtration, few works have been preſented to the publick ſo eminently entitled to admiration in that reſpect as the preſent production, in which upwards of 90 engravings, many of them from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare, are judiciouſly employed in making the reader acquainted with one of the moſt beautiful and romantic counties of Great Britain.

The publick is already accuſtomed to receive entertainment and inſtruction from the works of Mr. Coxe; his Travels in Switzerland and the Northern Regions of Europe diſplayed at once his taſte, judgment, and indefatigable deſire of information; his Memoirs of the great Whig Miniſter, Sir Robert Walpole, are a maſter-piece of compoſition, and a mine of political and hiſtorical intelligence; and the preſent work, which may be conſidered as a relaxation of the mind, after the enormous labour of Walpole's Life, is yet the relaxation of a man of taſte and learning. He conducts the reader through the county, deſcribing in glowing yet chaſte language the beauteous ſcenery and romantic elegancies of the circumjacent proſpect; narrating minutely, yet with ſuccinctneſs, the hiſtorical and biographical anecdotes which the ſcene brings to recollection, and detailing with preciſion the comparative views of the antient and improved ſtate of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of the county. In this tour we hold converſe with the mighty dead; we ſee revived the ſpectacle of their magnificence; and inſpect, with lively intereſt, the records of their valour, their virtues, and their failings. Through his whole work Mr. C. has obſerved the juſt medium between a ridiculous communicativeneſs and faſtidious reſerve; he has not wandered from his courſe in ſearch of exploded narratives of wonder; nor has he omitted any circumſtance, though of a light and unimportant caſt, which could contribute to the information or amuſement of his reader.

It is not leſs creditable to the author than to the ſcene of his peregrination to read the record he has ſo gratefully preſerved of the kindneſs and aſſiſtance which were laviſhed on him by the firſt characters, both for talents and opulence, in the county. Antient Britiſh courteſy and hoſpitality may be recognized on the one hand, while, on the other, we cannot fail to notice that urbanity and intelligence on which alone courteſy and hoſpitality can be permanently exerciſed.

The introduction is divided into three ſections, and compriſes an intereſting though brief account of the ſituation, boundaries, rivers, population, languages, and antient ſtate of the county under the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Normans. The Roman ſtations and roads, together with the antient encampments, caſtles, and churches, are indicated; and the courſe of the Julia ſtrata, from Bath to the confines of Glamorganſhire, are pointed out.

The tour is the aggregate of information collected, and obſervations made, during three ſeveral excurſions; it commences at the croſſing of the Severn, by the ferry called the New Paſſage, concerning which Mr. C. relates the following curious anecdote.

"The ferry over the new paſſage, which is certainly not leſs antient than that over the old paſſage, has, from time immemorial, belonged to the reſpectable family of Lewis of St. Pierre. An intereſting incident in the life of Charles the Firſt occaſioned its ſuppreſſion by Oliver Cromwell. The King, being purſued by a ſtrong party of the enemy, rode through Shire Newton, and croſſed the Severn, to Chiſell Pill, on the Glouceſterſhire ſide. The boat had ſcarcely returned before a corps of about 60 republicans followed him to the black rock, and inſtantly compelled the boatmen, with drawn ſwords, to ferry them acroſs. The boatmen, who were royaliſts, left them on a reef, called the Engliſh Stones, which is ſeparated from the Glouceſterſhire ſhore by a lake fordable at low water; but as the tide, which had juſt turned, flowed in with great rapidity, they were all drowned in attempting to croſs. Cromwell, informed of this event, aboliſhed the ferry, and it was not renewed till 1718. This renewal occaſioned a lawſuit between the family of St. Pierre and the Duke of Beaufort's guardians. In the courſe of the ſuit ſeveral witneſſes were called, and depoſitions taken, before a commiſſion of the High Court of Chancery, held at the Elephant coffee-houſe in Briſtol, which ſtated the undoubted right of

of Mr. Lewis, and incidentally mentioned the intereſting anecdote relating to the eſcape of Charles the Firſt."

The tour is purſued through Caerwent, Newport, Caerleon, Uſk, Raglan, Abergavenny, Pont-y-Pool, and Monmouth. Mr. C. then proceeds to Roſs, and down the Wye, by Tintern Abbey, to Chepſtow. At each of theſe places the country is deſcribed; the caſtles, and their founders and owners, commemorated; many fabulous legends are traced to their true ſource; and many miſtakes and errors, raſhly advanced or inconſiderately repeated, are rectified. From numerous inſtances we ſelect the following:

"Striguil caſtle is remarkable, in the Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire, not from its ſize or ſtrength, but from the general opinion that it was erected before the Conqueſt, and gave the title of Striguil to a branch of the antient family of Clare, once ſo powerful in theſe parts, the name of Strigulia to the adjacent region, and of Striguil to the caſtle and town of Chepſtow. This opinion, firſt advanced by Leland and Camden, and adopted by ſome modern topographers, does not appear conſonant to hiſtorical evidence or local obſervation. This caſtle was not antiently called Striguil; whereas Chepſtow was diſtinguiſhed at a very early period by that appellation. And, as the Gothic windows and doorways plainly prove an æra of conſtruction poſterior to the Conqueſt, at which time Chepſtow caſtle was erected, it was probably a caſtellated manſion, built by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke and Chepſtow, or Striguil, and called Striguil from its founder. The ſtyle of architecture accords with the æra in which he lived; and no part is as old as the Eaſtern and Southern ſides of Chepſtow caſtle."

Oldcaſtle naturally revives the recollection of Lord Cobham, whoſe character Mr. C. has thus judiciouſly delineated:

"Oldcaſtle was remarkable as the reſidence of the celebrated reformer, Sir John Oldcaſtle, Lord Cobham, who is called, by Horace Walpole, "the firſt author, as well as the firſt martyr, among our nobility." He aſſumed his name from this place, and became Lord Cobham in virtue of his marriage with Joan grand-daughter and heireſs of John Lord Cobham. He was a man of great talents, ſpirit, and courage; and, after being a diſſolute companion of Henry the Fifth, was, like his maſter, awakened to virtue by a ſenſe of religion. Diſguſted with the corruptions of the Church of Rome, and enlightened by the arguments of Wickliff, he became the chief of the Lollards, and ſhook, by his writings and example, the authority of the Roman ſee. His bitter reproaches againſt the Hierarchy excited perſecution; perſecution inflamed his ardent temper, and urged him to petulance of expreſſion and deeds of violence, which outraged even the tolerating ſpirit of Henry the Fifth. He was condemned for hereſy and rebellion; at the ſtake he diſplayed the greateſt calmneſs and intrepidity of mind, and gave an inſtance of ſingular enthuſiaſm, by requeſting favour for the Lollards ſhould he riſe again the third day. Poſterity have forgotten his defects in his virtues; the enthuſiaſt is loſt in the martyr; his death is an epoch in the annals of the Church; and the Reformation ſprung from his aſhes."

Deviating, as occaſion required, from his direct courſe, Mr. C. made numerous excurſions, in various directions, which have contributed greatly to the perfection of his work. Some are highly valuable and intereſting, particularly thoſe to the ſummits of the Sugar Loaf and Yſcared; to the ruins of Lanthony abbey, reſpecting which his curioſity was excited by his intelligent and judicious friend Mr. Wyndham; to the valleys of Ebwy and Souvy; and the celebrated grounds of Piercefield, the ſeat of the unfortunate and amiable Valentine Morris, Eſq.

From the biographical ſketches, which are numerous and intereſting, we ſhall offer no ſelection, but refer our readers to the work itſelf; but we ſhould deem ourſelves inexcuſable in omitting to detail the obſervations of Mr. C. on two ſuch remarkable perſonages as Geoffry of Monmouth and John of Kent. We do not mean, in this article, to enter into controverſy on the ſubject, but ſhall not be ſurpriſed if Mr. C. encounters conſiderable animadverſion from the antient Britons, for what they will term Saxon prejudices, and for his manner of treating King Arthur, the great hero of the Britiſh annals.

"Geoffrey of Monmouth. Tradition ſtill points out a ſmall apartment of the Priory as the library of Geoffrey of Monmouth; it bears, in the cieling and windows, remains of former magnificence, but it is much more modern than the age of Geoffrey: it is now converted into a ſchool-room. Although the century in which Geoffrey flouriſhed is known, yet neither his family, the time of his birth, nor the place of his education, is aſcertained; we are only informed that he was born

born in this town; probably educated in the Monaſtery, became arch-deacon of Monmouth, and was conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1152. By ſome he is called a monk of the Dominican order; but, according to Leland, without ſufficient authority: by others he is ſtyled a cardinal, but has no more claim to that dignity than his heroes have to the actions which he makes them perform. He wrote a treatiſe on the Holy Sacrament, and ſome miſcellaneous verſes on Merlin; yet neither of theſe performances would have reſcued his name from oblivion, had not chance made him the tranſlator of a Britiſh Hiſtory, preſented to him in the original language, by Walter, archdeacon of Oxford. This hiſtory has occaſioned a long controverſy, and divided the learned world as much as any other work ever given to the publick: by ſome it has been treated as a forgery impoſed upon the world by Geoffrey himſelf; by others the ground-work is conſidered as true, although the hiſtory, like moſt monkiſh writings, is mixed with childiſh fables and legendary tales. Thompſon, the tranſlator of the Britiſh Hiſtory, has written an elaborate vindication of the work, and defends Geoffrey with great ſkill and learning; but, after refuting the charge of forgery, he has failed in eſtabliſhing it as an hiſtorical performance; for he himſelf invalidates its authority by acknowledging that it was only ſuch an irregular account as the Britons were able to preſerve in thoſe times of deſtruction and confuſion; beſides ſome other romantic tales, which indeed might be traditions among the Welſh, and ſuch as Geoffrey might think entertaining ſtories for the credulity of the times. We have, however, no need of any other arguments than the confeſſion of Geoffrey himſelf, who acknowledges that the Hiſtory of Britain was not *wholly* a tranſlation of the Welſh manuſcript; he avows that he added ſeveral parts, particularly Merlin's prophecies, and inſerted ſome circumſtances which he had heard from that moſt learned hiſtorian Walter, archdeacon of Oxford." The controverſy is at length finally decided; and the beſt Welſh critics allow that Geoffrey's work was a vitiated tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Britiſh Kings, written by Tyſſilio, or St. Telian, biſhop of St. Aſaph, who flouriſhed in the ſeventh century. Geoffrey, in his work, omitted many parts; made conſiderable alterations, additions, and interpolations; latiniſed many of the Britiſh appellations; and, in the opinion of a learned Welſhman, murdered Tyſſilio. We may therefore conclude, that Geoffrey ought to be no more cited as hiſtorical authority, than Amadis de Gaul, or the ſeven champions of Chriſtendom. But, whatever opinion may be entertained in regard to its authenticity, Geoffrey's Britiſh Hiſtory forms a new epoch in the literature of this country; and, next to the hiſtory of Charlemagne, by Turpin, probably written in the eleventh century, was the firſt production which introduced that ſpecies of compoſition called Romance. The work of Geoffrey is extremely entertaining, and his fables have been frequently cloathed in rhyme. In the thirteenth century, Robert, a monk of the abbey of Glouceſter, wrote an hiſtory of England in verſe, in the Alexandrian meaſure, from Brutus to the reign of Edward the Firſt. Warton juſtly obſerves, in his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, "That the tales have often a more poetical air in Jeffery's proſe, than in this rhyming chronicle, which is totally deſtitute of art or imagination; and, from its obſolete language, ſcarcely intelligible." This hiſtorical romance, however, was not only verſified by monkiſh writers, but ſupplied ſome of our beſt poets with materials for their ſublime compoſitions. Spenſer, in the ſecond book of his "Faerie Queen", has given,

'A chronicle of Briton kings,
From Brute to Arthur's rayne;'

in which he adorns the genealogy with poetical images, and introduces it with a ſublime addreſs to Queen Elizabeth, who was proud of tracing her deſcent from the Britiſh line.

'Thy name, O Soveraine, thy realm and race,
From this renowmed prince derived arre,
Who mightily upheld that royal mace,
Which now thou bear'ſt, to thee deſcended farre
From mighty kings and conquerours in warre,
Thy fathers and grandfathers of old,
Whoſe noble deeds above the northern ſtarre,
Immortal fame for ever hath enroll'd;
As in that *olde man's booke* they were in order told.'

"In this hiſtorical romance is alſo to be found the affecting hiſtory of Leir King of Britain, the eleventh in ſucceſſion after Brutus, who divided his kingdom between Gonorilla and Regan his two eldeſt daughters, and diſinherited the youngeſt daughter Cordeilla. Being ungratefully treated by his elder daughters, he was reſtored to the crown by Cordeilla, who eſpouſed Aganippus, King of the Franks. From this account the divine Bard of Avon ſelected his incomparable tragedy of "King Lear;" but improved the pathos by making the death of Cordeilla (which name he ſoftened, after the example of Spenſer, into Cordelia) precede that of Lear, while, in the original ſtory, the aged father is reſtored to his kingdom, and ſurvived by Cordeilla. Milton ſeems to have been particularly fond of Geoffrey's tales, to which he was indebted for the beautiful fiction of Sabrina, in the maſk of "Comus." In his youth he even formed the deſign of making the early period of the Britiſh hiſtory, from Brutus

Brutus to Arthur, the subject of an epic poem. The poetical language of Milton was peculiarly suited to this species of romance; he would have exalted the legends of Geoffrey, and enriched with the finest imagery the incantations and prophecies of Merlin, the heroic deeds of Vortimer, Aurelius, and Uther Pendragon.

'And what resounds,
In fable or romance, of Uther's son,
Begirt with British and armoric knights.'

"But we have no reason to regret that, in his more mature age, he relinquished this design, and composed an epic poem on a still more sublime plan.

'Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden.'

"Dryden composed a dramatic opera on the subject of King Arthur, or the British Worthy, whom he has finely described.

'In battle brave,
But still serene, in all the stormy war,
Like Heaven above the clouds; and, after fight,
As merciful and kind to vanquish'd foe,
As a forgiving God.'

"He intended also to write an epic poem, either on the subject of Arthur, or of the Black Prince. This great author, who possessed the true taste of poetry, and excelled in that fairy kind of writing which depends upon the force of imagination, proposed to introduce, as supernatural agents, the guardian angels of kingdoms, or tutelary genii, and thus accommodate to Christian use the philosophy of Plato.—At one period of his life, Pope resolved to undertake what Milton and Dryden relinquished. He even drew a plan of an epic poem on the subject of Brutus and the establishment of the British Monarchy, which is published by Ruffhead; it is extensive and diversified, and capable of great effect, if wrought with fancy, spirit, and dignity. Although the poetical powers of Pope were inferior to those of Milton and Dryden, yet he has given evident proofs that he possessed the genius of invention, by the beautiful machinery of the sylphs and gnomes in the "Rape of the Lock." I feel much regret that Dryden or Pope did not proceed in their intended work, as we have no epic poem in our language on any great subject of national history, except the miserable productions of Blackmore." . . .

"As Newcastle teems with tales of sprites and elves, so Grosmont rings with the atchievements of JOHN OF KENT, whose exploits almost eclipse the adventures of Baron Munkhausen. Old and young women, men and boys, unite in relating, with extreme volubility, and without the smallest disagreement, a series of extraordinary tales concerning this wonderful personage. Like Dr. Faustus, he is said to have made a compact with the devil; but, more successful than the Doctor, he evaded the conditions of his covenant, and outwitted the prince of darkness, both in his life and at his death. Among the early specimens of his magical skill, while a farmer's boy in the vicinity, he confined a number of crows, which he was ordered to keep from the corn, in an old barn without a roof, that he might visit Grosmont fair! 'And sure enough,' said the old woman who told me the anecdote, 'they were there; for they made a terrible clatter, and would not fly away till Jack himself came and released them!' Kentchurch house, the neighbouring seat of the Scudamore family, by whom he was hired as a servant, became afterwards the scene of his marvellous exploits, which it would be tedious to recount. But the feat of all others, which most endears his memory to the inhabitants of Grosmont, was the construction of the bridge over the Monnow, leading to Kentchurch; it is called John of Kent's bridge, and is said to have been built in one night by one of his familiar spirits. 'But it could not be the devil, Sir,' added the relater of the tale, 'for he would never have done so good an action.' An old tomb-stone, in the church yard, close to the East wall of the chancel, is said to cover his body; and the legend reports, that he was interred under the wall to evade the conditon of his compact; which stipulated, that, if buried either within the church or out of the church, he should become the property of Satan. At the time of both my visits to Grosmont, this tomb was covered with a quantity of rubbish, which prevented me from inspecting it; but I was informed by the clerk, and by many other persons, that it contained no inscription. A cellar at Kentchurch house is still shewn as the stable where he kept horses, on which he traversed the air with the speed of Lapland witches; and his portrait on wood, painted in oil, of which an engraving is annexed, is likewise there preserved. The family of Kentchurch, to whom I applied for the true character and actions of this reputed sorcerer, could afford no specific or positive information. According to tradition, he was a monk, educated at one of the universities, and remarkable for his learning; in an age of ignorance his acquirements excited the attention of his contemporaries, and, like Friar Bacon, he was esteemed, by the vulgar, a necromancer. A Latin translation of the Bible, on vellum, which was either made or copied by him, was preserved in the family, but has been long mislaid or destroyed. Various opinions have been entertained concerning this mysterious personage. According to some he was the JOHN OF KENT, Gwent, or Went,

Went, a Franciſcan, thus mentioned by Leland: 'He was bred in Wales, and ſo ardently followed the moſt celebrated ſchools of the Franciſcans at Oxford, and made ſuch improvements in profound learning, that he was the wonder of all his religious brethren.' According to the antiquities of the Engliſh Franciſcans, he was born at Chepſtow, became profeſſor and doctor of divinity, and, on account of his extraordinary virtue, was choſen miniſter provincial of the order in England. He wrote many learned and pious works, particularly commentaries on the maſter of the ſentences, ſermons to the people, and diſputed queſtions. He died in 1348; and the Catalogue of the Provincial Miniſters ſays of him, 'Brother John Went, Doctor of Oxford, who wrought miracles in his life-time, lies at Hereford.' Baker, in his chronicle, mentions another John of Kent among the men of learning in the reign of Henry the Third. According to others, he was a bard of Owen Glendowr, and became domeſticated in the family on the defeat of his chieftain, whoſe daughter married a Scudamore. A tradition, however, ſtill prevails, that an old wizard, diſguiſed in a ſhepherd's habit, once roamed about in the neighbourhood of Groſmont, frequented Kentchurch houſe, and was buried privately under the ſtone in the churchyard, below the Eaſt window of the chancel, which is called John of Kent's tombſtone. A reſpectable perſon, long reſident in the village of Kentchurch, from whom I derived this information, conjectures that this wizard was Owen Glendower himſelf, who, when proſcribed, wandered about in a ſhepherd's habit, and took refuge with one of his daughters. It is likewiſe remarkable, that the place of Owen Glendower's death or ſepulture has never been poſitively aſcertained; ſome ſuppoſe, though without ſufficient authority, that he was interred at Mornington in Herefordſhire, the ſeat of one of his ſons-in-law; others, with ſtill leſs probability, that he was buried in the cathedral of Bangor. A curious paſſage from the Memoirs of Owen Glendower is here ſubmitted to the reader (p. 73). A. D 1415, death put a period to Owen's life and miſery upon the eve of St. Matthew. Some ſay he died at his daughter Scudamore's, others at his daughter Mornington's houſe. They had both harboured him in his forlorn condition. They ſay he was fain to go up and down, diſguiſed in a ſhepherd's habit, to his daughter's and other friends' houſes. Where Owen was buried cannot now be aſcertained; but my countrymen, whether from tradition or conjecture, I know not, ſuppoſe a grave under the great window in the South aile wall of Bangor cathedral to be his place of interment. This mural monument is ſingular, and much noticed; it lies within the wall, having a hollow arch over it, and a ſhort buttreſs to ſupport it. The ſtone, which is of the grit kind, has no inſcription on it, or any adornment beſides a large ill-formed croſs. Humphrey, a late Biſhop of Bangor, and a great antiquary, did not credit this report, but firmly believed, from a paſſage in Giraldus's Itinerary, that it was the mauſoleum of Owen Gwynedd, prince of North Wales, A. D. 1138."

123. *Voyage pittoreſque de la* Syrie, *&c.*

TO our account of this work, in pp. 142, 143, we have to add two more numbers. N° XVI. contains

Fragments found in the ruins of Palmyra.

Tombs on the road from Hhems to Baalbek.

Temple of Jupiter at Baalbek.

A ſection lengthwiſe.

Remains of an Ionic temple on the road from Tyre to Ptolemais [St. John d'Acre], before you reach the tower called the *Nakoura*.

Portion of the *Arneca* in Cyprus, ſeen from the Venetian conſul's houſe.

View of a moſque near the great church at *Famagouſtra* in Cyprus.

N° XVII.

Part of the encloſure of the temple of the Sun at Palmyra.

Plan and elevation of a temple or monument almoſt entire at Palmyra.

Temple of Neptune at Palmyra.

Geometrical niche of a ruined tomb in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Entablature and capitals of the ſepulchral monument of the kings of Judah.

Ditto of the tombs of Zechariah and Abſalom.

Of the *Voyage pittoreſque de l'Iſtrie & de la Dalmatie*, N° VII. contains

General view of *Trieſte*.

General plan of Diocleſian's palace at *Spalatro*.

One of its gates, and three bas-reliefs found in its ruins.

Section and bas-reliefs in the temple of Jupiter there.

Ornaments of the gate, and of the entablatures and interior, of the temple of Eſculapius.

Outer view of the temple of Jupiter — dreſs of the inhabitants near *Salona*, and view of part of the aqueduct.

N° IX.

General view of the caſtle of *Lueg* or *Predjam*.

Plan, elevation, and ſections, of the amphitheatre at *Pola*.

View

Mornington — the family name of Wellesley

View of part of the veſtibule of Dioclesian's palace, looking towards the temple of Eſculapius.

Inſide view of the temple of Jupiter at Spalatro, and a fragment from the ruins of Salona. In the dome of this temple we ſee the fan work of Gothic roofs, and an upper ſtory like thoſe in Gothic churches, exeept in the ſtyle of architecture.

View under the galleries of the temple of Jupiter, looking towards the grand veſtibule.

Sarcophagi, ſphinxes, and bas-reliefs at Spalatro.

N° X.

View of the gulph in which the *Rueca* loſes itſelf, 600 feet below *S. Canciano.*

Elevation and plans of different monuments at Pola.

General plan of the city and environs of Spalatro

General view of Diocleſian's palace, from the great colonade and the harbour.

Another her from the golden gate, looking towards Mount Maregliano.

N° XI.

View of the entrance of the great canal at Trieſte.

General view of Spalatro.

Exterior geometrical elevations of Diocleſian's palace.

Part of the great veſtibule of the temple of Diocleſian, looking to the temple of Jupiter.

General view of the great veſtibule, called *Piazza del' duomo.*

N° XII.

Map of Iſtria and Dalmatia, to illuſtrate the travels of Caſſas over thoſe countries.

General view of Pola, the amphitheatre, the two temples, &c.

Entablature, frieze, and ornaments, of the triumphal arch at Pola.

General view of the coaſt of Dalmatia between Frau and Spalatro, from the middle of the canal.

Sections of Dioeleſian's palace.

With this number has been delivered a liſt of ſubſcribers in France or its dominions, and an addreſs to the publick from the editors, Nee and Bariz, ſtating their public-ſpiritedneſs in undertaking ſuch a work, the returns for the expence of which have not been equal to the rapidity of their deliveries in the "*general poverty*" *(la penurie generale* *).

* Is France then, which has plundered Europe, *poor?* and England, which has almoſt exhauſted herſelf to reſiſt her devaſtations, comparatively *rich?* Does *this* iſland relieve diſtreſs, and promote ſcience? and *that* continent ſtarve her ſick and afflicted, and deſcribe the monuments of antient art, while ſhe maſſacres and plunders the nations who count them their inheritance? EDIT.

* "*Ainſi les oppreſſeurs ſont encore criminels dans la tombe, & les races en paſſant avec les ſiecles, ſont en droit de leur demander compte des vertus qu'elles n'ont pas.*"

At length we receive, as N° VIII. ſome portion of letter-preſs, 16 folio ſheets, printed by Didot, ſen. to illuſtrate theſe pictureſque views, and to tell us that Spon and *Weſler* (*Wheeler*), Fortis and Norris, have treated the ſubject ſuperficially, and Adams "like an Engliſhman, that is, with a relative philoſophy, with that national egotiſm which conſiders England as all, and the reſt of the world as nothing. In general, the Engliſh do not travel like other men, and frequently in their accounts the deſire of appropriating to themſelves *(s'approprier)* preſſes before the deſire of informing themſelves *(s'inſtruire).*" We have then the antient hiſtory of theſe countries under the Romans, and their complicated oppreſſions, cloſed by a ſentiment fully applicable to thoſe of modern times: "Thus do oppreſſors carry their criminality to their tombs, and the ſucceſſive races of men paſſing with the ages have a right to demand of them an account of virtues which they have not *." Iſtria owed all its luſtre, of which it ſtill ſhews ſuch ſplendid remains, to the retirement of Diocleſian, after he had reſigned the empire, at 59, and indulged his taſte for building, which he gratified during his reign, at Spalatro, where he ſtarved himſelf to death at 68, to avoid aſſaſſination, and, after his deceaſe, things reverted to the former ſtate of oppreſſion. Heraelius gave up Dalmatia to the Croates and Servii, to deliver it from the Huns. It finally fell under the dominion of the Venetians, and was a ſubject of conteſt between them and the Turks, who, in the middle of the 16th century, got poſſeſſion of ſeveral places in it; while others remained to the Uſioques, Morlaques, Haiduks, the ſecond of whom are the moſt civilized people of the three. Their manners and cuſtoms are here detailed. Here the Iſt part cloſes.

Part II. introduces Caſſas ſetting out on his travels, under the auſpices of a

Dilettanti Society, 1782, firſt to make views of *Trieſte*, but his aim was to make drawings, afterwards, of all places where the Romans had left any monuments. Some French and Milaneſe friends took up the plan, but ſoon left the draftſman to himſelf; and our countrywoman, Lady Craven, has recorded his progreſs in her travels, 1792.

The preſent account is intituled, "Voyage hiſtorique & pittoreſque de l'Iſtrie & de la Dalmatie. Par le C. Caſſas, Artiſte, et redigé par Joſeph Lavallie, Membre de la Societe Philotechnique. Premiere Livraiſon du Texte."

124. *A Deſcription of the Works of antient and modern* Rome, *particularly in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. To which is added a Tour through the Cities and Towns in the Environs of that Metropolis. Carefully collated, with the beſt Authorities, by* I. Salmon, *late of* Rome. *In two Volumes, embelliſhed with beautiful Engravings, from original Deſigns* [by Edwards, under the direction of W. Byrne] 1798.

SINCE the publication of Venuti's "Roma antica & moderna," we do not recollect a more uſeful or better digeſted compendium, or guide, either for travellers actually viſiting this capital of the world, or for antiquaries in their cloſets. The antient and modern buildings and objects are happily mixed. It is impoſſible to abridge it, or to make particular ſelections from it.

Is there not a little inaccuracy in making Suetonius and Dio ſay, that Auguſtus received the Sibylline oracle when he purified the thunderſtruck Capitol? (p. 56.) And in p. 62, can "*Ungariæ*," as inſcribed on the pedeſtal of a figure, and "Imperii Romani Provincia," be antique? What is "the Peace of Palmyra?" (p. 65.)

"In the firſt room (at the Capitol), the walls are lined with fragments and inſcriptions, with a cornice uniting them together, diſtributed according to order of time, from Tiberius to Theodorus. 122 are marked with the Imperial numbers; and over the door is an inſcription, in large character, 'Auguſtus, Auguſtæ, Cæſares et Conſules.' Each of theſe inſcriptions has furniſhed much ſubject of inveſtigation and ſtudy to antiquarians. They are a ſpecie[s] of medals, to eſtabliſh hiſtorical facts; and many are the learned works to which they have given riſe." (p. 65.) Can theſe be the Faſti Conſulares engraved by Piraneſi? The deſcription of the Capitoline Muſæum is more copious than we recollect to have ſeen: but we are at a loſs to comprehend whoſe is the head bearing the name of "Gabriel Faernus Crem.; a man of great eminence;" or, the buſt with the name of "M. Aurelius *Anaiclion*;" or, the "ſcarce buſt of *Torcio*, in the name of the artiſt." (p. 78.) What are removed to Paris are noticed.

It cannot be expected that we ſhould ſelect from ſo miſcellaneous a detail; but we cannot deny ourſelves the pleaſure of deſcribing the Villa Albani, about half a mile from the Porta Salaria. "This moſt noble caſino and delightful villa, ſo univerſally and juſtly celebrated, was erected in the greateſt taſte and magnificence by Cardinal Alexander Albani. It was formed out of a vineyard, and contains a great number of antient monumental ſtatues, buſts, baſſo relievos, inſcriptions, alabaſter columns, and many other curioſities, diſplayed in ſuch order and beauty, that its magnificence aſtoniſhes every ſpectator. This houſe has a ſpacious portico, which is ſupported by Egyptian columns, and adorned with fine baſſo relievos, and the ſtatues of the Cæſars; among which that of Domitian merits particular obſervation, being the only entire one of this emperor. In the middle of each of the large rooms, on each ſide, is a vaſe of flowered alabaſter, 10 palms in diameter, placed on baſes of granite. To the right is the chapel, which is adorned with gold and precious marble. Under the altar is the body of the martyr Anticola. To the left of the principal ſtairs, in an oblong hall, are two maſſive columns of giallo antico, finely poliſhed; and in the gallery are two ſtatues of goddeſſes; one of them the fineſt Pallas extant; the other repreſenting Juno nurſing Bacchus, whom ſhe holds in her arms. By the ſides of the ſtatues are the ſcarceſt baſſo relievos, with figures almoſt as large as life. On the pilaſters are ſome very fine antique Moſaics, and over the doors are repreſented various kinds of antient animals, of unrivalled workmanſhip. The cieling is painted by Cav. Mengs. The apartments adjoining this gallery are adorned with the fineſt productions of art the antients or moderns could boaſt. That on the left finiſhes with a cabinet enriched with ſtatues, figures of bronze, buſts of alabaſter, baſſo relievos, large vaſes of porphyry and of alabaſter, and adorned with

with a pavement of antient Moſaic. The other, on the right, finiſhes alſo with a cabinet finely ornamented. Deſcending to the two lateral porticoes, which are alſo ſupported by granite columns, and full of fine ſtatues, we find, between the columns of one of the porticoes, buſts of the moſt celebrated generals of antiquity, and in the other thoſe of antient philoſophers, poets, and rhetoricians. In the room on the left are two large columns, one of which is of flowered alabaſter, in one piece, and the room is ornamented with baſſo relievos and termini of alabaſter. This leads to another chamber, very rich in figures, baſſo relievos, inſcriptions, and other pieces of antiquity. Adjoining this is a ſmall Ionic temple of the Epheſian Drana, whoſe ſtatue is placed on a baſe of figures in relief. The ſemicircular portico, in the other part of the garden, is ſupported, like the former, by columns of granite and marble, and in the middle are ſix ſtatues of Egyptian baſaltes, and one of alabaſter, twice the natural ſize. Under the fountain, in the middle of the garden, are four very curious figures of Atlas, ſupporting on their ſhoulders a large baſin of Egyptian granite. Returning to the palace within the railing are three compartments; on the two ſide ones, which are ſupported by columns, are ſome recumbent figures of river gods with large vaſes, of which the middle one is the river Nile. The cieling is ſupported by two very fine Cariatides. In the upper garden are three fiſh-ponds, of which the middle one has a large baſin of Egyptian granite in its centre. The gardens are every where decorated with ſtatues and columns ſupporting buſts, and the ſteps adorned with ſphinxes; 200 columns of various ſorts of marble are diſperſed through the villa, which is ſuppoſed to be an exact repreſentation of an antient country habitation." (pp. 207, 208.) This is the prince, of whom Winkelman, who was ſo deſervedly patronized by him, ſays, that he was the firſt protector of the arts and the ſtudies of antiquity in Europe, and the moſt enlightened judge of both. Preface to "Monumenti antichi inediti," ſo many of which are taken from this ſuperb collection, plundered and diſperſed by the French, who proclaimed its owner a traitor, and confiſcated his property, and totally deſtroyed this palace. See Duppa in our vol. LXIX. p. 1051.

"The villa, noble palace, and garden of Medici were erected by Cardinal Ricci about 1550 after a deſign of Annibal Lippi; but Cardinal Ferdinand de Medici, afterwards Leo XI. magnificently adorned it with antient ſtatues, buſts, baſſo relievos, and paintings, beſides a ſmall obeliſk and two uncommonly large baſins of oriental granite: all theſe fine antiquities are now removed to Florence. (p. 214.)

We are rather ſurprized to read here that Pliny aſſerts that Cæſar dedicated to Venus Genetrix a cuiraſs of *perle Britanniche* inſtead of *Britiſh pearls*. (p. 260.)

In the palace Borgheſe library are "three ſlabs of white marble, almoſt ſimilar to the ſaline, but of a totally different texture, being elaſtic in every part, and inſtantly returning like a cork to their former ſtate after being preſſed. They were dug up in 1769 in the villa of Monte Diagone above Freſcati, are 4 palms high, 2½ broad, and were brought here for the examination of naturaliſts." (p. 276.)

The church of St. Lucia *della Tinta* takes its name from the antient temple of Dis and Proſerpine, afterwards dedicated to St. Lucia. (p. 277.) The name *Tinta* is not explained.

Mr. S. ſuppoſes the Pantheon, being ſituated in the loweſt part of the Campus Martius, to have been erected to preſerve the memory of the *Palus Capreæ*, near which Romulus was killed and ſecretly buried; for the Romans preſerved it with the profoundeſt ſuperſtition, and dedicated it to all the Gods, that they might aſſiſt them in their undertakings, and ſecure them in the enjoyment of their conqueſts." (p. 286.) This obſervation certainly wants elucidation.

The ſecond volume of this uſeful guide was publiſhed in 1800.

The palace Juſtiniani e Patrizi was furniſhed with 500 ſtatues, buſts, and precious marbles, found in the ruins of the Baths of Nero oppoſite to it. Two large volumes of the baſſo relievos have been publiſhed.

The Circus Agonale [*is*] is now called *Piazza Navona*, from its reſemblance to the form of a ſhip. A weekly market is held in it, and, on the Sundays in Auguſt, is filled with water for the amuſement of the people.

"The palace Maſſimi, beſides a collection of antique marbles, is remarkable for adjoining to "the houſe (poſ-

ſeſſed

ſeſſed by Pietro Maſſini) in 1455, in which was executed the firſt piece of *printing* from types, founded by Conrade Suveynheyn and Arnold Pannatrix, both Germans. The firſt books printed were the work of St. Auguſtin on the City of God, and thoſe of Lactantius Firmianus." (p. 31.)

The temple, ſuppoſed to be that of *Janus Quadrufrons*, with four open arches repreſenting the year over which Janus preſided, and twelve niches repreſenting the months, was more probably one of the two *Fornici* erected by Stertinius in the Forum Boarium. (51.)

Of the Circus Maximus, which occupied the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills, now occupied by gardens and rude buildings, remain only ſome arches toward the Palatine hill, corruptedly called Santa Maria a Cerchi from a ſmall chapel built by the Cenchi family. (p. 58.)

The Porta Latina and church of St. John the Evangeliſt deſerve to be noticed, as explanatory of a ſubject treated of in our p. 324. "This gate derives its name from the road that led to *the* Latium, a celebrated province of the Romans, and famous in hiſtory for having been the origin of the Latin tongue, which ſpread through the world, and was honoured by all nations, even the Greeks, who counted thoſe as unworthy to be their magiſtrates, who did not quickly underſtand it. This gate, notwithſtanding its antiquity, has never changed its name or ſcite, although *the* Latium is now called Campania. Near this is the church of St. John, called by the eccleſiaſtical writers "ante Portam Latinam," and built on the ruins of the temple of the Epheſian Diana, becauſe here that holy apoſtle was put into a cauldron of boiling oil by the Gentiles, as a puniſhment for having reproached that goddeſs. On the left is a round chapel, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, and called *in Oleo*, becauſe here is ſuppoſed to have been placed the cauldron, in which he was put, but he came out without receiving any injury; and being exiled to the iſland of Patmos, there wrote his Apocalypſe." (p. 67, 68.)

The Mauſoleum of Scipio Africanus is ſtripped of every ornament. (p. 70.) The inſcriptions and buſts may be ſeen in our vol. LVII. p. 287.

The paintings in the inſide of the ſepulchral pyramid of Ceſtius are ſaid (p. 81) to be well preſerved, and the colours freſh. We have read in ſome travellers that they had ſuffered much from the ſmoke of torches and other inſults.

"Very coarſe and curious is the ſtructure of the ſmall ruin called the Palace of *Pilate*; or by ſome that of *Cola di Rienzo*, tribune of the people." (p. 94.)

In the iſland Tiberina ſtood the ſtatue of Julius Cæſar, that *turned from Weſt to Eaſt in fine weather*. (p. 101.) On the ſide of the church of St. Bartholomew is ſtill to be ſeen a pile of large ſtones in form of a ſhip; alſo the ſerpent of Eſculapius may be obſerved, cut on a ſtone. (p. 102.)

The Caſino del Vaſcello was erected by Elpidio Benedetti, agent of Lewis XIV. in form of a ſhip. (p. 130.) Such was the form of the front of the new hotel in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, erected by Admiral Ruſſel.

The Monte del Pieta is a bank, eſtabliſhed in 1539, to lend money to the poor, who brought pledges for ſecurity of their debts without taking intereſt. The money lent, amounting only to 30 crowns, is gratis; but, above that ſum, two crowns are paid annually for every 100. The pledges are kept here for 18 months, then ſold by public ſale, and the money lent ſtopped; but the overplus of the gain is returned to the owners of the pledges. (p. 152.) With a ſimilar view was paſſed our late act, compelling a ſale of pledges at periodical times by public auction.

In a private oratory, in which the Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity officiate, in the church of that name, every *Saturday*, a Dominican friar preaches to the Jews, who on that day are *obliged* to ſend 100 Jews and 50 Jeweſſes. (p. 152.) We ſhould like to know the effect of theſe diſcourſes, and the number of the ſons and daughters of Iſrael annually converted; ſuch an event making ſuch a noiſe in a proteſtant country. See our vol. LXX. p. 648. A place at Rome, called "the *Ghetto*, is allotted for their confinement for abuſing the too great condeſcenſion of the Popes, who permitted them to live among the Chriſtians without diſtinction. At length, however, Paul IV. ordered them to wear a yellow veil over their hats, that they ſhould be abhorred and held as ſlaves by all nations, and not be permitted to have lands

lands or ſervants, aſſigning for their employment the buying and ſelling of old clothes" (an employment they are ready enough to take up in Proteſtant countries without the interference of authority); "and, laſtly, conſidering them as infectious perſons, obliged them to remain incloſed in this place, which is the moſt vile part of Rome, ſeparated from all others, and ſurrounded with walls. Here they have but one ſchool; the popes treating them with that rigour, that the teſtimony of their captivity and the loſs of their ſynagogue and prieſthood ſhould be preſerved, thus proving to the world that Chriſt, the true Meſſiah, is come, and facilitating their converſion, which frequently happens." (p. 157.)

The palace of the Cancellaria is one of the firſt edifices built in Rome, with good regular architecture after the *corrupt Gothic* taſte. (p. 163.)

In the palace Pichini in the Piazza Farneſe is a wolf of incomparable workmanſhip. Here was alſo a ſtatue of the Bonus Eventus, ſculptured by Praxiteles, or, as Pliny writes, by Euphranor. (p. 167.) The antient palace Sforza Ceſarini is of Gothic ſtructure. (p. 187.)

The deſcription of St. Peter's church occupies 25 pages, and is incapable of abridgement. In the Sacriſty is "an *archive* with many antient *codicil* manuſcripts, among which is one of St. Hilary, a very antient book of the Pſalms, and others of ſacred hiſtory, in which are beautiful miniatures by Giotto." (p. 232.)

The tribunal of the *Inquiſition*, firſt eſtabliſhed in 1536 by Paul. III. has a palace in this capital. (p. 233.)

Mr. S. thinks it *very remarkable*, that the bread baked in the pope's baker's oven is ſuperior to any other in Rome. (p. 238.)

Porta *Pertuſa* on the ſummit of the Vatican hill takes its name from its *antient ſmallneſs*, but was enlarged and ornamented with good architecture by Leo X. (p. 238.)

"The Vatican library, 400 paces in length, adorned and enriched with the ſpoils of many European libraries, and other parts of the world, remains unrivalled." (p. 249.) This is not ſtrictly true; it having been plundered by the French before 1800, as alſo the ſtatues, &c. from the Caſino di Belvedere, enumerated in p. 262.

In 1500 was diſcovered under ground a church in form of a baſilica, with three aiſles, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſpot where Conſtantine defeated Maxentius, who periſhed in the Tiber by the ſeparating of the crouded bridge of *boats* (p. 273); which, by the bye, is repreſented in all paintings as a bridge of *ſtone*, or Pons Emilianus.

The deſcription of the city of Rome cloſes here, followed by deſcriptions of ſome of the moſt celebrated cities, towns, and other places in the environs; the province of Sabina, the city of *Tivoli*, and the ſurprizing ruins of Adrian's villa, wherein have been found a vaſt number of ſtatues, buſts, baſſo relievos, precious marble, and metals; the admiration of artiſts of every deſcription. *Paleſtrino* and the ruins of the temple of Fortune, of which "the wonderful piece of Moſaic, repreſenting Alexander the Great, renowned in all nations, is no contemptible relick." (p. 283.) *Fraſcati*, the two villas *Borgheſe*, *Velitri*, the villa *Borgiano*, in which is a coin of Alexander the Great in *ſilver*, and Egyptian paper, called Papyrus, written upon in Greek. (p. 291.) *Albano*, *Caſtel Gandolfo*, *Ariccia*, *Nemis*, *Genſano*, *Lavinia*, Antium or *Nettuno*, *Ardea*, and *Praſtica*, the antient *Laurentina*, two towns *buried* and a third in the ſame ſtate, not named: *Oſtia*, *Porto Romano*, *Silva Candida*, and *Civita Vecchia*, *Cere*, *Veii* or *Nota Farneſe*, the royal palace of *Caprarola*, built by Cardinal Alexander Farneſe, nephew of Paul III. We are preſented at p. 316 with a deſcription of the Villa Albani; p. 345, appendix to the Villa Borgheſe; p. 347, deſcription of the works of art found at *Gabia*, 12 miles from Rome, between the road to Tivoli and Frafeati, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in 1792; great part of which were removed to the latter villa.

124. *Juſtification of the Right of every well-educated Phyſician of fair Character and mature Age, reſiding within the Juriſdiction of the College of Phyſicians of* London, *to be admitted a Fellow of that Corporation, if found competent upon Examination in Learning and Skill. Together with an Account of theſe Licentiates who lately attempted to eſtabliſh that Right, including the Pleadings of the Counſel and the Opinion of the Judges, as taken in Short Hand by Mr.* Gurney. *By* Chriſtian Stanger, *M. D.*

THIS queſtion is at length decided; and, after a full and impartial view of it,

it, we are of opinion, it has been decided with great propriety and juſtice*. The college has a full right of forming its own bye-laws, and of regulating the terms of admiſſion, excluding all who have not been educated in the Engliſh univerſity, the propereſt of all criteria, and limiting the number of occaſional admiſſions at *the wicket*, as the term is. Great part of this work conſiſts of arguments of counſel in the late conteſt, illuſtrated with notes which do not appear always to ſerve that cauſe which Dr. S. undertakes to defend.

126. ÆGYPTIACA; *or, Obſervations on certain Antiquities of* Egypt.
(Concluded from p. 428.*)*

THE learned Profeſſor, having proved in the preceding portion of his Obſervations, that the three hypotheſes of Montagu, of Brotier, and of the eſteemed Michaelis, are fallacious, now proceeds to ſtate to the publick his own rational conjectures relative to the æra in which the pillar aſſigned to Pompey was erected, and the real ſovereign by whom it was raiſed; who, as we have already hinted at the cloſe of our former remarks, was Ptolemy Philadelphus, anxious to give the Egyptians a noble and wonderful ſpecimen of Greek architectural ſcience in the capital of his new empire.

Having demonſtrated that the true and literal ſignification of the Arabic words *Amûd Iſſawâri* is *the Column of the Pillars*, that is, the moſt magnificent and beautiful of the four hundred columns with which, in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, it is ſaid to have been ſurrounded, our author proceeds to collect together all the ſcattered accounts to be met with concerning the Alexandrian temple of Serapis, the moſt ſuperb of all the heathen fanes, except the Roman Capitol itſelf. Roſſinus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Tacitus, and other early hiſtorians, both claſſical and ſacred, are cited, to prove the exiſtence of its vaſt quadrangles, its lofty columns, its ſpacious windows, and the hundred marble ſteps by which the adoring crowds aſcended to the ſanctuary of the god, and the deity himſelf, of ſuch ſtupendous dimenſions that with his right hand he touched one ſide of the roof of the temple, and with his left the other. The body of this mighty idol was compoſed of an aſſemblage of all the moſt precious metals and coſtly woods; and the very walls of the interior ſhrine were of ſolid gold. Of this noble ſtructure, begun by the firſt and completed by the ſecond Ptolemy, during all the dynaſty of thoſe ſovereigns, the glory remained unimpaired, and it was hallowed as the choſen reſidence of the greateſt and moſt venerated divinity of the Egyptians. In the ſubſequent extract will be found Dr. White's account of the decaying worſhip and final demolition in the fourth century of this antient temple by the command of the emperor Theodoſius, with ſome other pertinent reflections on the general view and policy of the Ptolemys in erecting thoſe public edifices of ſtriking grandeur at Alexandria which have immortalized their names.

"But the pure light of the Goſpel was now diſperſing the gloom of Paganiſm, and the tutelar deity of Alexandria was ſoon to be deprived of his uſurped dominion. The firſt ſignal of his diſgrace and downfall was the removal of the Nilometer from his temple, by the command of Conſtantine. His final ruin was accompliſhed by the Archbiſhop Theophilus, who zealouſly executed the decree of Theodoſius againſt his image and temple. At this time his idol was broken in pieces, the golden walls which enſhrined him laid in ruins; and, in the ſubſequent reign of Arcadius, a Chriſtian church was erected on the ſpot which had been occupied by the temple.

"But though the temple, which formed a part of the Serapeum, was thus raſed to the ground, the religious zeal of Theophilus did not prompt him to deſtroy the remainder of the edifice. Its ſpacious courts and ſtately columns ſtill continued to be the admiration of the world. This we collect from the Arabic hiſtorians, whom we are ſoon to take for our guides.

"In the preceding account, formed from the ſcanty materials ſupplied by Greek and Roman writers, no attempt has been made to fix the Site of the Serapeum. It is indeed a difficulty which ſome writers have acknowledged, and others avoided; and thoſe who profeſs to decide the queſtion, have been more prodigal of conjecture than of proof. My own ſentiments on this ſubject I reſerve for another Section. I will cloſe this by requeſting the reader's attention to the conduct of the two firſt Ptolemys; which it may be uſeful to recollect in the courſe of our future inquiries. For their zealous ſupport of men of talents and learning, theſe Princes have been deſervedly celebrated in every ſucceeding age; but in doing this they had aſſuredly ſomething more

* See, however, p. 485.

more in view than merely to gratify their taste for literature, or to obtain a splendid name among the munificent patrons of art and science. There appears at least to be an evident and appropriate benefit, which they were well aware this measure would confer upon their new kingdom. The situation of their capital had been happily chosen for the centre of universal commerce. But to obtain the full advantage of this great design, the concurrence and assistance of the native Egyptians became necessary: and the introduction of foreign letters and arts would present itself as an obvious policy, to subdue their unsocial temper, and to prepare them for that mutual accommodation and general intercourse, which are required in a commercial people. The same object would likewise be promoted by a communion of religious worship: and in this point we may observe the address of the first Ptolemy in conciliating his new subjects, and flattering the ancient manners of the country. The admonition to establish Serapis in Egypt was pretended to have been communicated to the Monarch in a mysterious dream, which he submitted not to Grecian soothsayers, but to sages of their own nation; and, to ensure to the foreign deity a favourable reception among them, he was made to exchange his Attic titles for an Egyptian name. The Temple likewise, which was destined for his abode, seemed to offer a fair occasion to this Prince for introducing the architecture of his country to notice and favour. What the distinguishing feature of this building was, has already been shewn; and from its singular character it is probable, that the founder's design was to produce a new example of art, in which the genius of each country should be happily united, and the native boldness of the Egyptian manner combined with the graces and beauties of Grecian elegance."

The fifth Section of this work contains a very interesting digression relative to the burning of the Alexandrian Library, which formed a part of the SERAPEUM, or that vast range of magnificent structures near the temple of Serapis, on which it conferred its name. On this subject he opposes Mr. Gibbons very confident opinion and statement, that no such conflagration ever took place; a statement founded on the circumstance of that memorable event not being to be found in the annals of Eutychius, and the Saracenic history of that period by the learned Al Makin (p. 59). After vindicating the character of Abulpharajus, from the injurious reflections attempted to be thrown upon that historian by Mr. Gibbon, he adds:

"The high literary as well as ecclesiastical rank of this illustrious Primate of the East, and the numerous concurrent testimonies as well of Mahometans as Christians to the gravity and sanctity of his character, would in my opinion, even if he were found to stand single in his testimony, more than overbalance the frivolous cavils of Mr. Gibbon.

"But further, to the negative argument of Mr. Gibbon I shall venture to oppose the positive testimony of the two Arabic historians, both writers of unquestionable authority, and both orthodox professors of the Musulman faith—MACRISI and ABDOLLATIF; who not only agree in stating the fact—the *burning* of the Library, but also point out to us the exact spot on which the Library stood. For, after describing the Column, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, and mentioning the adjacent ruins of some ancient Edifice, they add, that 'THERE WAS THE LIBRARY WHICH AMRU EBN EL AAS BURNT BY THE COMMAND OF THE KHALIF OMAR.' I conclude therefore, that both the *burning*, or more strictly speaking, the *despoiling*, of the Library by Amru, and its *actual situation*, are indisputably ascertained.

"A satisfactory answer having now, I hope, been given to the sceptical insinuation of Mr. Gibbon, I advance a step farther. As the library despoiled by Amru was a ROYAL library, and as the *first* Ptolemæan library was unfortunately burnt by Julius Cæsar, this must necessarily have been the *second* Ptolemæan library; and consequently part of the *Temple of Serapis*. We have at length then, by the assistance of Arabic writers, unexpectedly discovered the SITE OF THE SERAPEUM; a discovery eagerly sought for by the curious for more than a century: and hence arises one strong proof, that a knowledge of Arabic may be made peculiarly subservient to the illustration of Egyptian antiquities.

"But are there no passages, it may be asked, in Greek or Latin authors, which corroborate the evidence of Arabic writers respecting the Site of the Serapeum? I answer, that certainly there are; though their meaning has hitherto being wholly overlooked, and perhaps would for ever have been lost in obscurity, had not a ray of light broken in from the East. Such, however, is the accumulated force of these passages, when properly considered, as to leave no room to doubt that the Temple of Serapis was contiguous to what is commonly called the Pillar of Pompey."

Having conducted his readers thus far in the investigation, our author, in the final section, proceeds to state the result of his own conjectures and enquiries. According to his idea the pillar

lar ſtood, ſupremely eminent above a great number of others ſurrounding it, in the middle of the area in the front of the Serapeum, whoſe loſty columns remained entire after the majeſtic pile itſelf, reared upon them, or to which they led, was deſtroyed. The remains of the pillars adjoining to it, ſeen by Pococke, are compoſed of the ſame materials as its ſhaft, viz. the durable granite of Egypt. It ſtood, according to Dr. White's Arabic authorities, at the time they wrote, at the Northern angle of a vaſt building of uncertain antiquity. The Romans, he juſtly obſerves, would never have expended ſuch vaſt ſums of money as the erection of this column required, or have exhauſted the ſkill of Greek artiſts, to enrich a provincial city; a city too, and a kingdom, whoſe proudeſt monuments they were perpetually deſpoiling and wafting over the ocean to decorate their own ſuperb capital. The argument and final deciſion are ſtated in the ſubſequent extract; and the work concludes, as it commenced, with an animated invective againſt the atrocious invaders of a country, ſacred to genius and ancient ſcience, which they have deluged with blood, and overwhelmed with deſolation.

"We are told by thoſe who have lately taken its dimenſions, and who in modern ages have had the beſt opportunity and means of examination, that its principal member, the Shaft, appears to be of Grecian architecture. If then we exclude the Roman Emperors, ſurely this internal evidence will juſtify our concluſion, that the Æra of the Column is to be found in ſome point of the Ptolemæan dynaſty; for till after the conqueſt of Alexander the arts of Greece were not introduced into Egypt. If we conſider the ſecond Monarch of this race, his hiſtory, his diſpoſition, his ability; the connection of the column with a building confeſſedly founded by him, and the ſameneſs of the character and materials; if we take each of theſe circumſtances diſtinctly, and weigh their accumulated force; there will be little occaſion to heſitate at reſtoring the honour of this magnificent Monument to Ptolemy Philadelphus; an honour indeed, which cannot juſtly be conteſted with him by any character in Greek or Roman hiſtory, either in remote or later ages.

"There yet remains to be mentioned one circumſtance in the life of this Prince, which will give additional weight to the preceding concluſion. We are informed by Pliny, that he raiſed an Obeliſk of eighty cubits, as a pledge of his affectionate regard for the memory of Arſinoë. As he exhibited in his capital this ſpecimen of Egyptian architecture, he might wiſh alſo to diſplay to his Egyptian ſubjects the architecture of his own country in its utmoſt magnificence, and to ſuperadd the decorations of a more graceful proportion and a more appropriate ornament. The Obeliſk was a naked memorial; but the Column was certainly ſurmounted by the Statue of him to whoſe honour it was erected.

"But here we confeſs, that we are unable to advance farther than to point out him, who was the likelieſt and worthieſt to ſtand on this unrivalled Column. The gigantic Image of Serapis was placed within the Temple. The Obeliſk reared by Philadelphus was a memorial of connubial love. But this Monarch was alſo celebrated for piety towards his Parents, whoſe Statues he was eſpecially careful to multiply and adorn. Whom then can we ſuppoſe to have occupied this diſtinguiſhed place before the Temple of Serapis, and in the view of the whole city, but HIM who was the firſt Monarch of his family, and under whoſe auſpices the tutelar deity was introduced into Egypt?

"In the courſe of this Inquiry I have often felt the want of that evidence, which might ſtill be obtained, were the Site of this renowned Temple diligently inveſtigated by able men. In the miſſion of the National Inſtitute I entertained a hope, that at leaſt ſome better knowledge of Alexandrian antiquities would reſult from the invaſion of Egypt. But this hope was not more fondly conceived than cruelly diſappointed. For, except a deſcription of the PILLAR, with a detail of its dimenſions, nothing has been performed, or even attempted. It had been doubted whether the Eminence, on which it ſtands, be natural or artificial ground: and the judicious Pococke, who noticed certain Ruins near it, hinted that they were the remains of ſome grand Edifice. But theſe hints have been left unimproved, and theſe doubts ſtill remain unſatisfied. Profeſſors of arts and teachers of ſcience have left muſeums crowded with the ſpoils of Florence and Rome—have received the *fiat* of the Great Nation to inſtruct as well as to ſubdue the world—they have viſited this ſpot, with power to examine it without moleſtation, and certainly with no modeſt reluctance to claim the merit of diſcovery. Yet what new information, uſeful or curious, have they contributed on this ſubject? Certainly none. But whilſt the antiquary may regret the opportunity that has thus ſtrangely been loſt; whatever the wiſdom of Divine Providence may have determined ſhall be its final iſſue, every friend of humanity cannot but lament the accumulated miſery, which has hitherto reſulted from ſo treacherous an enterprize againſt this devoted country—an enterprize, which though it

has eventually called forth the moſt brilliant and unparalleled exertions of Britiſh ſkill, and valour, and magnanimity; yet has not tempered the horrors of war, and rapine, and maſſacre, by the production of one ſingle advantage, either to the cauſe of Literature, or to the ferocious Invader himſelf, or to the wretched and unoffending Victims of his faithleſſneſs and fury.

The Appendix is principally deſigned for the peruſal of the Arabic and Greek ſcholar, and contains the moſt ample and detailed teſtimonies, collected from Books and MSS. in thoſe languages, in ſupport of the ſtatements in the preceding pages. Theſe will not admit of extract or abridgment, but will doubtleſs be read with avidity by the learned antiquary. The elegance of the publication itſelf, in reſpect to type and paper, ſhould not paſs unnoticed, as it does honour to the Clarendon preſs; nor ought we to omit beſtowing due praiſe on the correct charts and beautiful drawings with which the whole is decorated.

127. Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum; *containing the Names and Characters of all the Engliſh Poets from the Reign of Henry III. to the Cloſe of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By* Edward Phillips, *Nephew of* Milton. *Firſt publiſhed in* 1675, *and now enlarged by Additions to every Article from ſubſequent Biographers and Critics.*

THIS work, for which the publick is obliged to S. E. Brydges, eſq. comprehends only the Engliſh poets mentioned in Phillips's work; and, inſtead of the Latin ones, we have an abſtract of nearly all that was publiſhed on the ſubject of Engliſh criticiſm by T. Warton. Phillips's original preface is preſerved; but his poetical characters form little more than the heads of the ſeveral chapters, which are principally extracts from Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry and other modern critics. To the whole is ſubjoined a chronological ſeries of our poets, in number 165, from Robert of Glouceſter in 1260 to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1603.

128. *The Hiſtory of* Berwick upon Tweed, *including a ſhort Account of the Villages of* Tweedmouth *and* Spittal. *By* John Fuller, *M. D.*

THIS is a valuable addition to topographical collections, divided into ſeventeen chapters, treating of the firſt public buildings, government, population, churches, hiſtory, manufactures, fiſheries, police, manners, &c. of the town, which has at various times been both the key to England and Scotland.

The plates unfortunately ſerve only to expoſe the indifferent kind of paper on which it is printed.

129. *Remarks on a Tour to* North *and* South Wales *in the Year* 1797. *By* Henry Wigſtead. *With Plates from* Rowlandſon, Pugh, Hewitt, *&c. aquatinted by* Hill.

THIS is a new ſtyle of ſuperficial *touring*, to ſet off the ſpecimens of the artiſts above mentioned. If we miſtake not, Mr. W. is gone to that land from whoſe bourne no traveller returns.

130. *The* Cambrian *Directory, or curſory Sketches of the* Welſh *Territories; with a Chart comprehending in one View the adviſable Route, beſt Inns, Diſtances, and Objects, moſt worthy of Attention.*

THIS work is a uſeful companion for a Welſh tour, compiled from the notes of two friends "attached to pedeſtrian independence," and enlivened with a few ſonnets at the end. The title is ſomewhat affected, and the term *chart* miſapplied to a half ſheet table of diſtances, route, inns, &c.

The monument here aſcribed (p. 18) to Lady *Godiva* is by Willis (p. 22) given to Lady *Audley*.

131. *A Deſcription of the Houſe and Gardens at* Stourhead, *in the County of* Wilts, *the Seat of Sir* Richard Hoare, *Bart. with a Catalogue of the Pictures, &c.*

MANSIONS like this deſerve ſuch deſcriptions. Stourton, the antient ſeat of the Lords Stourton for many generations, was purchaſed in the beginning of the laſt century by Henry Hoare, eſq. who gave it the preſent name from the circumſtance of the river Stour riſing in the grounds. Mr. H. began the preſent houſe in 1720, from a deſign of Colin Campbell, engraved in the Vitruvius Britannicus; two wings were added in 1796. The rich cabinet, ſtatues, and greateſt part of the pictures were collected by Mr. H.'s ſon, and augmented by the preſent poſſeſſor, Sir Rich. Colt H. bart. Among the pictures we obſerved ſeveral by celebrated maſters, noticed in their printed lives, and many copies of antient pictures by William and Prince Hoare, eſqrs. The fine one by Rembrandt of the prophet Elijah raiſing the child to life was a preſent to the family from *Biſhop Atterbury*. The cabinet belonging to Pope Sextus V.; around

it

it are portraits in wax of the Peretti family, whose name he bore; and his own portrait is in the middle. Upon it is fixed a curious and scarce gold medal, struck during the reign of Elizabeth on the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The antient cross, erected at Bristol 1373, was re-erected here by the late Mr. H.; and, near the six springs from which the river Stour rises, is another antient cross of much ruder workmanship, with four figures in niches round it, brought from Bristol, where it was known by the name of *Peter's pump.*

133. *Verses to the Memory of* Joseph Warton, *D. D. By* Richard Mant, *A. B. Fellow of* Oriel *College, in* Oxford.

MR. M. having by certain circumstances been prevented from joining in the particular testimony of gratitude which Dr. W. received from the scholars of Wincheſter college at the time of his quitting them 1793, takes this opportunity of paying his tribute to his memory; and recommends a republication of his poems, with others, that might in all probability be found, attended with a biographical sketch of the author, as what would be to Wykehamists in particular an interesting work. We are pleased to see the tribute intended to the Dr. by his pupils by erecting a monument to his memory.

134. *Pandolfo attonito; or Lord* Galloway's *poetical Lamentations on the Removal of the Arm-chairs from the Pit at the* Opera-house, *(printed originally in the Morning Herald of* May, 1800) *with a Preface and some Remarks by the Editor.*

THE occasion of the arm-chairs being placed in the pit at the Opera-house was this: before the opening of the Opera-house this season *it was generally understood,* that his Majesty had graciously signified to Lord Salisbury his concern that any of the subscribers should be deprived of their boxes on the nights which his Majesty honoured the theatre with his presence. This being communicated to Mr. Taylor, he observed that the royal objection might easily be obviated by detaching the last row from the pit on these occasions for the reception of subscribers. This was accordingly done; and *a row of arm-chairs with locks and keys to the bottoms of them* were placed there, which on every other night were to be free for general accommodation. But, about two months after, the arm-chairs were removed, and a long bench substituted. When Lord Galloway came to the house, and perceived the alteration, conceiving rather hastily that this measure (the removal of these chairs, the principal or central one of which he had filled for so many nights with discernment, and dignity, and to the general satisfaction of every person present,) was intended as a personal slight to himself, he retired disconcerted without taking his seat; and, as he is a votary of the Muses, penned the following lamentation, which he sent to Lord Salisbury next day, and recovered his wonted good humour, cheerfulness, and gaiety.

This little piece of wit thus concludes:

Yet, though reduc'd by Taylor's pranks,
I sit confounded in the ranks,
Good humour's still my own;
Still shall I breathe in rapturous trance;
Eternal be the song, the dance,
The Opera, and the throne!

This petite piece is introduced by a "scena" in Italian with great point and pleasantry.

135. *Ode on the Victory of the* Nile, *gained by Admiral Lord* Nelson, *on the first of* August, 1798, *over the* French *Fleet, commanded by Admiral* Brueys, *in the Bay of* Aboukir.

AS the time has long been past since an attempt of this kind could excite attention by its novelty, the author has delayed the publication until the period of Lord N.'s return .... and now comes forward "amidst the general congratulations to pay his tribute of applause to the conqueror in the greatest naval action that ever adorned the British annals." Advert. If Bowles's Song of the Battle of the Nile (LXIX. 320) had never appeared, the poet of Suffolk, whose printer signs from Ipswich, would have maintained no competition with Gray, though he invokes him as having "swept the enthusiastic string of Pindar's ravished lyre." He talks of *iron* night, as Virgil does of *iron* sleep *(ferreus somnus)*, and describes

—— the Gallic fleet that rode,
Boast of states and pride of nations,
Sinking, sinking, sinking, sinking,
Deep in the relentless flood.

"Of the brother of the morning empires
first and favoured son."

The Genius of the Nile,

"Press'd with the weight of numerous years
And intellectual toil,"

appears;

appears; and, in a deſpairing mood, adviſes them to quit a ſhore devoted to the wrath of a prophetic curſe; and pointing to "yonder lucid ſtream,

That *gilds* the track where eager Fame
Soars ſublime on rapid pinions,
Echoing, echoing, echoing, echoing,
Round the world thy vaſt renown."

136. *A Farewell Sermon preached at* Market Deeping *on Sunday,* April 6, 1800, *by the Rev.* Robert Laſcelles Carr, *late Curate of that Pariſh, and now Curate of the Pariſh of* All Saints, *in* Stamford.

AS the author deprecates the ſeverity of criticiſm for his obſcurity, ſincerity, and ſound doctrine, we ſhall give him all due praiſe for earneſtly inculcating the Chriſtian duties of prayer, public worſhip, obſervance of the ſabbath, and attendance on the ſacrament; his frank avowal of having diſcharged his duty, and his grateful acknowledgement of the kindneſs of the pariſhioners, when he was upon the point of quitting; and placing a paſtor who is about to give up the cure, and take a farewell of his flock, in the ſituation of a parent on his death bed. The text is 2 Cor. xiii. 2.

137. *A Sermon preached before a country Congregation, for the Benefit of a Charity ſchool, inſtituted for the Maintenance and Education of Poor Children.*

THIS plain diſcourſe from Matthew xi. 5, to which the author declines putting his name, comes from Stamford.

138. *An Eſſay tending to ſhew the State of the* Jews *ſince the Death of* Chriſt, *affording an Argument for the Truth of Chriſtianity. Publiſhed in Purſuance of the Will of the late Mr.* Norris, *as having gained the annual Prize inſtituted by him in the Univerſity of* Cambridge. *By* Andrew Green, *of* Trinity College.

IN an occaſional eſſay like this we cannot expect the intereſting ſubject to be fully diſcuſſed; but the arguments to the point are compreſſed in proper compaſs.

139. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of* Durham *at the ordinary Viſitation of that Dioceſe in the Year* 1797. *By* Shute *Biſhop of* Durham.

HIS Lordſhip, adverting lightly to the French revolution and its conſequences, inquires how any tendency to its fatal conſequences ſhould have found its way into this country; and aſcribes it not to any deficiency in the evidences of Revelation, or even to the manners, luxury, or licentiouſneſs of the preſent times, but to an unconſciouſneſs of the want of a Redeemer, the vanity of a diſputatious temper, the hardneſs of an unhumbled heart, the oppoſing intereſts of a worldly ſpirit, and the repugnance and deluſion of an unregenerated mind. He next proceeds to offer ſome anſwer to Thos. Paine's principal objections. Upon the moſt diligent view of the ſubject, the Biſhop is perſuaded that lukewarmneſs in religion is in a great meaſure to be aſcribed to a want of religious impreſſions, formed in the earlier teachable years of children by domeſtic inſtruction, a neglect of religious knowledge at ſchool, an infrequency in the pulpit of thoſe ſubjects which conſtitute the peculiar doctrine of Chriſtianity, and a neglect of other means neceſſary to promote the general diffuſion and advancement of religious information. On theſe two laſt he enlarges, and on the advancement of Sunday ſchools; and the expediency of erecting chapels in the largeſt and moſt deſtitute pariſhes of his dioceſe, on attention paid by the miniſters to the old and infirm of their charge, on perſonal reſidence, and the ſufficiency of well encouraged aſſiſtance. He very properly obſerves, that "genuine Chriſtianity is no other than *the union of pure devotion with unwearied benevolence.* The eventful period, in which the Supreme Governor of the univerſe has placed us, affords an ample exerciſe of all our faith and all our charity: it is diſtinguiſhed by ſo many ſtriking interpoſitions of Providence, as muſt leave us without excuſe, if we ſuffer it to paſs unnoticed and unimproved. What various calls have we on our gratitude to Heaven! 1ſt, for the ſignal exemption which we enjoy from the calamities of confuſion and anarchy, which have convulſed the reſt of Europe; 2d, for the fortunate iſſue of certain conjunctions, which wore the moſt formidable and diſaſtrous aſpect, by which we have ſeen danger converted into ſafety, and mutiny into diſcipline; 3d, for the opportunity which God has afforded us in the protection and ſupport of our national enemies in exile, in diſplaying that virtue to which he has promiſed ſo large a portion of his favours; and, laſtly, for the continuance of that invaluable life to which the government

of

of theſe kingdoms is intruſted: a life, the exemplary virtues of which if they do not awe the reſtleſs, the turbulent, and the ſeditious into attachment and loyalty, have done what is more than equivalent, have aſſociated round the throne all the energy of the conſtitution and laws, invigorated by the firmneſs of a watchful magiſtrate and the fidelity of a grateful people, prepared equally to repel the inſidious arts of ſecret, traiterous corruption, and the open veil of domeſtic tumult or hoſtile invaſion. I could here gladly dwell on the abundant and delightful ſubject of God's mercies to us, and on the actual and fruitful gratitude which are due in return for them. I could willingly expatiate on the humility that becomes us as a nation and as individuals, for the iniquities which God has mercifully overlooked, and the ſins which he has forborne to puniſh. I could wiſh to enlarge further on the neceſſity and means of guarding our own faith, and that of our flocks, in this "age of reaſon" and falſe philoſophy, by the moſt diligent ſtudy of the ſcriptures in their original language, of ſcripture evidences, and of the great and peculiar doctrines of our religion, and, laſtly, on the duty of improving the opportunity which Providence has granted us of cultivating thoſe extenſive principles of charity, which tend, if not to unite, at leaſt to harmonize the different branches of the Chriſtian Church. But I have already detained you longer than ordinary." To this excellent Charge are added ſuitable notes, and an extract from Dr. Stonehouſe's "Means of doing good bodily and ſpiritually."

140. *Poſtſcript to an Anſwer to* Francis Eyre, *of* Warkworth, *Eſq. occaſioned by his late Publication, intituled, "A Reply to the Rev.* Ralph Churton, *Rector of* Middleton Cheny, *in* Northamptonſhire, *and late Fellow of* Brazenoſe *College, in* Oxford, *by the Author of the Anſwer."*

AFTER what had been ſtated in our vol. LXVI. p. 671, we were naturally led to ſuppoſe the controverſy had been brought to a concluſion. Candour in acknowledging his miſtakes led Mr. C. to ſubjoin this poſtſcript. But as the Rector of Middleton Cheny has manifeſtly the advantage of his neighbour, we cannot help recommending even this ſupplement to public notice; even in theſe eventful times, when the Church of Rome and its head have received a fall, from which, in all human appearance, it ſeems impoſſible they ſhould recover. That unchriſtian church, by her groſs corruptions and boaſted infallibility, led the way to infidelity, and infidelity has overthrown her without a ſtruggle.

141. *The Art of making Tea, a Poem, in two Cantos.*

THIS is one of the lighter compoſitions with which the young ſtudents of Cambridge amuſe their leiſure hours. The principal directions in the firſt Canto are, to take the tea-kettle by the handle, covered with brown paper to avoid burning or ſmutting the fingers; and in the ſecond,

To know the boiling water by its ſteam,
But never uſe it 'till you've ſkimm'd the cream;
Nor let this maxim ever be forgot,
Before you make the tea to ſcald the pot;

not to take milk from a dirty-handed milkmaid, but rather, *if you can*, to keep a cow: not to waſte the ſugar; not to circulate ſcandal over the tea-table; and to recover from an evening's debauch by tea. There are ſo many more eſſentials in the art of tea-making, that we fear the poet muſt compoſe two cantos more.

142. *Gleanings from Books on Agriculture.*

IN near 200 pages, cloſely printed, this little work gives the eſſence of moſt of the recent publications of many favourite authors on agriculture and rural œconomy, together with the ſurveys of the ſeveral counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, drawn up at the deſire of the Board of Agriculture. Plants are deſcribed in their varieties, quantity of ſeed neceſſary per acre according to the various modes of cultivation, methods of cultivating, weeding, cropping, and feeding, and, laſtly, the ſeveral uſes to which the produce, whether of ſeed or haulm, can be moſt advantageouſly applied. Trees, whether of fruit or of the foreſt kind, are alſo treated of as to their varieties, the nature of the ſoil they delight in, their quality and affections, as to their own growth, or to what may be in contact with them, and the various uſes their bloſſoms, fruit, leaves, or their wood, are capable of. The management of bees,

bees, the dairy, and many other useful articles, are likewise introduced, together with a plate of some useful implements for draining, the manner by which hay is saved in wet seasons in the North of England, by a practice called tippling. The whole is arranged with great conciseness and method, and will prove a most desirable companion to such as have neither the means or leisure to peruse the bulky materials from which this cheap tract is judiciously selected.

143. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Asiatic *Annual Register*, &c. &c.

(Continued from p. 442.)

THE other tracts in the first volume consist of some Remarks on the Second Classical Book of the Chinese; of a Scientific Dissertation on the Lunar Year of the Hindûs; of a Treatise on the Musical Modes of the Hindûs; of a Philological Account of the mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindûs; of an Account of the Island of Hinzuan; of a Conversation with an Abyssinian, concerning the City of Gwender and the Source of the Nile; of some Remarks on the Course of the Nile; of a Treatise on the Indian Game of Chess; and of five or six short Miscellaneous Essays on Oriental subjects.

The second volume of these works contains several valuable Botanical Essays, comprizing observations on Indian plants, together with a catalogue of them, giving their *Sanscreet*, and as many of their *Linnæan* names as could with any degree of precision be ascertained. After these essays follows his celebrated Grammar of the Persian Language, the universally acknowledged merits of which render it altogether useless to praise. The preface to the grammar is the most masterly, spirited, and elegant of all Sir Wm. Jones's philological compositions.

To the grammar the editor of these works has added a History of the Persian language, which it was Sir Wm.'s original intention to have annexed to it in the year 1771, when the grammar was first printed. In this treatise he takes a comprehensive view of his subject, traces the progress of the Persian language through a period of 2000 years, and relieves the dryness of the narrative by interspersing it with pleasing citations from the poets and moral writers of Persia.

The last tract in this volume is a Commentary on Asiatic Poetry, written in the Latin language, and it is no less distinguished for various and extensive learning, than for pure taste, and correct and elegant composition.

In the third volume of these works, we come to the most important and valuable of all Sir Wm. J.'s translations, namely, his Version of the Institutes of Hindû Law, or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Calluca, literally translated from the Sanscreet original. This work is a compendium of that system of duties, religious and civil, and of law in all its branches, which the Hindûs believe to have been promulgated in the beginning of time, by Menu, the grandson of Brahmà, and the oldest and holiest of legislators. According to the calculation of the learned translator, it received its present form about 880 years before the birth of our Saviour, and about 300 years subsequent to the promulgation of the Védas, or Hindû scriptures. No production of the present age contains so much new and curious matter. It throws more light upon the Hindû system than all the publications that have heretofore appeared on the subject; and it proves beyond all dispute that the people of India had made great advances in civilization, at a period when the nations of Europe were in the rudest stage of social life. But it is peculiarly worthy of observation, that in many parts of it we find much of the wisdom, sublimity, and eloquence of the sacred scriptures; and though the text be deformed with innumerable absurdities, it always breathes the spirit of legislation and the fervour of a pious morality.

The last tracts in the third volume are, the Mahommedan Law of Succession to the Property of Intestates, in Arabic, from an original manuscript, with a verbal translation, preface, and notes, and, the Mahommedan Law of Inheritance from the Arabic text of Sirajiyyah, with a preface and commentary. Both these tracts are of the utmost importance towards the due administration of civil justice in India, inasmuch as it regards upwards of three millions of British Mahommedan subjects; and they ought therefore to be studied, with the greatest attention, by all gentlemen intending to enter the civil service of the Hon. Company.

The

The three remaining volumes contain many elegant compoſitions in Hindû literature, and ſome intereſting tranſlations from the Sanſcreet.

CHARACTER.

SIR W. JONES was born in A. D. 1745, at his father's reſidence in Wales. He was ſon to the celebrated mathematician, Wm. J. who was both the diſciple and friend of Newton, under whoſe patronage he taught mathematics in London, and had the honour of inſtructing the late Earl of Hardwicke in that ſcience. Mr. J. publiſhed ſeveral tracts on analytical ſubjects, for which he had high and merited encomiums beſtowed upon him by the Royal Society, at that period ſo illuſtrious for their talents. This eminent mathematician had in contemplation a work of the firſt magnitude and utility, which had long been a *deſideratum* in literature, and the completion of which would have required all the attention that his comprehenſive mind and vaſt knowledge in philoſophy was capable of applying to it; for it was nothing leſs than a ſynopſis of the mathematical and philoſophical works of Newton, of whom it has been eloquently ſaid, "that his name is not ſo much that of a man as of philoſophy itſelf." Unfortunately, however, for the advancement of ſcience, a fatal illneſs carried him to his grave, ſhortly after he had put the firſt ſheet of his work to the preſs; and his friend the Earl of Macclesfield, to whom he had bequeathed the MS. and whom he had particularly inſtructed to publiſh it, by a ſhameful breach of truſt, lent it to an inſignificant geometrician, from whoſe hands it was never redeemed*.

Under the guidance and tuition of ſuch a parent, Sir Wm.'s mind was early formed to regular habits of thinking; and from him he ſoon caught the generous enthuſiaſm of literary fame. After having been inſtructed by his father in the rudiments of claſſical learning, he was placed at Harrow ſchool, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf no leſs by his wonderful facility in acquiring the learned languages, than by his fine taſte in Latin poetry. At Harrow he firſt became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Parr, who was one of his ſchool-fellows, and with whom he cultivated a friendſhip, that continued, without interruption or abatement, to the laſt hour of his life.

*** WE have with pleaſure peruſed a ſecond edition of Dr. Sturges' "Reflections on the Principles and Inſtitutions of Popery," in anſwer to Mr. Milner, reviewed in vol. LXIX. 784. This edition, in a more commodious ſize (8vo), has received from its author many additions and corrections, thrown into the form of notes, diſtinguiſhed by crotchets, and having reference to the particulars of Mr. M.'s anſwer, which ſeemed to the Doctor moſt to deſerve notice. All the reſt he entirely ſubmits to the candour and judgement of the reader, determining not to continue farther a controverſy, which would certainly not produce conviction in either of the parties immediately concerned, and to others would be unintereſting. Mr. M. and he are hardly enough agreed in common principles to be qualified to reaſon together. Two ſtrong notes are added (p. 104, 105); and an additional one at the end of the Poſtſcript pointed out Mr. M.'s diſingenuity in citation, and his inferences from paſſages ſo cited.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The "Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of Grenada," reviewed p. 149, was tranſlated into *French* by La Roche Guilheu, and dedicated to the Marquis de la Fuente, Paris, 1683, 12mo; wherein the "poetical romances are omitted, as only repeating in verſe what had been already ſaid in proſe, and interrupting the attention and diſguſting the reader."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

MOWBRAENSIS inquires after ſome account of Biſhop Fowler, of Glouceſter, who died about the year 1714, aged 82. Did he publiſh any work? is there any engraved portrait of him? and would any poſſeſſor of it favour our Editor with it, for a ſmall limited time, to be carefully returned?

PERCONTALA will find an account of the author of the Characteriſtics in the "Biographia Britannica". The author of "Lucina," &c. was Sir JOHN HILL.

TICEHURST CHURCH, the ruinated CASTLE in HAGLEY PARK, in our next; with CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS, ORIELENSIS, &c. &c.

* This anſwers a query in p. 510. And the reader who would inquire further concerning the father of Sir Wm. Jones may conſult the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 73. The very excellent ſon is there ſtyled "W. Jones, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter-at-law, a gentleman not leſs diſtinguiſhed by his zeal for ſcience in general, than by his own great pre-eminence in many important branches." EDIT.

ODE

ODE

For his Majesty's Birth-Day, 1801.

By H. J. Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

STILL, still, must War's discordant note
Usurp the Muse's votive lay;
Must the shrill clarion's brazen throat
Proclaim our Monarch's natal day;
While the stern foe, with haughty brow,
Frowns on the olive's sacred bough,
Throws from his land the proffer'd gift of Peace,
Nor bids the raging storm of desolation cease!

O Britain! not from abject fear,
Or pale mistrust, or weaken'd power,
Springs in thy breast the vows sincere,
Which woos fair Concord's lenient hour;
Uncheck'd by threats of vengeful foes,
Thy breast with warlike ardour glows;
Thy sons with unabated force
Right onward keep their daring course;
The Chief, who from Canopus' sultry shore
The burning meed of conquest bore,
Now through the Baltic's freezing surge
Bids his bold prows their way resistless urge;
And while Britannia's ensign flies
Aloft in Hyperborean skies,
Denmark astonish'd, from her threaten'd tow'rs,
Yields up her naval boast to Albion's hap-pier pow'rs.

And lo! where Philip's mightier son
Bade the proud city's rising walls proclaim
To distant times their founder's name,
Fresh trophies by Britannia's legions won;
When from the veteran bands of Gallia's shore
Their dauntless arms the blood-stain'd banner tore,
Which, like a baleful meteor, spread,
To fields of death th' infuriate warriors led.
Yet, 'mid the deeds of endless fame,
Shall not a tear the dying victor claim?
No!—o'er his tomb with guardian wings
Hov'ring, the eternal Pæan glory sings;
Chaunting with note triumphant to the skies,
His name thro' ages lives who for his country dies.

Enough of war!—While Britain sees,
Before Hygeia's healing hand,
The palid Demon of disease
Lead far away her sickly band;
While to a nation's fervent pray'r,
The arm omnipotent to spare,
Gives her ador'd, her patriot Lord,
Again to life, to health restor'd,
To hail that day to Britain dear,
Selected from the circling year,
Which Fame shall ever mark the birth
Of regal duty and of private worth;
Strains that Affection forms, that Transport breathes,
The fragrant offerings join that June ambro-sial wreathes.

ODE

On our late Atchievement at Copenhagen.

GENIUS of Albion, still 'tis thine
To wield the sceptre of the Main;
Ev'n tho' th' embattled world combine
To wrest it, the attempt proves vain.
Firm as an adamantine rock,
Thy naval prowess meets the shock,
And hurls, indignant, the recoiling blow,
Aim'd at thy envied head, on the con-founded Foe.

Thy valiant tars no dangers dread;
Still prompt to fly where Glory calls,
The canvas wing they proudly spread,
That wafts along thy wooden walls;
Nor castled freight, nor buoyless shoal,
Their dauntless ardour can controul;
Nor thund'ring batt'ries, whose tremendous roar
Ev'n shakes the solid frame of the resound-ing shore.

O'er the wide surface of the globe,
Under each pole, beneath each zone,
To realms of ev'ry hue and robe,
Thy maritime renown is known.
The trembling East, the humbled West,
Have oft thy matchless might confess'd;
And soon the truant North again shall melt
To mildness, since her sons have Nelson's vengeance felt.

Yet still the soul of Pity shrinks
When the dread stroke ev'n Justice deals;
Upon the Widow's woes she thinks—
On all the hapless Orphan feels.
Amid the triumphs of the brave
Death's sable flag is seen to wave;
And dire Misfortune mingles her alloy,
To damp, in many a heart, the cause of general joy!

T. S.*

NAVAL POETRY. N° III.

"NOR let the sons of letter'd pride des-pise
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of va-lour rise;
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus song the Spartan train."

Pye's Nauce.

BILLY MOOR.

AN honest tar, and fresh from sea,
With heart just where it ought to be,
Thus hail'd young Billy Moor:
"What cheer, my lad?—Misfortune's gale
Hath torn, I see, thy tatter'd sail;
For thou art wreck'd, and poor."

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* We shall, we are persuaded, highly gratify our readers by informing them that these are the initial letters of the name of the ingenious author of the above spirited lines, Mr. Thomas Scott, of Dromore, in the North of Ireland; where he is concerned in a very large and opulent firm, for carrying on the linen manufacture; and that it is only in the relaxations from business that he has long indulged his superior genius, by gratifying readers of taste, with poetical insertions in the *Belfast News Letter*, chiefly under the signature of Hafez? which we are glad to observe, now find their way into the London papers under his own proper initials. Edit.

The

The ſimple boy his ſtory true
Told, with a bluſhing ſweetneſs too;
Then heav'd an heart-ſick ſigh!—
"But God is good, though man 's unkind;
Paſs on—my ſufferings never mind;
He ſoon will let me die!"

Jack's heart, with manly feeling yearn'd,
More than his purſe in pocket burn'd;
And that, for once, was cramm'd:
Firſt wip'd the ſpray from either eye—
"Die, meſſmate!" was the tar's reply,
"If thou do'ſt, I'll be———.

Bear up! I have thee ſafe in tow,
I'll fit thee ſtraight to face the foe,
And cope with Death, d'ye ſee!"
He had him rigg'd—the next ſpring-tide:
His locker full, and well ſupplied,
Bore Billy Moor to ſea.

When there, the boy with grateful heart
Applauded, play'd his ſtated part,
And ſcorn'd to flinch, or run:
But oft would bleſs the happy day
That bore him from diſtreſs away
To ſerve Jack Mizen's gun.

NAUTICUS.

NOCTURNAL CONTEMPLATIONS

IN BARHAM-DOWN CAMP, 1795.

A Parody on GRAY'S *Elegy in a Country Church-Yard.*

THE moon ſlow-ſetting ſends a parting ray; [with glee;
The topers to the meſs-room march
To bed the ſober ſhape their quiet way,
And leave the lines to penſiveneſs and me.

Now ſcarce a candle glimmers to the ſight,
And o'er the tented field ſoft ſtillneſs reigns; [rate might,
Save where the dice are daſh'd with deſpe-
Or braying aſſes wake the diſtant plains;

Save that from yonder tempeſt-ſheltering box [ſail
The centry's rough voice does the ear aſ-
Of ſuch, as truſting to the gloom of Nox
Steal to the well-known booth to tipple ale.

Within each tent, of flimzy canvas made,
Where knapſacks riſe in many a ſcatter'd heap, [laid,
Twelve men, in narrow beds 'till morning
Refreſh their ſenſes with the dews of ſleep.

The cannon's roar, that through the vale rebounds,
The Reveillé harſh-echoing in their ears,
The ſerjeant's voice, that ever rudely ſounds,
Again ſhall rouſe them to their humble cares.

For them again the kitchen-fires ſhall burn,
And buſy matrons their ſaloop prepare,
The butcher's loaded wain from town return, [ſhare.
And quarter-maſter's loaves and mutton

Oft do their hardy hands the hatchet wield,
And vigorous knees the ſtubborn faggot break;
How ſteadily they tread the rugged field!
How quick a column or a ſquare they make!

Let not lac'd loungers mock their thankleſs toil, [plan,
Their homely meals, and toilet's thrifty
Nor broider'd generals hear, with ſcornful ſmile,
The ſimple annals of the private man.

The ſalutations which to rank are due,
And all that gold e'er bought, or favour gave,
Cannot the worn-out wheels of life renew:
Promotion's high-way leads but to the grave.

Nor you, ye beaux! forget that they are men, [guiſe,
If no white duſt their ſoapy locks diſ-
If on their brawny limbs coarſe cloth you ken, [ariſe.
And from their clothes no muſky ſcents

Can kerſymere or ſcarlet, bought on truſt,
Compel the lungs to ſtay the fleeting breath? [duſt?
Can funeral volleys wake the ſlumb'ring
Or gleamy gorget ward the dart of Death?

Perhaps on tatter'd pillow now is laid
Some head by Nature faſhion'd for command, ſway'd,
Whoſe ſolid ſenſe in council might have
Or led to Victory a numerous band.

But Science, from their minds, with piercing rays,
The fogs of ignorance did ne'er diſpel;
Mechanic toil conſum'd their youthful days,
And ſcarcely gave them time to ſcrawl and ſpell.

Full many an acre of uncultur'd land
Fertility within its womb contains:—
Full many a ſhapeleſs maſs of ſordid ſand
Conceals of virgin gold the latent grains.

Some Wolfe, that ne'er ſhall ſee pale Gallia fly, [breath,
Nor in bright Victory's arms reſign his
Some Marlborough, inglorious here may lie,
Some Coote, unſkilful in the art of death.

Th' applauſe of hoary veterans to command,
The bribes and threats of monarchs to deſpiſe,
To raiſe the glory of their native land,
And read their praiſes in an army's eyes...

Their lot forbids.... nor circumſcribes alone [reſtrains;
Their martial genius, but their crimes
Forbids to place a tyrant on a throne,
And forge for free-born men fell Slavery's chains;

Unmov'd to mark the frantic widow's woe,
And hear her orphans wail their ſlaughter'd ſire,
Or ſwell of guiltleſs blood the crimſon flow,
With fury kindled by Ambition's fire.

Fix'd

Fix'd in the favorite ſeat of noiſe and ſtrife,
They never can enjoy one tranquil day;
Along the rough walks of an irkſome life
They keep the reſtleſs tenor of their way.

Yet, from grave thoughts their feelings to protect,
Frail temporary huts erected nigh,
With uncouth phraſe and wretched daubing deckt,
Invite their lips a cordial draught to try.

Their mantling mug, their ſongs ſonorous ſwell,
The place of port and repartee ſupply;
And many a ſmutty tale around they tell,
That give the ſocial hour with ſpeed to fly.

For who, within the ranks, by reaſon led,
The joys of Bacchus to his ſoul denies,
Treads the gay precincts of a ſutler's ſhed,
Nor caſts upon the door his longing eyes?

O'er ſome baſe hearts gold has a ſovereign ſway,
Some pious minds delight in ſighs and tears,
Fame can the poet's midnight toil repay;
But ale and brandy ſooth a ſoldier's cares.

For thee, who, by thy natal ſtar compell'd,
Doſt touch with artleſs hand the warbling wire,
If chance, by Friendſhip's fond regard impell'd,
Some dear companion ſhall thy fate enquire;

Haply ſome brother ſub may ſmiling ſay,
"Oft, in his tent retir'd the youth was ſeen,
Scribbling with hurried hand an humorous lay,
To fill a page in URBAN'S MAGAZINE.

"There, in that field, beſide yon holy pile*,
That rears its Gothic ſteeple to the ſky,
At noon, beneath thoſe elms, he muſ'd awhile,
Then por'd upon a book with greedy eye.

"Along the mazes of yon murmuring ſtream,
With penſive pace, at even would he ſtray,
'Till rapt in wandering fancy's airy dream,
He mutter'd metre to the lunar ray.

"One morn I ſought him vainly through the line,
Among the elms, and o'er the verdant lea;
Another came, nor nigh the dome divine,
Nor by the ſtream, nor in his tent, was he.

"The next he wrote that, prompted by his Muſe,
In rural manſion Pegaſus he pac'd,
To camps and courts had made his laſt adieus,
And o'er his antique gate theſe verſes trac'd:

THE INSCRIPTION.

"Here let me reſt in this ſequeſter'd cell,
Where pomp and noiſe and riot are unknown;
Where raptur'd contemplation loves to dwell,
And whoſe low roof Contentment calls her own.

"Large ſplendid halls where gold and ſilver glare,
My mind's undazzled eye could never pleaſe:
Here am I freed from all that vex'd me—care,
Here bleſt with all I wiſh—poetic eaſe.

"No more blind folly my deſires ſhall raiſe,
Or draw my footſteps from this lov'd abode;
Here will I breathe the remnant of my days,
And court the favour of the tuneful God."

CORPORAL TRIM.

* Barham Church.

THE AFFLICTED PARENTS.

AN ELEGY BY DR. WILLIAM PERFECT.

"Doubtleſs it would have pierced one's heart, to have ſeen the tender parents following the breathleſs boy to his long home."

AMID the whiſpers of yon vocal grove,
Faſt by a ſtreamlet's willow-creſted ſide,
A cottage ſtands, the frame of mutual love,
With each ſequeſter'd charm diverſified.

The little freehold Corydon poſſeſs'd;
One ample mead two comely cows ſuſtain'd;
Of hops one acre his own labour dreſs'd,
A yearly beverage from its crops he gain'd.

Maid of his choice, Paſtora of the mill,
For charms in debt to Nature's aid alone,
In youth he gain'd the nuptial bed to fill,
And found in her each nuptial bliſs his own.

Twelve golden autumns had their courſes run
Since that which bleſs'd their union with a boy;
No daughter added, and no other ſon,
He gave his parents undivided joy.

Oft as I've ſhar'd the evening cup of ale,
And gave Virginia's plaiſt to azure fume,
Attentive, liſt'ning to the ſtoried tale,
I've mark'd the boy in all his promis'd bloom.

What joy has ſparkled in each parent's eye,
When to ſome Sabbath's ſacred text referr'd,
The youth has made a pertinent reply,
And, crown'd with praiſe, his anſwer has been heard.

What was the father's and the mother's pride
When the ſchool-cuſtom gave the *piece* to write,
At feſtive Chriſtmas and gay Whitſun-tide
The wall receiv'd this pledge of their delight.

To every viſitor Ambition ſhows
The fair production of ſo young a quill;
The buds of genius which the lines diſcloſe
Make all predict the ſcholar to fulfill.

Did Plenty from her cornucopia give
One tribute richer than the year before,
With grateful heart would Corydon receive
Each augmentation to his little ſtore;

Bleſt

Bleſt to imagine every ſmall increaſe
A father's wiſhes for his child would crown,
His youth protect in competence with peace,
And ſhield his manhood from Misfortune's frown.

Did twins Paſtora's favorite ewe produce,
Her cleanly dairy with profuſion glow,
She wiſh'd the produce for no other uſe
Than on her darling Edwin to beſtow.

Ah! what avails the father's flatt'ring thought,
Of what import his captivating hope,
The mother's fondneſs with endearments fraught,
Each pleaſing view thro' Fancy's teleſcope!

Of ev'ry hope, of ev'ry wiſh their bloom,
Let grief parental teach the tear to flow,
He fell an early victim to the tomb:
Who knows a parent's heart muſt feel its woe.

The ſcene thus chang'd, let ſympathy of grief,
Unhappy Corydon, thy ſorrows ſhare;
But how ſhall Condolence afford relief
To ſad Paſtora with diſhevel'd hair!

Frantic and wild ſhe heaves the burden'd ſigh,
To Melancholy ſinks a willing prey,
Views the youth's obſequies with ſtreaming eye,
Nor wiſhes Death his menaces to ſtay.

In vain did Corydon advice impart,
With manly fortitude his ſighs ſuppreſs,
By comfort ſtrive to ſoothe her anguiſh'd heart,
Urging their offſpring's endleſs happineſs;
In vain remonſtrance friendly council lent;
Within the courſe of one ſucceeding year
Her life, in ceaſeleſs lamentations ſpent,
In ſad proceſſion borne, I mark'd her bier.

Afflicted Corydon exerts his ſenſe
In all the manlineſs of ſilent Woe:
"No wrong," he cry'd, "can Mercy's God diſpenſe;
The ways of Heav'n ſhall man preſume to know?"

See in yon ſacred ſpot, the yew-tree nigh,
Two graves are cloſ'd with one ſepulchral ſtone,
Engrav'd by Corydon, with many a ſigh;
'Twas, Heav'n, thy will! and let that will be done!

The ſuff'ring ſage to ſolitude reſign'd,
'Twas mine to prove the ſympathetic friend,
To check the painful ſtartings of his mind,
And Conſolation's healing balm to lend.

THE RESOLVE

Supposed to be written by Sappho.*

(From Mr. G Dyer's Poems.)

YES! I have lov'd: yet often have I ſaid,
Love in thy breaſt ſhall never revel more;
But I will liſten to wild Ocean's roar;
Or, like ſome outcaſt ſolitary ſhade,
Will cling upon the howlings of the wind,
'Till I grow deaf with liſtning, cold and blind.
But ah! enchantreſs, ceaſe that tender lay,
Nor tune that lyre to notes thus ſoftly flow;
Thoſe eyes, oh! take thoſe melting eyes away,
Nor let thoſe lips with honey'd ſweets o'erflow;
Nor let meek Pity pale that lovely cheek,
Nor weep, as wretches their long ſuffering ſpeak:
With forms ſo fair endow'd, oh! Venus, why
Are Leſbian maids, or with ſuch weakneſs I?
Do Leſbian damſels touch the melting lyre;
My lyre is mute, and I in ſilence gaze;
As tho' the Muſe did not this breaſt inſpire,
I loſe in tenderer loves the love of praiſe.
Oh! Sappho, how art thou impriſon'd round,
Beauty's weak captive, faſt-enchain'd with ſound,
Frail, frail reſolve, vain promiſe of a day!
I ſee, I hear, and feel, and melt away.

PERAMBULATORY MUSINGS

From Blenheim houſe, in Oxfordſhire, to Titley, Herefordſhire†.

(From the ſame.)

WHERE Blenheim's turrets riſe to view,
And where, at length to Nature true,
Grave Vanbrugh, wearying long his head,
Soften'd down his houſe of lead‡,
And where, as bends the ſpacious dome,
The rival arts of Greece and Rome,
Still live in Ryſbrac's free deſign,
And ſtill in Rubens colouring ſhine;
Where Marlborough's pow'r, Marlborough's praiſe,
The fair-wrought tapeſtry diſplays,
Mid varying pleaſure thro' the day,
Who might not linger life away?
Or, now, as ſpreads the fair domain,
O'er lake or lawn, o'er hill or plain,

* See her celebrated ode in Longinus.

† This poem intends to ſhew the effect of variety on the human mind, as well as the pleaſure of female ſociety; and not to compare together with the moſt diſcriminating accuracy the different places alluded to, though diſcrimination is not entirely overlooked.

‡ The general ſtyle of Vanbrugh is here alluded to, and not the character of this particular building. After ſome obſervations on the Greek and Roman Architecture, Gilpin well remarks of Blenheim, "Vanbrugh's attempt ſeems to have been an effort at genius; and if we can keep the imagination apart from the five orders, we muſt allow, that he has created a *magnificent whole*, which is inveſted with an air of grandeur, ſeldom ſeen in a more regular kind of building. What made Vanbrugh ridiculous, was his applying to ſmall houſes a ſtyle of architecture, that could not poſſibly ſucceed but in a large one. Obſervations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, part ii. chap. 3.

Thro'

Thro' woods, and groves, or viſta clear,
The cryſtal riv'let ſparkling near,
Still loit'ring, idly gay along,
Muſe, as inſpir'd, the ſylvan ſong*?

How vain the wiſh! how quick the change!
Thro' ſimpler ſcenes my footſteps range,
Where Nature ſmiles in peerleſs grace,
And Art but claims the ſecond place;
Scenes, trimm'd by Shenſtone, neat and gay,
Where Faunus' ſelf might pipe all day:
So ſimple, too, that not a ſwain,
But there might wake his rudeſt ſtrain.
Hail, Leaſowes †, now I climb thy hill,
Now bleſs the babbling of each rill,
Now wander down the friary glade,
Till rous'd I hear the coarſe caſcade,
And glows again thro' ev'ry grove
The ſoul of Poeſy and Love,
Then ſoft I ſigh in paſtoral ſtrain‡,
Nor dream of Blenheim-houſe again.

Sometimes ſad, and ſometimes gay,
Like careleſs pilgrim ſtill I ſtray,
Till ſoon arriv'd at Hagley bow'r,
I ſigh to linger there an hour:
Where Lyttelton, in learned eaſe§,
Poliſh'd his verſe, and prun'd his trees;
Where Pope, the tuneful groves among,
Soft, as at Twickenham, pour'd the ſong:
And Thomſon fix'd in colours clear
The changeful ſeaſons of the year.
Hail, claſſic ſcenes! the willing Muſe
Her flowers of many mingling hues
Might here entwine, and once again
Hagley bloom forth in cheerful ſtrain.
Then farewell Shenſtone's ſimpler ſcene;
The ruſtic ſeat, the meadow green,
Willows, that near the riv'let weep,
The murm'ring bees, the milk-white ſheep;
When Hagley's beauties riſe to view,
Yes! I could bid you all adieu‖!

Ever muſing, ever ranging,
Ever pleas'd, yet ever changing,
Murm'ring onward ſtill I go,
As brooks thro' winding valleys flow,
That ſparkle ſtill, and ſtill complain,
That ev'ry rude reſtraint diſdain,
And, gliding on ſome latent ore,
Steal ſomething not poſſeſs'd before;
Then flow along in headlong haſte,
And babble o'er the ferney waſte.

Ah! then does Nature deck in vain
The hill and vale, the grove and plain?
And can her curious hand ſupply
Nothing to fix this vagrant eye?
Shall art ſtill vary, ſtill improve
The winding walk, the tapering grove,
And yet man's reſtleſs heart implore
With miſer-mutt'rings ſomething more?

Thus onward flow I bend my way,
Till ſoon to Titley-houſe I ſtray;
And now delights me moſt of all
The fair retreat of Titley-hall,
Where near fair Eywood's ſeat is ſeen,
And Oxford ** ſmiles, like Beauty's queen,
Where Shobden's terrace glitters high
And varying mountains meet the ſky.
But when ſuch num'rous charms invite,
Why moſt does Titley-houſe delight?
Eliza there, melodious maid,
Such meaſures to my ear convey'd,
As, had Cecilia been but near,
Cecilia had not ſcorn'd to hear:
Softly ſad, or ſweetly ſtrong,
She directs the varied ſong,
To native ſcenes new charms can give,
And bid the breathing landſkape live;
Or, as the ſports and loves inſpire,
Wakes the ſoul-ſubduing lyre;
Hence I welcom'd moſt of all
The fair retreat of Titley-hall.

Vocal groves, and tuneful ſtreams,
Kindling wild poetic dreams,
Where dryad nymphs are wont to ſtray,
Or Naiads ſwim in wanton play;
Mounts that climb Jove's vaulted ſky,
While Ocean's God rolls thundering by;
Valleys rich, and meadows fair
Touch'd with Flora's pencil rare,
Rare, as when the nymph was led
By Zephyrus to his bridal bed,
(Then pencil'd did the fields appear
In all the glories of the year:)
Wideſt glens, and deepeſt glades,
Curving walks, and hoarſe caſcades,
All that Nature loves t' impart,
Or owns the plaſtic charm of Art;
All that Fancy durſt conceive,
Or Fiction's various hand can weave;
All muſt cloy the fated eye
Till Beauty's lovely form be nigh:
Where Woman walks, there ſeems t' appear
The Venus of the ſmiling year;
Far from her we feed on ſighs,
Tho' roving fields of Paradiſe.

* The ſcenery, on entering the great gate from Woodſtock, is the maſter piece of the great *Improver* Brown, who uſed to ſay, alluding to the lake, "the Thames would never forgive what he had done at Blenheim." Price, however, in his Eſſay on the Picturesque, has minutely criticized it.

† The reſidence, properly the *adorned Farm*, of the late William Shenſtone, the poet.

‡ It was intended ſomewhat to characterize Shenſtone's poetry in theſe lines. It has been well done by Gray. "But then there is Mr. Shenſtone, who truſts to Nature and ſimple ſentiment;—why does he not do better? He goes hopping about his own gravel walks; and never deviates from the beaten paths, for fear of being loſt." Gray's letter to Warton, in Maſon's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray.

§ The ſeat of Lord Lyttelton.

‖ The deſign however at Hagley is allowed to be more obſcure, minute, and trifling, as well as poſſeſſed of leſs variety than the Leaſowes:—the author's object ſhould be kept in view, which is to delineate the effect of variety on the mind.

** The ſeat of the Earl and Counteſs of Oxford.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

April 21.

The Earl of *Moira* withdrew his Inſolvent bill, and introduced another to the ſame effect, but diveſted of the matter objected to by the Law Lords.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 22.

Mr. *Tierney* moved, that the Letter dated February, 28th 1800, from the Duke of York to Mr. Dundas, part of which had been read by the latter, in his juſtification of the delay in ſending troops to Italy, be produced, in order that he might found thereon a motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who, he contended, had groſsly deceived and abuſed the Houſe in his repreſentations as to the ſtate of our army.

Meſſrs. *Whitbread*, *Grey*, *Bouverie*, *Nicholls*, *Tarleton*, *G. Ponſonby*, and Lord *Folkſtone*, ſpoke to the ſame effect.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Meſſrs. *Pitt* and *Dundas*, and Lord *Hawkeſbury*, oppoſed the motion, alledging that it did not furniſh matter for inquiry, and that at the preſent period it might be inexpedient to produce a document of that nature. On a diviſion the numbers were, ayes 45, noes 151.

April 23.

The Iriſh Tea Duty and Coal bills, and the Malt Damage bill, were read and paſſed.

April 24.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Supply, voted the following ſums, being for half a year's ſervice, namely, from June to Dec. 1801, excepting the Secret Service-money, of which 35,000l. had been already provided out of 50,000l. the ſums neceſſary for the current year:—

For the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Upper Canada, 7950l. Nova Scotia, 2910l. New Brunſwick in America, 2420l. The Civil Eſtabliſhment of St. John's in America, commonly called Prince Edward's Iſland, 1900l. Cape Briton, 957l. Newfoundland, 1641l. The Bahama Iſlands, 4100l. The Bermudas, or Summer Iſlands, 301l. The Iſland of Dominica, 600l. New South Wales, 7146l. The ſuperintendance of Aliens for the year 1801, 7620l. Extraordinary proſecutions relative to Coinage, 2270l. Convicts at New South Wales for 3 months, 37,317l. Printing the Journals, Votes, and Bills of the Houſe of Commons, 10,000l. Keeping in repair the Military Roads and Bridges in North Britain, 5000l. The probable amounts of Bills for New South Wales for the current year, 25,000l. The Commiſſions, &c. under the 7th Article of the American Treaty, 3570l. Advances from the Civil Liſt, purſuant to Addreſſes of the Houſe, 21,808l. French Emigrants, Domingo Sufferers, and American Loyaliſts, 28,702l. Secret Service-money, 15,000l. Occaſional Allowance to the Clerks in Addiſon for Auditing the Public Accounts, 2483l. Other Services, 500l. A Plan for the Improvement of the Port of London, 253l. Continuing an Index to the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, 1161l. Allowances, diſcharging the Advances to Clerks in Public Offices, 3,500l. Expences incurred in the Parliamentary Office, for the Seſſions 1800, 374l. Bills on Account of New South Wales, for the year 1800, 6756. Ditto, for the year 1801, 7901l. Payment of artificers and workmen employed in both Houſes of Parliament, 2000l. The Expences attendant on the Committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Priſon in Coldbath-fields, 1751. Medicines ſent to New South Wales, 895l. Payment of Intereſt on Exchequer Bills, 354,846l. Diſcount allowed on prompt payment of the Loan, 177,330l. Intereſt of Advances made by the Bank of England, 17,518l. Fees to the Clerks and Officers of the Commiſſioners for the reduction of the National Debt, 902l. Compenſation for extra trouble to the Clerks employed in making out Exchequer Bills, 1000l. References made by John Wilmot, Eſq. relative to a Maritime Clauſe, 132l. The Board of Agriculture for 1801, 3000l. The Veterinary College, 1500l. Britiſh Forts and Settlements on the Coaſt of Africa, 20,000l. Additional Field Officers or Militia in Ireland, 11,167l.

Theſe reſolutions were ſeverally carried; as alſo the pay and clothing of the militia, and likewiſe for an allowance to ſubalterns of the militia in time of peace, and to Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, and Serjeants, of diſembodid militia regiments.

H. OF LORDS.

April 20.

The Earl of *Roſslyn* preſented the ſecond report of the Committee of Supply; which ſtated, that numbers of perſons, under pretence of aſſociating as benefit clubs, met at different houſes for ſeditious and treaſonable purpoſes; that they called themſelves United Britons; that every meeting ſent a member to repreſent it, who communicated with the delegates of other meetings, and made regular reports; that they all took one common oath, in which they declared their determination to perſevere until they obtained thoſe rights which they by nature were entitled to. The report then recommended the neceſſity of adopting, as ſpeedily as poſſible, ſuch meaſures as ſhould put a ſtop to practices of this kind. After ſome obſervations from the Duke of *Bedford*, the Earls of *Suffolk* and *Moira*, and Lord *Hobart*; the bill for ſuppreſſing ſeditious

tious ſocieties went through the Committee.

On the ſame day, the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of Ways and Means, reſolved to allow a drawback of 4s. 5d. Iriſh per gallon, on the exportation of ſpirits diſtilled from ſugar in Ireland.

H. OF LORDS.

April 28.

The bill for ſuppreſſing ſocieties was was read the third time and paſſed.

In the Commons the ſame day, ſeveral reports were received, and orders made, for the production of papers relative to the finances of Ireland.

April 29.

Mr. *Corry* propoſed a countervailing duty, of 2s. per gallon, on ſpirits extracted from ſugar imported into this country from Ireland.

H. OF LORDS.

April 30.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Lottery, Seditious Meetings, Innkeepers' Relief, Duckworth's and Taylor's divorce, and ſeveral revenue and private bills.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 1.

Several motions, made by Mr. *Jones* for the production of more papers relating to the Convention of El-Ariſch, were negatived.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after ſome obſervations on the hardſhip of members of Parliament for Ireland being ſubject to their proportion of the taxes of both countries, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to exempt them from the payment of all ſuch taxes in this country, during the ſeſſions of Parliament, and 20 days after, as could be ſeparated from the ſeveral articles of conſumption, as the duties on ſervants, horſes, carriages, armorial bearings, and income; as alſo that their plate, books, &c. at preſent ſubject to duties, ſhould be allowed to paſs free.

May 4.

Earl *Temple* brought forward his motion, on the ineligibility of perſons in holy orders ſitting in that houſe. His lordſhip, with great perſpicuity, detailed the ſeveral documents collected by the Committee, contended that the reverend gentleman could not retain his ſeat, and concluded an able ſpeech by moving, that a new writ be iſſued for Old Sarum in the room of Mr. Tooke.

Mr. *Tooke* denied the imputation, that his life had been a ſeries of ſtruggles, which were as common to him as air and water. He never had, he ſaid, but two in his life; the firſt was, in taking his Maſter of Arts degree at Cambridge, which a great dog would get did he but bark for it, and which was diſputed with him by a relative of the noble Lord (Temple); he meant the late Lord Montfort—but *de mortuis nil*. The other ſtruggle was with the benchers of the Temple, on his claim to be admitted to the bar, and in which purſuit he was encouraged by one of the firſt lawyers in the land, the late Lord Aſhburton (Mr. Dunning). But here his ſtruggle was ineffectual, he ſaid, after eating commons ſo long among them! [Here was a call to order.] Mr. Tooke ſaid, he meant no reflection on any body of men, and ſaid, he would apply his ſtatements to the queſtion of the day, in which, in ſpite of the officious interference of the noble Lord, he hoped to be more ſucceſsful. He mentioned the circumſtance of his being rejected at the bar, leſt gentlemen in that Houſe ſhould imagine it was on any other grounds than that of his having been in holy orders; and he wiſhed the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was preſent, who cenſured the conduct of the Courts on that proceeding, as a pointed and perſonal deciſion againſt him. The noble Lord treated him, throughout this proceeding, as a *felon*; he was called upon to attend, to ſtand up, and ſhow himſelf, as if on trial. He had no cauſe to hide his face; his character through life was unblemiſhed; and he knew not why he ſhould be told he was ineligible. He valued not a ſeat in that Houſe; neither was he ſolicitous about being turned out of it, but he would maintain his right, which was as good as any other man's in that aſſembly. He did not come into it for a privilege to ſcreen his debts; he owed none, and he fought no advantage but that of doing his duty. He then proceeded to examine the reports, to which he objected ſtrongly. He ſtated the abſurdity of the report, aſſerting that the Committee had appointed others to enquire; this, he ſaid, was delegating a delegated authority: this was an objection not very material, but it ſhowed an inconſiſtency. He then argued on the principle of eligibility, and inferred, that all perſons were eligible, unleſs expreſſly excluded by ſtatute, as minors, aliens, &c. and that the right of electing and eligibility were reciprocal. He inſtanced the caſe of many members who were in Parliament, and yet in holy orders; and particularly in the caſe of one who was a Colonel of militia—[a call to order]—Mr. Tooke ſaid, he named no gentleman. He contended for the right of clergymen ſitting in that Houſe if elected; ſaid he had been a prieſt, but ordination in the Reformed church was not a ſacrament, as in the Popiſh communion; as ſuch a man could depoſe himſelf. He put a ſtrong caſe, by ſuppoſing, that the clergyman convicted of the crime of adultery with Mrs. Taylor was depoſed from the ſacerdotal character, and then elected, whether

whether he was eligible. Certainly no objection now made againſt himſelf could apply to ſuch a perſon on the principles of the noble Lord. He quoted inſtances of Dr. Pretyman as Secretary to Mr. Pitt, and Dr. O'Berne, who was Secretary to the Duke of Portland, to ſhow clergymen exerciſed the functions of laymen; and then, in the language of Cicero, emphatically exhorted Lord Temple, as a young man, to be careful how he tampered with the Conſtitution.—"Quod ſi legere aut audire voletis externa, maximas Reſpublicas ab adoleſcentibus labefactas, a ſenibus ſuſtentatas et reſtitutas reperietis."

Mr. *Fox* contended that, except when a poſitive ſtatute interfered, the clergy had as much right to be repreſentatives as electors. Upon the whole, he did not ſee a particle of reaſon or of law to ſupport the preſent proceeding.

Sir *W. Scott* ſaid, there was no poſition more clear than this, that, by the Canon law, any man who had devoted himſelf to the miniſtry was, during the remainder of his life, incapable of changing that ſituation into which he entered.

The *Solicitor General* had no doubt of the ineligibility of a prieſt to occupy a ſeat in that Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought, from the difference of opinion which ſubſiſted on the preſent queſtion, that, inſtead of proſecuting it, a bill ſhould be brought in declaratory of the principle, which was by all admitted, that perſons in holy orders ſhould not ſit in that Houſe. He entered into the hiſtory of the Convocations, from whence this ineligibility aroſe; and, though this aſſembly had ceaſed, yet, from the circumſtance of one kind of the livings in the kingdom being in the gift of the Crown, it might obtain an undue influence in Parliament, if clergymen, looking forward to its patronage, ſhould be eligible to ſeats in that Houſe. He moved the previous queſtion; on which the Houſe divided, for it 94, againſt it 53; conſequently Mr. Tooke will retain his ſeat during the preſent ſeſſion.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, May 11. The following diſpatches were laſt night received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Lieut. Gen. Trigge, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands.

Sir, *Leviathan, at Sea, March* 22.

Having already detailed in my diſpatches of the 1ſt, 14th, and 15th inſtant, (Nos. 7, 8, 9.) the various arrangements that had been made to enable me to carry into effect his Majeſty's commands, communicated in your letters of the 14th and 31ſt of January, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that, having been joined on the 16th, at St. John's, Antigua, the appointed rendezvous, by the 8th Weſt India regiment, from Engliſh Harbour, we ſailed the ſame evening, with the force there collected, conſiſting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 3d and 11th regiments of foot, and the 8th Weſt India regiment; but, owing to the calms and light winds that prevailed, we made ſo little progreſs, as not to arrive at St. Bartholomew's until the morning of the 20th, although the paſſage is generally made in the courſe of a few hours. Rear-Admiral Duckworth conceiving it might be uſeful to order the Andromeda from Antigua, with a view to prevent any veſſels communicating with the iſland of St. Bartholemew, Capt. Bradby was accordingly diſpatched on that ſervice, of which opportunity I availed myſelf to ſend Lieut-Col. Shipley, the commanding Engineer, for the purpoſe of making obſervations and to diſcover where a landing might be made with the leaſt riſk to the troops. The reports of Lieut-Col. Shipley, and Capt. Bradby, were very correct and, had occaſion required us to have acted on their information, would no doubt have proved of very eſſential conſequence, in facilitating the reduction of this iſland. A diſpoſition was made for landing on the morning of the 19th: but being becalmed the whole of that day, in ſight of the iſland, and thereby loſing the advantage that would have been derived from a ſudden and unexpected attack, together with the information we had received by a veſſel lately from St. Bartholomew, that the Governor was unprepared, and, indeed, poſſeſſed no means of defence, we determined at once to ſend in a ſummons, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 20th, and, I am happy to acquaint you, was followed by the immediate ſurrender of the iſland.

I am, &c. THO. TRIGGE.

[Here follow copies of the ſummons and capitulation; and alſo a return of ordnance, &c captured in the iſland of St. Bartholomew.]

Sir, *Leviathan, at Sea, March* 21.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the iſland of St. Martin ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces on the 24th inſtant. It being conſidered of much conſequence that the leaſt delay poſſible ſhould take place after the ſurrender of St. Bartholomew, every exertion was made to complete the arrangements neceſſary to enable us to leave that iſland, which were finally concluded on the 22d.—At the moment when we were about to ſail, the Proſelyte from England, with nine tranſports under convoy, hove in ſight, on which we immediately weighed, and joined them about ten o'clock that

night,

night, when we found that one tranſport was miſſing, with two hundred men of the 64th regiment on board. On the following day at noon, we were alſo joined by the Coromandel, with the 2d Weſt India regiment.—The ſhips of war and the tranſports, during the night of the 23d, drew as near to the Iſland of St. Martin as appeared conſiſtent with ſafety, and at day-light in the following morning ſtood into Little Cole Bay.—The troops having been divided into two Brigades, a diſpoſition was made for landing. The firſt Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-gen Fuller, was compoſed of the 1ſt battalion of the Royals, the 11th regiment, and the 2d Weſt India regiment, and was deſtined to make an attack on Fort Cheſterfield, near the town of Marigot, ſituated in the French quarter of the iſland—The ſecond Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-gen. Maitland, conſiſted of ſix companies of the 3d regiment, the 64th, and four companies of the 8th Weſt India regiment; and was intended for the attack of Fort Amſterdam, and the town of Philipſburgh in the Dutch quarter, a proportion of field artillery being attached to each brigade. The bay fixed on for the troops to land in being in the Dutch quarter, and contiguous to Fort Amſterdam, the 2d brigade was in conſequence landed firſt, which was effected without oppoſition. During this operation, the tranſport arrived with the part of the 64th regiment, which had been miſſing, and, being ordered to run cloſe in with the ſhore, the men were landed in time to join their regiment. Brigadier-gen. Maitland, having gained the heights towards Fort Amſterdam, was ſoon oppoſed by detatched parties of the enemy. The 8th Weſt India regiment being principally engaged on thoſe occaſions, was always ſucceſsful. It appeared that almoſt the whole force of the enemy had been drawn to the Dutch quarter, whereas it was expected that the principal reſiſtance would have been made at Fort Cheſterfield.—The enemy, rather than wait an attack from our troops, which they were led to expect, by our poſſeſſing the heights at no great diſtance from the fort and town, determined to attack, with a conſiderable part of their force, one of the poſitions which we occupied, and brought out two field-pieces with about three hundred men for the purpoſe.—The body of our troops, on which this attack was made, conſiſted of four companies of the 64th regiment, under the immediate command of Lieut-Col. Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th Weſt India regiment, who evinced on this occaſion the greateſt courage and ſteadineſs, repulſed and purſued the enemy, and took poſſeſſion of the two field-pieces. The loſs of the enemy, which they themſelves ſtate to be much more conſiderable, was certainly not leſs than between fifty and ſixty killed and wounded, which muſt appear a great number when compared with the few men we had wounded in this affair.—That the 64th, one of the fineſt regiments I ever ſaw, commanded as it was, ſhould have behaved in a diſtinguiſhed manner, is not ſurpriſing; but I have peculiar ſatisfaction in being enabled to add, that the 8th Weſt India regiment, formed within the laſt three years, and compoſed almoſt entirely of new negroes, who never had before ſeen an enemy, engaged with a degree of gallantry, and behaved in a manner, that would do honour to any troops. After the attack now mentioned, the enemy made no further attempt; but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a communication was opened, and the capitulation finally concluded by twelve that night. The firſt brigade, when landed, proceeded to the French quarter without oppoſition, and took poſſeſſion of Lee's Hill, which commands Fort Cheſterfield, and had prepared to commence an attack, which was ordered to be made on that poſt at day-break on the 25th. The crews of ſome privateers, who formed a conſiderable part of the enemy's force, finding the attack on our poſition had failed, returned to their ſhips and put to ſea. The regular troops to the number of at leaſt 320, had laid down their arms before my departure; and it is probable there were ſtill more who had not then ſurrendered. The officers of the navy and the ſeamen went through the laborious taſk of diſembarking the troops and dragging the guns up ſteep and rugged hills, with a ſpirit and cheerfulneſs highly honourable to themſelves, and gratifying to thoſe who witneſſed their zeal and exertions. Were I merely to ſay that Rear-Adm. Duckworth gave every poſſible aſſiſtance, I might be underſtood only to mean that he did his duty; an expreſſion totally inadequate to convey what I feel, as, excluſive of all that can be comprehended under the moſt extenſive meaning of the word duty, his many acts of kindneſs muſt be remembered by me with gratitude, and by every officer and ſoldier ſerving on this expedition. I have alſo much pleaſure in bearing teſtimony to the zeal manifeſted by the whole of the troops, whoſe conduct was ſo highly creditable, as to entitle them to my warmeſt praiſe. It likewiſe affords me particular ſatisfaction to have an opportunity of expreſſing, through this channel, my acknowledgments to Brigadiers-General Fuller and Maitland, for the manner in which they conducted the ſervices entruſted to them, and to Lieut.-Col. Gledſtanes, the Adj. General, Lieut.-Col. Laye, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. Shipley, the commanding engineer, for the unremitting exertions which they uſed in their reſpective ſituations, as well as to the officers commanding the ſeveral

corps,

corps, for the attention and alacrity so eminently conspicuous in the discharge of their duty. (Signed) THOS. TRIGGE.

[Here follow the summons and articles of capitulation, and also a return of ordnance, &c. captured in the island of St. Martin.]

St. Martin, March 24.

Return of Wounded.—64th regiment, 6 rank and file.

(Signed) ALBERT GLEDSTANES, Lieut.-Col. and Adj.-Gen.,

Head quarters, St. Thomas, March 29.

Sir, Having completed such arrangements as appeared necessary for the security of St. Martin's, we were enabled to leave that island on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived here yesterday. The ships of war and transports having anchored at noon, and the troops being immediately disposed in the order of landing, the summons was sent in without farther delay; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, together with their dependencies, were surrendered on capitulation to his Majesty's troops, and taken possession of in the afternoon.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. Dundas.

Head quarters, St. Croix, April 1.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that we sailed from St. Thomas's on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived off this island the following day. Having issued orders to the troops preparatory to their landing, and made the arrangements necessary for that purpose, it was judged inexpedient to take any farther steps until the summons had been sent in, which was immediately done; and I have the honour to acquaint you that the island of St. Croix was surrendered to his Majesty in the course of the afternoon; but it being then too late in the day to take possession, it was deferred until this morning, when the British troops were landed, and marched into the different forts and towns of Christianstadt and Frederickstadt.

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. H. Dundas.

P. S. It must be satisfactory to you to know, that the present crop of sugar in this island will amount to 36,000 hogsheads, containing half a ton each.

Admiralty-office, May 11. Capt. Ekins, late of the Amphitrite, arrived last night with the following dispatches from Rear-Adm. Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward islands, to E. Nepean, Esq.

Sir, *Leviathan, at Sea, March* 27.

Having consulted with Lieut.-Gen. Trigge on the subject of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we determined not to wait for the expected reinforcements, but collect the troops that the General thought might be employed with dispatch; and we sailed on the 16th, with about 1500 troops, for the purpose of attacking the various islands specified in our orders, the General and myself considering it most judicious to commence with the weathermost one, St. Bartholomew, though by calms, and very variable winds, we were prevented from getting to Grand Saline Bay (our intended place of landing) till the morning of the 20th, when, having prepared every thing for that purpose, and placed the Andromeda, l'Unite, and Drake brig, to cover it, the General and myself deemed it expedient to prevent delay, by sending Brig.-Gen. King, and Capt. Fuller of the Leviathan, with a summons, which, after some little hesitation, was accepted, and the capitulation I transmit entered into. I then detached the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to assist in watching St. Thomas's, when every exertion was used to land a garrison, and form such temporary arrangements as the urgency of the service would admit; all of which were effected by the morning of the 22d.—We found here two Swedish ships, nearly laden with the produce of the country, a Danish ship in ballast, besides a variety of small craft, Swedish, and three small French vessels; and I left Capt. Thomas Harvey, in l'Unite, to co-operate with the Commandant of that island, and at ten o'clock A. M. were in the act of weighing, when ten sail were seen from the mast head; I therefore ordered the Drake brig and l'Eclair schooner to reconnoitre, keeping the wind, myself concluding that they were our troops from England, which the General and myself had sent orders to Barbadoes to follow us, after landing their sick with women and children; this, from light airs, was not ascertained till ten o'clock at night, when they proved as conjectured, and the Proselyte joined in the afternoon of the 24th. Upon this accumulation of force, the General and myself, after some deliberation, judged it would be highly injurious to his Majesty's service, and render St. Bartholomew very unsafe, if we omitted attacking the island of St. Martin. We therefore (although it was not mentioned in our instructions) prompted by the rectitude of our intentions, decided upon endeavouring to reduce it, and at midnight of the 22d bore away for that purpose; but the unprecedented variableness of the winds prevented our getting there till day-light of the 24th; and on the afternoon of the 23d, the Coromandel joined with the 2d West India regiment; when, having placed Capt. Fowke in the Proselyte, with the Drake brig, in Coles Bay, to cover the landing, under the direction of Captain Ekins of the Amphitrite (who had been sick

at

at Barbadoes, but joined me in the Proselyte, and handsomely volunteered this service) which commenced at half past eight o'clock; and, with his judicious arrangements, the 2d brigade of near 1500 men, under Brig.-Gen. Maitland, were on shore with their field-pieces, and 100 seamen, by 11 o'clock, as was the 1st brigade of 1800, under Brig.-Gen. Fuller, by two o'clock, with their field-pieces, and 100 seamen: The 2d brigade directly proceeded on to take the heights in the approach to the town of Philipsburgh, which was quickly effected, though not without some smart skirmishing, which afterwards brought on a short action, in which some companies of the 64th, under Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, displayed great gallantry, beat the enemy, and took two field-pieces. At this time, Brig.-Gen. Fuller, with the 1st brigade, marched on to take the heights above Fort Chesterfield, or Maregot, where we had reason to expect the greatest resistance; but the former check (in which the enemy lost from 50 to 60 killed and wounded) evinced that opposition could only lead to destruction; and they embraced a verbal summons (sent in by Brig.-Gen. Maitland at five o'clock) to propose their terms at nine; when Lieut.-Gen. Trigge and self being on the spot, the capitulation was signed and exchanged by midnight of the 24th, of which I transmit a copy for their Lordships' information. At the commencement of the attack, we observed in Great Bay two privateer brigs, of 12 guns each, and a schooner of the same force, with a merchant ship, brig, and nine or ten small craft; and as I considered them likely to attempt getting off in the course of the night, I ordered the Hornet, and Fanny armed brig, to work up to Great Bay, to prevent such attempt from succeeding, and at sunset sent the Drake to assist on that service; but, unfortunately, the two first did not get far enough to windward to fulfil my intention, by which means one of the brigs and the schooner got out, with a few small vessels, five of which were taken; but I am to lament the brig and schooner getting away, after a chace of 24 hours by the Hornet and Fanny. We found remaining in the Bay, one brig privateer, of 12 guns, an English captured ship, a merchant brig, four small schooners, and a sloop; the particulars of which my time would not allow me to collect, as I began to embark the troops, ordnance, &c. &c. the next morning, the 25th, and sailed for St. Thomas's the afternoon of the 26th, leaving the Proselyte, Hornet, and Drake, to assist in the arrangements necessary for the security of the island, and two transports to embark the garrison in, which consisted of between 3 and 400 besides nearly a similar number which got away in the brig, &c. I have ordered the Proselyte to relieve l'Unité, keeping with her the Drake, for the assisting protection of the two islands, and l'Unité to conduct the prisoners to Martinique, arranging and getting ready to convoy the trade home.—I cannot conclude this account of our successful proceedings, for their Lordships' information, without paying that grateful tribute which is due to Lieut.-Gen. Trigge, for his kind support and concurrence in every instance, and for his anxious endeavours to preserve that particular harmony and unanimity between the army and navy which must always contribute to the success of every undertaking. I should not do justice to the officers and men serving under my command, if I was to omit assuring their Lordships they have performed the harassing and laborious service they have been employed in highly to my satisfaction, and with an alacrity characteristic of British seamen.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Sir, *Leviathan, St. Thomas, March* 30.

Having had the honour of stating to you the successful proceedings of this armament to the 27th, I have now farther to add, that we arrived off this island at day-light of the 28th, having previously concerted with the General the arrangement for landing at Black Point Bay, about three miles to the westward of the town; but from the wind throwing off the land we were not able to obtain anchorage till noon, when I directed Capt. Bradby in the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to place themselves as close to the beach as the water would admit to cover the landing; which service was ably executed. I also ordered the Southampton, Diana, and Amphitrite, (which had been previously directed here to prevent succour from being thrown in,) to anchor close off the town, to be in readiness to attack the forts, if requisite. This service performed, and the troops all ready to land, Lieut.-Gen. Trigge and self were of opinion it would promote his Majesty's service to summon the island, which was sent by Brigadier General Maitland, and Captain King of the Leviathan, when a capitulation was agreed on for this island, Saint John's, and its dependencies (with the delay only of the Governor being permitted to send officers to ascertain that our force was as formidable as represented): and yesterday morning we took possession of the forts, &c. since when I have been constantly employed in landing a garrison, and forming temporary regulations, to move for our next object, Santa Cruz, this evening, that my time will not admit of my giving their Lordships an exact detail of the vessels in harbour, but there was one man of war brig of 18 guns, which appears a very fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service.

J. T. DUCKWORTH

Leviathan, off Christianstadt, April 2.

Sir, I now have the farther pleasure to acquaint you, that we were off the town of Christianstadt at day-light of the 31st, and having formed the arrangements for landing, and sounded to the eastward of the town, to ascertain that it could be safely effected, Lieutenant-general Trigge and myself thought proper to send a summons similar to that of St. Bartholomew: upon which confidential officers were sent off by the Governor-general Lindeman, and the accompanying capitulation entered into, the whole of which, I hope, will meet with his Majesty's and their Lordships' approbation; and as I consider an expeditious account thereof, under the present circumstances with the Northern Powers, may be very desirable, I dispatch the Fanny hired armed brig, and must defer giving any detail of the vessels in the ports, as I have not yet been able to get any exact list. Captain Ekins, of the Amphitrite, having been much reduced from a fever, and by his exertions again brought on violently his complaint, I have thought it humanity to entrust that valuable officer with my dispatches, and beg leave to refer their Lordships' to him for any further particulars. I intend giving an acting order to Capt. John Miller Garnier, of the Hawke, and my first Lieutenant George-William Blaney, an officer whose exertions in the present expedition entitles him to my warmest support. I should feel very remiss was I to close this without mentioning to their Lordships the aid I have received from my Captain E. D. King, in this harassing service. J. T. Duckworth.

Downing-street, May 15. The following dispatches have been received at his Majesty's Secretary of State's office.

Camp, before Alexandria, March 19.

Sir, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I am, &c. R. Abercromby.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, and the return of ordnance, stores, &c.]

Camp, four Miles from Alexandria, April 5.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an affair took place between a patrole of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Colonel Archdall, of the 12th light dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men.

I am, &c. J. H Hutchinson.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Major-Gen. Finch's Brigade, March 18.

Total.—1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.—Officer killed: 26th light dragoons, quarter-master John Simpson.—Officers wounded: 12th light dragoons, Colonel Mervyn Archdall; 26th ditto, Lieutenant and Adj. John Harte.—Officers taken prisoners: 12th light dragoons, Capt. the Hon. Pierce Butler; Cornet Earl Lindsay Daniel; 26th ditto, Capt. Charles Turner (brigade Major), quarter-master Abraham Moulton.

(Signed) J. Abercromby,
Dep. Adjutant-Gen.

Head-quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 3.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, after the affair of March 13, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained, without any material occurrence taking place, till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to 11 or 12,000 men. Of 14 demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, 12 appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment. The enemy made the following disposition of their army: Gen. Lanusse was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; Gen. Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades, and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry. The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major Gen. Cradock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline: the contest was unusually obstinate. The enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field. While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French, during the whole of the action, refused their right: they pushed forward,

forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check; which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line. We have taken about 200 prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably. Few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides. We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier—and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity. It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army. The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit: they resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Maj.-Gen. Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously: I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly-valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier-Gen. Oakes was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty. Brigadier-Gen. Stuart and the foreign brigade supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit. Indeed, it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have, on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and have perfectly succeeded. Major-General Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance the Guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner. They received very effectual support by a movement of the right of Gen. Coote's brigade. Brigadier-General Hope was wounded in the hand: the army has been deprived of the service of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer. The loss of the enemy has been great: it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Gen. Roizé, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Boder are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed that several other General Officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded. I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that, in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, his Majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I am, &c. J. H. Hutchinson.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, near Alexandria, March 21.

Total.—10 officers, 9 serjeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 60 officers, 48 serjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed—3d Guards, Ensign Campbell;—42d regiment, Major Bisset, Lieuts. Colin Campbell, R. Anderson, A. Stewart;—58th, Lieut. Jocelyn;—Stuart's regt. Col. Dutens, Lieuts. Duvergier, Dejean;—2d battalion of the 54th foot, Capt. Gibson.

Officers wounded.—Staff, his Excellency Sir R. Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief; Major-Gen. Moore, Brigadier-Gen. the Hon. John Hope, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Oakes, Brig. Gen. Lawson, Capt. Doyle (Brigade Major), Capt. St. Pern (ditto), since dead; Capt. Anderson, Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Moore.

Officers wounded—3d Guards, Captains Rooke, Ansley, Deare;—Royals, Captain J. C. Gardner, Lieuts. John Gordon, John M'Pherson, Charles Johnson;—2d battalion of the 54th regiment, Lieuts Conror, Predam;—92d, Captain Cameron, Lieut. Mathison;—50th, Captain Ogilvy, Lieuts. Campbell, Tilsby, Ensign Rowe;—79th, Lieut. Ross;—Queen's, Ensign Allman;—30th, Capt. Smith, Lieut. James;—44th, Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie (since dead);—89th, Capt. Blake, Lieut. Agnew;—Stuart's reg. Capts Misset, Mahony, Richardson, Lieuts. M'Carty, Sutton, Hutton, Zeheuder, Loreg, Girard, Ensign O'Herman;—De Rolle's reg. Lieut. Mitzger, Adj. La Ville;—Dillon's reg. Capts. Dupont, Rinaud, D'Heral, Lieuts. Laury, D'Aville;—23d, Lieut. Cook;—28th, Lieut.-Col. Paget, Lieuts John Meachem, Hearn, Ford;—1st battalion

lion 40th reg. Lieut. Southwell;—42d, Major Sterling, Capt. D Stuart, Lieuts. Hamilton Row, A. M'Nicol, A. Donaldson, J. M. Sutherland, A. Grant, A. M. Cunningham, Frederick Campbell; Ensign M'Kenzie;—58th, Lieuts. Curry and Toole;—Roval Artillery, Lieuts. Gamble, Campbell, Lawson, Burslem.

J. Abercromby, Dep. Adj.-Gen.

N. B. One stand of colours and two field-pieces taken.

Admiralty office, May 15. Lieut. Corbett, late of the Fulminante cutter, arrived this morning from the coast of Egypt, with the following dispatch from Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Foudroyant, in the bay of Aboukir, April 1.

Sir, I have very great concern in acquainting you, that, in a desperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21st ultimo, my gallant and respectable colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on-board this ship on the 28th. It is unnecessary to say how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordships will observe, that the enemy were repulsed with very great loss. I inclose, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that sustained by the detachment of seamen serving under his orders; and have the pleasure of adding, that his own wound has not been so material as to deprive me of his services. The marines were not engaged, having been, previously to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir-castle and its vicinity.

I am, &c. Keith.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three sail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkish Vice-Admiral joined.

Return of officers and seamen employed on shore under the orders of Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in an action with the enemy, March 21.

Total.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 2 officers, 18 seamen, wounded.

Name of officer killed.—Minotaur, Mr. Krebs, master's mate.

Names of officers wounded.—Tigre, Sir William-Sidney Smith, Knight; Swiftsure, Lieut. Lewis Davis. Keith.

Downing-street, May 16. By advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated at the camp of the Grand Vizier, at Gaza, March 20, it appears, that on the 18th of that month, 1000 Asiatic cavalry advanced from that place; and on the following day, 1000 Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pasha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Arisch, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Pasha arrives with a very considerable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahir Pasha is to advance to Catieh. It is the Grand Vizier's intention, that these 2000 cavalry should join the British army, whenever the Commander in Chief may require it. It also appears, that Djeggar Pasha has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered 5000 of his troops to join the Imperial army, for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt. The first party that joined consisted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted; and several parties have joined since.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of 119 French, Spanish, Dutch, &c. vessels, by the cruizers under Lord Hugh Seymour, on the Jamaica station; of 15 vessels by Admiral Duckworth's squadron; and of the Bougainville French brig privateer, of 128 tons, 14 guns, and 67 men, by the Eurydice, Capt. Bathurst.]

Admiralty-office, May 18. Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort Royal, Feb. 9.

Sir, Capt. Matson, of the Daphne, informs me, by letter of the 22d ult. that, on the 16th, observing some coasters near the shore, under convoy of a schooner, he detached Lieut. M'Kenzie, with the boats of the Cyane, under Lieut. Peachy; but, on their approaching, all succeeded in getting under the cover of the batteries at Basse Terre, one excepted, which anchored near Vieux Forte: this, in the course of the night, Lieutenant M'Kenzie boarded and brought off, under a heavy cannonade. The next morning they observed from the Saints the above-mentioned schooner work up in shore, and anchor at Trois Rivieres, covered by a battery, and flanked by two others. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Lieut. M'Kenzie, with Lieut. Peachy, volunteered to bring her out; which Capt. Matson was at last prevailed on to accord to: but, for want of wind, this gallant intention was not attempted until after sunrise on the 18th, when Mr. M'Kenzie, in a manner which exceeds all praise, ran the schooner on-board, though a superior enemy, and evidently prepared for him, when Lieutenants Peachy and M'Kenzie entered with 30 men, and, after a contest of a quarter of an hour, succeeded in bringing her off, under a most tremendous fire from the batteries, she being moored so close to the shore as to have a stern hawser fast on the beach. In this contest the French Captain, his 1st and 2d Lieutenants, and six men, were wounded; besides 1 killed and 2 drowned. In the Garland tender, 1 seaman and 1 marine

marine killed; the serjeant of marines, and two seamen, wounded. Though I was not an observer of this exploit, which appears to me among the first traits of gallantry in the course of this war, their Lordships will be able to appreciate the value of Lieutenant M'Kenzie's conduct, which, I must further add, is, in its probable consequences, of the greatest moment to the trade of our islands, as L'Eclair sails rapidly, and, when fully armed, will carry 12 six-pounders, besides 2 and a half pounder brass guns mounted as swivels. She was in her way to Point Petre to complete, having left Rochfort armed only with 4 brass 4-pounders, the 20 small guns, and 50 men.

I am, &c. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Admiralty office, May 23. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Victoire French cutter privateer (late his Majesty's hired armed cutter the Active), of 14 long 4-pounders, and 75 men, by the Lady Anne hired armed brig, Lieutenant Lake.

Admiralty-office, May 26. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of the Heureux privateer brig, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by the Amelia, Capt. Herbert;—and also of the destruction of La Mouche French privateer, by being obliged to run on shore (where she very soon became a wreck), in consequence of the damage she sustained from the fire of his Majesty's ship Diamond, Capt. Griffith.

Dublin-Castle, May 25. The Earl of Hardwicke, who embarked at Holyhead yesterday evening at eight o'clock, on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, arrived in this harbour at six o'clock this morning. His Lordship, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of Dublin. His Lordship, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the Castle, and, upon his arrival there at 1 o'clock, was introduced in form to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, who received him, sitting under the canopy of state, in the Presence chamber, from whence a procession was made, in the usual state, to the Council chamber. The Council sitting, his Lordship's commission was read; and, the oath being administered to him, his Excellency was invested with the Collar of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and received the Sword of State from the Marquis Cornwallis. His Excellency afterwards repaired to the Presence chamber, and received the compliments of the nobility, and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the government of Ireland.

Admiralty-office, May 30. Letter transmitted by Captain Ricketts.

Naiad, in Pontevedra Bay, May 17.

Sir, the boats belonging to the Naiad and Phaeton, manned by volunteer officers, seamen, and marines, under the direction of Lieut. Marshall (1st), of the Naiad, highly distinguished themselves on the night of the 16th, by the capture of La Alcudia, and demolition of El Raposo, armed Spanish Corunna packets, in the port of Marin, near the town of Pontevedra, under the protection of a five-gun battery, 24-pounders, prepared to receive them. La Alcudia, the largest, commanded by Don Jean Antonio Barbuto, a very old Lieutenant in his Catholic Majesty's service, was moored stem and stern close to the fort, and her sails were sent on shore the preceding day. This service was undertaken from information that she was a corvette of 22 guns. I am happy to state, that four men only, belonging to the two ships, were wounded. W. H. RICKETTS.

P. S. I was under the necessity of setting fire to La Alcudia soon after she was towed out by the boats, the wind setting in strong at S. W.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, June, 1801.

NOTHING, since our last review of public affairs, has appeared to us of greater importance, than the entire release from embargo of the ships of this country in the ports of

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK;

the liberation of the vessels of those Powers in British harbours, and the subsequent restoration of commerce between England and the Baltic. Lord St. Helen's arrived at Petersburg on the 29th ult. where he found M. Duroc as Minister from the French government. No particulars have yet transpired as to the state of the business with which these gentlemen are respectively charged; but the reception of both by the Emperor Alexander appears to have been of the most gratifying nature.

The Danish Commander, Prince Charles of Hesse, on the 20th ult. made a formal declaration to the Senate of

HAMBURGH,

that an essential change in political relations had induced his master, the King of Denmark, to remove all obstruction to the English navigation and trade on the Elbe; and that, in obedience to the royal command, he should immediately withdraw the Danish troops from Hamburgh and its territory. Accordingly, on the 23d, that city and Lubeck were completely evacuated: and the celebrated Minister of State, Count Bernstoff, has since arrived in London, as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Denmark. Count Woronzow has also delivered credentials to our Court, re-

re-appointing him Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia; and a Swedish Minister is daily expected, to assist in promoting the desirable object of a final termination of the existing differences. Till this shall be effected, it is supposed, our North Sea fleet will not quit its station in the Baltic.

To the captures of

WEST INDIA ISLANDS

mentioned in our last, we have now to add that of ST. EUSTATIA, nominally a Dutch colony, but which had long been under the controul of a French garrison. At length, however, after plundering the unfortunate inhabitants, these amiable allies withdrew from the island, and gave an opportunity to the settlers of sending a deputation to St. Kitt's, requesting that the place might be taken under the protection of Great Britain. The Arab sloop was accordingly dispatched (with 100 men under Col. Blent, of the Buffs), and the island surrendered with little or no resistance.

The indemnities stipulated by the late Treaty of Peace at Luneville have encountered considerable difficulties. One article, which signified the determination of France and Austria to indemnify the Grand Duke of Tuscany by possessions in Germany, excited the displeasure of the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin; and it seems now thought that the

PAPAL DOMINIONS

will be appropriated to the compensation of the Grand Duke, if not also of the King of Sardinia, for their late respective losses of territory. His Holiness is said to have been almost *persuaded* to decline his *temporal* sovereignty, for the sake of rendering the peace of the Continent more speedy and secure.

There seems also reason to believe, that arrangements are on foot in the

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC,

for indemnifying, in some way or other, the House of Orange for its recent sacrifices. A new Constitution has been submitted to the Dutch government, but has been rejected by the First Chamber. It does not appear, however, that the present form will long remain unchanged.

An impression has been made by the Spanish troops on the frontiers of

PORTUGAL;

though they do not yet appear to have been actually assisted by any French force. The two fortified towns of Olivenza and Monte Maggiore have been captured, and the Spaniards have invested that of Elvas, distant only 104 miles from Lisbon. We are told also, that a French army of 18,000 men is posted at Ciudad Rodrigo. The Court of Lisbon, it appears, has, through the Chevalier de Pinto, made great offers of concession to avert the impending danger; but the French Consul seems to think it necessary to get the Portugueze dominions within his grasp; that, in the case of future negociations with England, he may offer them back as articles of exchange for some of the conquests that we have made from France or her allies.

From EGYPT

numerous unauthenticated accounts have been received; but since the action which we noticed in our last, as having terminated successfully to our arms, though with the loss of the invaluable Commander in Chief, one single set of dispatches only has reached this country. These, however, announced, that Col. Spencer had taken Rosetta; that the Turks had made themselves masters of Damietta and Salahie; and Sir John Borlase Warren, with his squadron, had joined Lord Keith at his station off the coast of Alexandria*.

The government of

FRANCE,

while it is unusually active in preparations, both naval and military, professedly intended for the attack of these kingdoms, has issued, or at least sanctioned the issue (through the *Moniteur*), of three Papers, somewhat in the nature of Manifestoes, stating the relative situation of France with the Continental Powers; characterising the conduct, and calculating upon the views, of the new British Administration; and endeavouring to shew, that this country has at no time been in a better position than it is at present for making an honourable and advantageous Peace.

FOREIGN NEWS.

April 29, 500 houses and a church were burnt down in the city of *Rawiz*, in South Prussia.

The annual average of books published in *Germany* amounts nearly to 4000. The yearly publications in France are not more than 1500. Those of Britain and Ireland are somewhat under 2000. There are in Germany 300 publishing booksellers, and not fewer than 15,000 authors.

The number of jews in *Amsterdam* is reckoned at 80,000. They have a theatre, at which are performed dramas in the Hebrew language.

At *St. Helena* an uncommon quantity of rain has lately fallen, which has done much good to the face of the island, but was followed by such dangerous colds among the inhabitants, as proved fatal to many of the oldest. They were so general, and so severe, that in many families there was not one person, either European or native, able for a time to assist in the ordinary domestick duties.

In consequence of a great number of

* While this sheet was at press, dispatches arrived, which are said to bring intelligence of the French army having been defeated at Rhamanie, with the loss of 2000 men.

wild

wild peacocks which have unexpectedly appeared in the *Cape of Good Hope* this year, the Governor has ordered all the cultivators of land to ſhoot and deſtroy theſe birds whenever they meet with them.

Governor Hunter, among many curioſities which he has brought with him from *New South Wales*, has three black ſwans.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, May 5. Laſt week a dreadful conflagration took place in the woods of *Ballyarthur*, co. Wicklow, the ſeat of the Rev. James Symes, near Arklow. It raged for ſome time with the utmoſt fury, and threatened total deſtruction to one of the moſt ſublimely beautiful ſcenes which that country boaſts. Fortunately the wind was moderate, and Mr. Symes had an extraordinary number of workmen collected for the purpoſe of finiſhing his ſpring farming work. By their unremitting exertions, in cutting lanes through the wood to prevent the ſpreading of the fire, and in carrying water from an adjoining pond, the flames were at length with much difficulty and hazard ſuppreſſed. It is computed that five acres of wood, valued at above 200l. have been conſumed. This accident was occaſioned by the negligence of ſome hoop-cutters employed in the wood, who had kindled a fire for the purpoſes of their work, and at dinner hour fell aſleep, when the fire communicated to ſome chips, dry leaves, &c. and before they awoke had nearly incloſed them. They, and ſome of the perſons employed in extinguiſhing the fire, were ſeverely ſcorched.

Dublin, June 14. Gen. Medows has iſſued the following orders to the troops:

"*Adjutant-General's Office, June* 11.

"General Sir William Medows is extremely proud to find himſelf at the head of the Iriſh army—an army that, with diſcipline in proportion to its bravery, has little to fear from any force the enemy can bring againſt it. The admirable ſyſtem laid down by Marquis Cornwallis, to be continued, and ſtrictly adhered to; and every regiment, in every diſtrict, to pay the moſt rigid attention to his Majeſty's regulations. The Commander in Chief will ſee officers about buſineſs from 12 to 2, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, till further orders; he is to be ſeen, on any emergency, any hour of the 24."

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 1. The branch of canal from *Buckingham* to the Grand Junction Canal was opened this day, with great rejoicings. A barge with the Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Praed, and Mr. Selby, (gentlemen of the committee) and Mr. Box, the treaſurer, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and a band of muſic, led the way to a proceſſion of 12 barges, laden with coals, ſlate, and a variety of merchandize: upon their entrance into the baſon at Buckingham, they were ſaluted by the firing of ſeveral pieces of cannon. A numerous party were handſomely entertained by the Marquis of Buckingham, at the Cobham Arms Inn, on this occaſion; and a liberal ſupply of beer was given to the populace. This branch of canal, nine miles and a quarter in length, has been completed in about eight months, and will ſecure to an extenſive diſtrict of country the moſt ſubſtantial benefits.

Hereford, May 20. The apple and pear trees exhibit the moſt luxuriant bloſſom that has almoſt ever been remembered; and the whole face of this county preſents the charming picture of an extenſive pleaſure garden. The fruit on the early pear trees is of conſiderable ſize; and the healthy appearance of every orchard, promiſes to the induſtrious cottager an ample ſtore of his wholeſome beverage. Cider has fallen in price, in conſequence of theſe flattering appearances. The wheat alſo promiſes a moſt abundant crop.

Stamford, May 22. The following circular letter has been ſent to the commandants of the different volunteer corps of yeomanry and infantry in this neighbourhood.

Head-quarters, Eaſtern Diſtrict, Colcheſter, May 17, 1801.

Sir, Having directions from his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief to aſcertain, without delay, whether the volunteer corps under your command would undertake to guard the priſoners of war at Norman Croſs, in conjunction with the neighbouring corps, ſhould the enemy attempt an invaſion of Great Britain, and the militia be withdrawn for other ſervices; I am to beg of you to favour me with an early and explicit anſwer to this queſtion, ſtating alſo the beſt manner of conſulting the convenience of your corps under ſuch circumſtances, with ſafety to the public ſervice on which they would be employed.

I am, &c. W. BALFOUR,
Lieutenant-General commanding E. D.

In conſequence of the above letter, the volunteer corps of infantry at this place, on Wedneſday laſt, unanimouſly tendered their ſervices not only to ſerve at Norman Croſs barracks, but in any other part of the kingdom.

May 26. This day, at *Southwell*, a tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning came on. Some women and girls, working in Mr. Little's hop-yard, in that neighbourhood, crept under a pile of poles for ſhelter, when the electrical fire ſtruck them, and killed a woman and a girl, and dreadfully ſcorched another girl by their ſide.

May 28. Mr. Hodgman, engineer, at *Folkſtone* made an experiment with his ſubmarine apparatus. He walked into the ſea, attended by a ſmall boat; and, remaining

maining 18 minutes under water, traverſed in various directions conſiderably more than a quarter of a mile, and aſcended in about 18 feet water.

May 29, the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was liberated from his confinement of two years in *Dorcheſter* gaol, for an anſwer to the Bp. of Landaff's pamphlet on the Income Act.

Shrewſbury, June 2. About half-paſt one yeſterday morning, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood, attended with a rumbling noiſe, and laſted a few ſeconds. The windows and furniture in ſeveral houſes were perceived to ſhake during its continuance: one houſe had ſome glaſſes broken, and another houſe ſhook very much on the melancholy event. Its direction is ſuppoſed to have been from South to North, and about two o'clock extended to the city of Cheſter, and was ſenſibly felt in that city and neighbourhood; but we have not heard of any material accident happening from the ſhock.

June 3. The foundation of the building for the bank of *Scotland* was this day laid in Bank-ſtreet, Edinburgh, by a Committee of the Directors.

June 15. This day began at *Woburn* the annual feſtival of ſheep-ſhearing. The company aſſembled exceeded 500 agriculturaliſts; among whom were many noblemen. His Grace of Bedford himſelf preſided, aided by Lord Carrington; and, the weather proving extremely favourable, the gala went off with the greateſt eclat. At the dinner this day Mr. Weſteard received thanks for the ſucceſsful exertion of his talents in rearing Leiceſterſhire cattle. The South Down and Leiceſterſhire tups to be let for the ſeaſon were this day exhibited. By permiſſion of his Grace, Mr. Chaplin, from Lincolnſhire, exhibited ſome extremely fine ſheep, of his own breeding, which were highly approved of. The Duke's ſurveyor exhibited a new drilling machine.

Second day.—At nine o'clock, his Grace gave a public breakfaſt at the Abbey; and about ten came, with the company, to inſpect the fat wethers, candidates for a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. The deciſion is left to Lord Somerville, Mr. Croak from Wiltſhire, and another eminent judge. The company then proceeded, in proceſſion, to the park farm-yard; when 16 Leiceſter tups, and a number of theaves, were exhibited. The capital mill, which his Grace has lately built, was ſet to work, for the inſpection of the company; it thraſhes, and the corn undergoes every operation; the chaff goes one way, the dirt or duſt another. It is worked by two horſes, and two men to ſupply it. The corn falls into a ſack, and the ſtraw into a waggon. A number of improved implements in agriculture were produced, to be exhibited for a prize, to be determined by a Committee. Mr. Leiter, from Northampton, produced two chaff-cutters; one to be worked by two men, and to cut 40 buſhels in an hour; and another to cut 80 buſhels in an hour, and to be worked by one horſe. A number of improved cultivators, for breaking clods of clayey land, were produced. Mr. Cooch, from Northamptonſhire, produced an improved plough to alter the poſition of the plate, to ſuit the ſort of land it is going to plough, by means of a ſcrew. He likewiſe produced an improved dreſſing machine. Mr. Salmon, the Duke's reſident Surveyor, likewiſe produced a dreſſing machine, and to-morrow they are to be tried againſt each other. A double harrow, to harrow two lands at the ſame time, to be worked by three horſes, was brought from Nottinghamſhire. Between 2 and 3 his Grace and friends proceeded to the Abbey, to inſpect the fat wethers, candidates for the cup, after they had been ſheared. During the morning his Grace had invited near 200 gentlemen to dine with him. About 100 farmers dined with the bailiff. They roſe from dinner ſoon after 5, when the fat wethers were inſpected again, after they had been killed. They then proceeded to the Park farm; when ſeveral Leiceſter tups were put up, to be let for the ſeaſon, in the exhibition-room.

The perſons of diſtinction preſent this day, in addition to thoſe above-mentioned, were Earl Spencer, Lord Somerville, Sir Harry Featherſtone, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Page, &c. The meeting attracted many ladies.

Third day.—After the public breakfaſt at the Abbey, his Grace and his friends proceeded to examine the four prize wethers after they were dead; when the report of the Committee appointed to decide on the beſt ſtated, that the four prize wethers did credit to the breeders; but the Committee, taking into conſideration the injury which reſults to the publick from the practice of fatting animals on corn, were compelled to withhold the firſt prize, of a cup of 10 guineas, from Mr. Moore, of Aſpley, and to give it to Mr. Bithrey, of Sharnbrook. The ſecond or Bedfordſhire prize of five guineas, for the ſecond-beſt two ſhear fat wether, is adjudged to Mr. Moore, carcaſe and wool conſidered. Mr. Moore and Mr. Butfield fed theirs upon corn; Mr. Bithrey and Mr. Cowley gave theirs none. The company then went to the park farm-yard, when 10 South Down tups were ſhewn in the exhibition-room. The ſcore of South Down ewes were ſold by auction in the park, and fetched from 38s. to 65s. a head. The Society for encouraging the production of fat cattle at Smithfield-market at Chriſtmas ſent the account of their prizes for the enſuing Chriſtmas, to be publicly made known at this meeting. Oxen above 120 ſtone, a plate, value 30 guineas, to the beſt, and a plate of 15 guineas to the ſecond beſt; oxen under 120 ſtone, a plate, value 20 guineas,

neas, to the beſt, and a plate, value 10 guineas, to the ſecond beſt; cows, or heifers, a plate, value 20 guineas, to the beſt, and to the ſecond beſt, a plate value 10 guineas; wether ſheep, ſhort or carding wool, a plate, value 12 guineas, to the beſt, and a plate, value 8 guineas, to the ſecond beſt; wether ſheep, long or combing wool, a plate value 12 guineas, and a plate to the ſecond beſt, value 8 guineas; a pig, not exceeding 10 months old, a plate, value 10 guineas, to the beſt. Between 1 and 2 the company, conſiſting of ſeveral hundreds on horſe and foot, proceeded to a fallow-field in Crawley farm, headed by the Duke, when a great number of improved implements in agriculture were tried. The inſtruments which attracted the moſt notice, and received the approbation of the beſt judges, were, a drilling machine, by Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, which was drawn by one horſe, to drill ſeven rows of *any* kind of ſeed; and, if the horſe went crooked, the man guiding the machine could keep it ſtraight; and, on the contrary, if the horſe went ſtraight, the machine could be made to go crooked if required: Mr. Cooch's plough, from Northamptonſhire, to plough deep or ſhallow, according to the ſoil, by the ſimple movement of a ſcrew; and a drill, from Scotland, attracted the particular attention of well-informed men, which is particularly adapted to the drilling of turnips. This laſted till near 4 o'clock, when, as uſual, near 300 retired to the Abbey, to partake of the Duke's hoſpitality. About 7 they left the Abbey for the Park farm again, when ſeveral South Down tups were put up, to be let for the ſeaſon, in the exhibition-room; and the lettings were much briſker than for the Leiceſterſhire. The conditions were, that they were to be conveyed 20 miles, free of expence, and, after that diſtance, 1s. a mile was to be charged, and none of them are to have more than 100 ewes put to them. Lord William Ruſſel, Sir Thomas Carr from Suſſex, Mr. Wyburn from Kent, Mr. Northey, M. P. and a number of other perſons of diſtinction, were preſent; with many gentlemen of Ireland and Scotland.

June 18. A monument to Dean Tucker was erected in the South tranſept of *Gloucester* cathedral. We ſhall be obliged to any of our correſpondents who will favour us with a deſcription of it, and the inſcription.

A ſingular circumſtance has lately taken place near *Mancheſter*. A pit that is generally full of water, adjoining the town, emitted ſo very ſtrong a ſmell, that, for fear of creating ſome peſtilential diſorder, it was thought adviſeable to have it cleaned out. On removing the water from it, numbers of bodies of young children were diſcovered there, that had unqueſtionably been thrown in by their unnatural mothers: from the extreme populouſneſs of the town, it is to be feared the offenders will eſcape detection.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Sunday, April 26.

This night about 8, a mob aſſembled before a houſe in Whych-ſtreet, formerly the Queen of Bohemia Tavern (but now ſuppoſed to be unoccupied), in conſequence of ſome boys, who had been at play in the paſſage, declaring they ſaw ſome perſons through the key-hole employed in cutting up human bodies. The mob, having increaſed, at length broke into the houſe, in which they found ſeveral human bodies partly diſſected, one body of a man which appeared to have been not long dead, with that of an infant not four months old, untouched, and ſeveral tubs with human fleſh, &c. The ſtench was ſo great, that many were glad to return without viewing the diſguſting ſcene, and many who went in were ſeized with ſickneſs. Notwithſtanding it was explained to the mob, that the houſe had been for ſome time uſed as an anatomical theatre, they were ſo enraged as to proceed to deſtroy the houſe; but a party of Bow-ſtreet officers arriving, at length ſucceeded in reſtoring the peace, to the great ſatisfaction of the neighbourhood, who had been much alarmed at an idea that the mob would in their rage ſet fire to the houſe. The ſurgeons who were in the houſe made their eſcape by a back way, leaving ſeveral of their inſtruments behind them. This is the houſe in which a Committee of the Correſponding Society was ſeized three years ago. It was formerly a noble palace; and the ſpacious but gloomy and deſolate appearance of the apartments added to the horror of the ſcene.

An examination into the circumſtances has ſince taken place before Mr Juſtice Ford. On the original diſcovery of the bodies, the mob, conceiving that ſome horrible murder had been committed, were proceeding to demoliſh the houſe in which they were contained; but the timely arrival of the peace officers prevedted them from carrying their deſign into execution. The reſult of the examination ſufficiently pointed out how theſe bodies came to be depoſited in the houſe, it having clearly appeared that they were uſed for the purpoſes of diſſection. By the orders of Mr. Ford a Coroner's inqueſt was held on the bodies; and their verdict fully coinciding with what was ſtated on the examination, the mob were ſatisfied with the explanation, and were induced quietly to diſperſe. The bodies were buried in St. Clement's church-yard.

Tueſday, April 28.

The long exiſting diſpute between the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, and the inhabitants of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory, Watling-Street, was this day decided in the Court of Ex-

Exchequer, after a trial at bar of ten hours duration. By this decision the Minor Canons, instead of receiving a tythe of 2½d. in the pound upon all the rack-rents in the said parish (which they have submitted to take for nearly a century past), will now be authorised in demanding 2s. 9d. in the pound, increasing their yearly appropriation from 93l. 16. 8d. to nearly 1000l. The dispute has been near eight years in litigation, from which period such part of the inhabitants as have been ill-advised will now have to pay arrears; which many of their wiser neighbours have long since compounded for (as all might have done) on moderate terms.

Monday, May 18.

This day, at four o'clock, the ceremony of laying the first stone of a building, to be erected in Capel-court, for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid by William Hammond, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Managers, in the presence of the proprietors of the undertaking. A procession was made to the spot; and, the stone being laid, Mr. Hammond, in a short and neat speech, announced the purpose of the building, wished prosperity to the members, and stated, that an engraving on copper was deposited under the stone, with the following inscription:

On the 18th of May, in the year 1801,
and the 41st of the reign of George III.
the first stone of this building,
erected by private subscription,
for the transaction of business in the
public funds, was laid,
in the presence of the proprietors,
and under the direction of

William Hammond	Managers.	Isaac Hensley
William Steer		Robert Sutton
Thomas Roberts		Jo. Bruckshaw
Griffith Jones		John Capel, and
William Grey		John Barnes.

James Peacock, Architect.

At this æra,
being the first year of the Union between
Great Britain and Ireland,
the public funded debt had accumulated,
in five successive reigns, to 552,730,924l.
The inviolate faith of the British nation,
and the principles of the Constitution,
sanction and secure the property
embarked in this undertaking.
May the blessings of that Constitution be
transmitted to the latest posterity!

After the ceremony, the proprietors gave a dinner to the managers at the London Tavern. About 300 gentlemen partook of an elegant entertainment, and the day was spent in the utmost conviviality.

Friday, May 29.

At a wardmote at St. Michael's-church, Cornhill, for the election of an Alderman for Cornhill ward (in the room of Robert Williams, jun. esq. who had resigned his gown), Charles Flower, Esq. (late sheriff of London) was chosen.

Thursday, June 4.

We are happy to state, that the King was this day sufficiently recovered to attend at St. James's palace, where his Majesty received the congratulations of the Foreign ministers and a great number of the nobility. After staying there about an hour, he returned to the Queen's house, where he held a Council, which was attended by all the Cabinet ministers.

Friday, June 26.

Preparations have been making at Kew, for some days, for the departure of the royal family for Weymouth. His Majesty daily improves in health, and his complexion is much clearer than it has been for the last two years. His hour of rising is 7 o'clock, from which he seldom deviates even a few minutes. The time from 7 till 8 is passed in Richmond-gardens, into which his Majesty walks, to observe the progress of the workmen in building the new palace. At 8 the royal family sit down to breakfast. About 10 the King rides out on horseback; and the Queen and Princesses make little excursions in a landau or sociable. Prince Adolphus always accompanies his Majesty. His Royal Highness resides in a neat house on the Green. The Duke of Kent accompanies the Queen and the Princesses. Four o'clock is the established hour of dining, from which his Majesty has not varied five minutes since their residence at Kew. Plain dishes, as roast mutton, lamb, veal, beef, and fowls, generally cold, with sallads, is the diet of the royal family: made dishes are never touched. The King's beverage is wine considerably diluted with water. In the evening his Majesty drives a phaeton and pair, about seven miles round; and the Queen and Princesses make little excursions in the neighbourhood. The new palace at Kew is to be a large square building, with four towers, and a noble court-yard in the centre. The intended height is four stories; it is of red brick: the plan entirely gothic, and every part is to be finished agreeably to the design given to Mr. Wyatt by his Majesty.—The King has purchased the Duke of Gloucester's house at Weymouth; and considerable improvements will be made in it after the present summer.

This morning the two sociables, in which the Queen and Princesses usually ride out, left Kew for Weymouth. They were loaded with various light articles of dress, &c. belonging to the female part of the royal family.

Sunday, June 28.

Prayers were read to the Royal Family, at Kew, by the Rev. Dr. Demainbray. The Princess Charlotte of Wales left Kew for her seat at Blackheath. And the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, with the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, visited their Majesties, previous to their setting off for Weymouth.

P. 374. Mr. Hacket was born in 1727; and was preſented, Sept. 11, 1770, by the ſecond Duke of Rutland, to the rectory of South Croxton, where he lately almoſt new-built the parſonage houſe. A very ſatisfactory and entertaining hiſtory of his family, chiefly by himſelf, may be ſeen in Mr. Nichols's "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," vol. III. p. 263. "I ſerved," he ſays, "the curacies of Dalby and Gaddeſby for more than 27 years; in which period, on my own calculation, I had walked and rode more than 20,000 miles; and performed the duty acceptably for leſs than 800l. I ſerved Keame, another church belonging to the *Soke* [of Rothley, a peculiar juriſdiction], during the whole time, as well as my living; and performed the duty well, or to the beſt of my abilities; ſcarcely miſſing any duty incumbent upon me three times, in ſo great a length of years; an inſtance of perſeverance and patient induſtry that perhaps deſerves to be chronicled. No flying-curate on Newmarket plain was ever preſſed more and harder to reach the wiſhed-for goal in point of time. No victuals or drink, to expreſs it vulgarly, all day till the evening, when I always eat like a trooper, and ſlept well upon it. Preached three times in the courſe of the appointed hours; and, like the Welſhman, *made nothing of it.* I am now in the 70th year of my age, and never knew an hour's illneſs in my life. My father had uſed facetiouſly to ſay, 'I ſhall give no more fortune than I have done; but I have given you a good conſtitution, and that is worth 1500l. of any man's or rather woman's money.'— There is one yard-land at South Croxton, called *The Court Land*, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, which I have the honour and permiſſion to rent on reaſonable terms, about 18 acres: one cloſe of which is about four acres, more or leſs, antiently called the Court Cloſe. Why it was ſo called, I know not, except that in this cloſe ſtood a houſe where ſome court was held formerly. The late old Duke, the preſent Duke's great-grandfather, and ſelf, went together into the iron houſe at Belvoir caſtle, where their writings are depoſited on ſhelves; but we ſoon deſiſted, not knowing how they were claſſed, there being nobody about the caſtle that knew how to aſſiſt in the ſearch. He was then deſirous of knowing, by my information, *unde derivatur Court Cloſe*; but I never learned afterwards, as he was more than fourſcore then, and perhaps his curioſity dwindling with his body, dying ſoon afterwards at the age of 84. The manor does not belong to that family, except loſt for want of claiming, though the living does. May it always do ſo to the end of time! as no family more diſintereſtedly confer their livings on their friends. Owing to the favours I have received, I have almoſt rebuilt the parſonage-houſe, or rather new-moulded the ſame, new front, new-roofed, ſaſhed, and ſlated. It is now as neat a country-box, with a ſpacious homeſtead and glebe about it, as any in the county of Leiceſter; with more than 100 acres of land branching behind it, ſet for more than 110l. per annum. I have ſeveral ſpots unexonerated, and the home-premiſſes worth more than 10l. per annum; with 407 acres unexonerated in the Nether lordſhip, belonging to Mr. Palmer Johnſon. I am happy that this gentleman, at the laſt incloſure, was not willing to come in. His reaſon was, if the French came, they would take away all eſtates to which tithes appertained. One of his family had juſt before given 800l. for the lay-tithes; yet he could not exonerate his eſtate of the other part belonging to the Church. My living is called a Semi-rectory. This circumſtance will create a law-ſuit ſome time or other between the owner of this eſtate and the rector, as they pretend to plead cuſtom and a modus for the greateſt part of the grazing land, which by a rate-tithe would amount to a mere trifle. I cauſed our ſteeple to be repaired, two arches of which, over the bell-windows, were in a ſcrambling and ruinous condition, not apparently able to ſupport the battlements and ſpire long. As this is a fine obeliſk, and ſeen from far, conſpicuouſly at Loughborough, &c. &c. I thought it a pity and dangerous to neglect it any longer. The roof of the South aile was nearly in the ſame condition. I called a meeting; and, by menaces and other influential means, prevailed for an order of ſpeedy repairs of both. The ſpire is likewiſe pointed with mortar as hard as the ſtone it is built with, as well as the outſide of the church. I cauſed a new weather-cock to be erected at the ſame time; which, however, through the badneſs of the old ſpindle, tumbled down in leſs than three weeks. Another was put up ſoon after, partly at my own expence. The contrivance (not to ſay of ingenious invention) was my own, by cutting a thick ſquare bar of iron at the bottom into four prongs, and drilling and chiſſeling four holes, to anſwer their ſtride, at equal diſtances in the top-ſtone, which was a little convex. In the cavities were poured 32 pounds of melted lead, to keep down the ſpindle from riſing; and a large bowl of the ſame metal, at the bottom of the iron-work, to throw off the wet and rain from lying there, and prevent its rotting, which we found to be the caſe with the old one. We had a narrow eſcape at Croxton, by the falling-down of a very heavy oak-beam belonging to one of the forward bays, where a large portion of the pariſhioners uſed to ſit. One end was rotten; and we obſerved it giving way two days before it fell. The whole expence of theſe jobs or neceſſary repairs was more than

than 100l."—Mr. Hacket had no child; but his property (we believe) paſſes to two of his nephews, whom he thus characterizes: "My brother Charles was a valiant ſoldier at the battle of Minden, with the great Lord Granby, who conferred upon him the commiſſion of an officer, which he never lived to enjoy. He left a ſon, Thomas, as valiant a ſoldier as his father, in the Coldſtream regiment of guards, who was put apprentice to a ſurgeon and apothecary at Muſſleborough in Scotland. He left his occupation; went a volunteer with Pearſon; and fought Paul Jones in that deſperate engagement, when, through a miſtake only, Paul Jones effected his eſcape. He afterwards entered into the guards, and was in every engagement with that corps on the Continent; received two wounds only; one upon the ſhin-bone by a cannon-ball ſplintering a ſtone, and driving part of it againſt his leg; another over his left eye, hacked down in a hazy morning when on the piquet-guard, by a French chaſſeur, who had no time to eſcape, and was ſhot dead by his comrade. Hacket's wound, though very bad, would never permit him to go into an hoſpital, but got perfectly well, and he now bears his honourable ſcar as his beſt reward. He would never accept of any promotion; and, when he returns to his native country, ſhall find an aſylum from his uncle. He is a brave fellow, about 32 years old."—The other nephew (ſon of his brother Thomas) he thus deſcribes: "As fine a youth, and as neat and well-diſciplined a ſoldier, as any in the army; was ſeven years in the firſt foot-guards, and now 24 years old. He was at the attack of Dunkirk, and in the engagement on the Continent when Col. Earle was killed at his ſide; afterwards, at the ſiege of Valenciennes, and then came home unhurt, but ſick. On the application of Major Drummond and Sir George Cooke, colonel of the Weſt York militia, by great exertions he was obtained out of the guards, I giving my conſent. Two of the beſt men were given in his room, and a large ſum of money; and was immediately made ſerjeant-major, at a guinea per week, 9l. per annum arrears, and an annuity ſettled upon him for life. I have had ſeveral petty commiſſions offered me, but refuſed them all. When this removal occurred, the militia was very much in diſorder, and wanted ſtricter diſcipline. He has reſtored the regiment, and all the officers are become his profeſſed friends. He will make his own way; his ſobriety and ſteady conduct are unexceptionable. When in the guards, he taught numbers of the aſſociated gentlemen their diſcipline in the court of the Foundling-hoſpital and their own houſes, from whom he received great favours, and promiſes of aſſiſtance in future promotion, if he would continue in the corps where he was. By this employment he cleared about 50l. in a few months, which he carries off with him undiminiſhed into Yorkſhire. He is a very ſaving lad, and a good œconomiſt in the army; and I intend to make him, in part, my heir of what little I leave behind me!"

P. 476. The ſtatement of the ſale of Mr. Benfield's eſtates is not perfectly correct; it is believed the greater part was bought in by Mr. Robins, a ſufficient ſum not having been offered.

P. 480. Mr. Rooker's collection of drawings was ſold by Mr. Squibb, in April laſt.

P. 481, b. l. 25, for "three" r. "two."

P. 482, b. Mrs. Hill, of Salisbury, was aged 83.

Ibid. Mr. Bouſell was the author of ſeveral ſingular enthuſiaſtic books reviewed vol. LXX. p. 254. He rendered himſelf conſpicuous in the religious world by profeſſing opinions in great meaſure peculiar to himſelf, and bordering on fanaticiſm.

P. 483. The relict of the late General Trapaud was a Miſs Plaiſtow, who came over from Ireland with the celebrated Gunning family, and was the third faſhionable grace of thoſe days, with the late Counteſs of Coventry and the preſent Ducheſs of Argyle. Though in her 84th year, her features ſtill retain a conſiderable portion of their original beauty.

P. 484. The late Sir Lambert Blackwell purchaſed the manor of Sprowſton, Norfolk, of the heirs of Sir Robert Adams, bart. whoſe grandfather, Sir Thomas, lord mayor of London in 1646, was created baronet 1663 (now extinct), and who had purchaſed this eſtate heretofore of Sir Thomas Corbet, bart. the laſt of that family alſo.—Sir Lambert had conſiderably improved the park and pleaſure grounds of Sprowſton hall. He was ſon of Sir Charles B. who married Anne daughter of Sir William Clayton, of Marden, Surrey, bart. who died July 18, 1741, and, Aug. 3, 1742, was re-married to the Rev. Dr. John Thomas, then rector of Blechingley, afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter and dean of Weſtminſter, who died 1793.—The family of Blackwell is of antient deſcent in the counties of Hereford and Salop. John B. eſq. lived at Mortlake, and was gentleman of the Board of Green Cloth to Charles I. and high ſheriff of Surrey 1657. His eldeſt ſon, John, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and married Elizabeth daughter of John Smithſby, eſq. by whom he had 17 children. One of the younger was Sir Lambert's grandfather, alſo named Lambert. He was the firſt baronet of the family, knight-harbinger and gentleman of the privy-chamber to King William, 1697, knighted, and appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Tuſcany and the republick of Genoa,

noa, where he resided during the reign of that king and the three first years of Queen Anne. In 1710 he represented the borough of Wilton in parliament. George I. created him a baronet 1718; and he died 1727, after having married Elizabeth eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Herne, knt. by whom he had a son (Charles), and a daughter, married to Sir Robert Lawley, of Spoonhill, Salop, bart.—The following character is taken from "Memoirs of the Secret Services of John Macky, Esq. 1733," p. 149: "Sir Lambert Blackwell is son to a gentleman of Ireland, who was manager of the revenue in the time of Cromwell, and grandson to Gen. Lambert; was bred a merchant, and lived as such many years at Leghorn. His long acquaintance with the Court of Florence, and his knowledge in the affairs of Italy, first recommended him to King William, who made him envoy to the Duke and to the State of Genoa at the time when the Partition was in agitation. He affects much the gentleman in his dress, and the minister in his conversation; is very lofty, yet courteous, when he knows his people; much envied by his fellow-merchants; of a sanguine complexion; taller than the ordinary size; about 40 years old." Dean Swift's MS. adds, "He seemed to be a very good-natured man."

P. 485. Dr. Heberden is said, by Dr. Grey, to have given him some assistance in his Notes on Hudibras. See preface, p. xxxv. He was also a writer in the Athenian Letters; though we believe *one* only appears to be from his pen.

Births.

1800. *Nov.* 20. At Barrackpore, in the East Indies, the wife of Lieut.-col. Manly, a son.

Lately, at Chittledrong, the wife of Col. J. Levenson, commandant of that garrison, a son; at Calcutta, the wife of Major Glass, a son; and, at Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-col. J. Bland, a daughter.

At Copenhagen, the lady of his Excellency Baron Oxenstierna, minister-plenipotentiary and envoy-extraordinary from the Court of Sweden to Denmark, a dau.

Mrs. Walker, of Queen-str. Dublin, a son.

In George-street, Edinburgh, the wife of James Mansfield, esq. banker, a daughter.

At the Grotto-house, Margate, Mrs. Oldfield, a daughter, being her ninth child.

At Bartley-lodge, near Lyndhurst, Sussex, the wife of Charles Lyell, esq. a dau.

At Halswell-house, Somerset, the wife of C. K. K. Tynte, esq. a daughter.

At Wigan, co. Lancaster, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, a son and daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the lady of Sir J. Lawson, bart. a son.

At Bath, the wife of B. Hobhouse, esq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Morden, a dau.

At the Abbey, Shrewsbury, the lady of Sir Charles Oakley, bart. a son.

Sarah Mason, the wife of a labourer at Cowley, near Cheltenham, three sons.

At Butley, near Macclesfield, the wife of Joseph Powell, a son and 2 daughters.

In Gloucester-place, the lady of Sir G. Temple, bart. a son.

In Upper Mary la Bonne-str. the wife of —— Rickman, esq. a son.

In the Adelphi, the wife of D. Robertson, esq. a son.

May 20. In Grosvenor-str. Grosvenor-squa. the wife of J. R. Barker, esq. a dau.

21. The Queen of Sweden, a princess.

23. At Hallingbury-place, Essex, Mrs. Archer Houblon, a son.

26. The lady of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, a son.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the wife of Henry Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn tower, co. Northumberland, a daugh.

27. At Alderley park, in Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, wife of John Thomas S. esq. a daughter.

In Clarges-street, the Countess of Belmore, a second still-born child.

30. Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a daughter.

31. Mrs. S. Still, of Southwark, a daugh.

June 2. In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq. the Countess of Lucan, a son.

At Goodnestone, the lady of Sir Brook Bridges, bart. a son and heir.

3. At Amport-house, Southampton, the Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

5. At Chapel-house, the wife of Lieut.-col. Scott, a daughter.

6. In South Audley-street, the Marchioness of Bute, a daughter.

7. The wife of George Smith, esq. of George-street, Mansion-house, a daughter.

At his house in Harley-street, the wife Thomas Brooke, esq. a daughter.

8. In Russel-place, the wife of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. a son.

In Saville-row, the wife of J. P. Cockerell, esq. a son.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the wife of John Temple, esq. a son.

9. At Dunsborough-house, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. George Walton Onslow, a daughter.

11. In Coleman-street, the wife of Robert Kingston, esq. a son.

14. At West Wickham park, the Marchioness of Donegal, a still-born son.

At Greensted-hall, Essex, the wife of Craven Ord, esq. a son.

15. In Bedford-street, Mrs. Lichfield, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

16. The wife of Wm. Cunliffe Shawe, esq. a daughter.

17. In Arlington-street, the Countess of Sutherland, a son.

18. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. D. Robertson, a daughter.

19. At

19. At Botleys, Surrey, Lady Templetown, a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Clayton, of the 3d guards, a daughter.

20. The wife of J. Andrade, esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich, a daughter.

23. At Isleworth, the wife of Captain Cumberland, of the royal navy, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 21. AT Market Lavington, Wilts, Capt. Lloyd, of the Coldstream guards, to Miss Elizabeth Bifshopp, daugh. of Col. Harry B. and grand-daughter of Sir Cecil B. of Parham park, Sussex; and, on the 27th, at Storrington, Sussex, Gen. John Whyte, commanding the Sussex district, to Miss Anne Bifshopp, another daugh. of the said Col. B.

26. At St. James's church, Sir Rob. Harland, bart. of Wherstead lodge, near Ipswich, Suffolk, to Miss Vernon, dau. of —— V. esq. of Great Thurlow, in same county, and sister to John V. esq. of Orwell park.

28. Capt. Adam Drummond, of the royal navy, to Lady Charlotte Menzies, eldest daughter of the Duke of Athol.

30. Charles Claude Clifton, esq. of the royal horse artillery, to Miss Young, daugh. of the late Tho Y. esq. of Bush-hall, Herts.

June 1. At Ingatestone, Essex, Jn. Needham, esq. of Bickham, Somerset, to Miss Havers, sister of Thomas H. esq. of Thelton-hall, Norfolk.

At Lynn, Norfolk, Charles Hamerton, esq. of White-friers, London, to Miss Mary Hamerton, of Lynn.

2. Thomas Hankey, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Martha Harrison, of Clapham com.

3. At St. Peter's, Dublin, by the Archbishop of Tuam, the Hon. Francis-Nathanael Burton, colonel of the Clare regiment, M. P. for that county in the Imperial parliament (and brother of Earl Conyngham), to the Hon. Valentina Lawless, sister of Lord Cloncurry.

4. Wm. Butcher, esq. of Erchfort, near Devizes, Wilts, to Miss Jane Vale, only daughter of William V. esq. of Montague-place, Portman-square.

5. At Kensington, Mr. William Shone, of Mincing-lane, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Chamberlaine, eldest daugh. of John C. esq. of Brompton.

6. John Fane, esq. eldest son of John F. esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, to Miss Lowndes, daughter of Wm. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell-place, in that county.

7. At Newington, by special licence, Thomas William Pope, esq. of Finsbury-place, to Miss Sarah Taylor, only daughter and sole heiress of the late —— T. esq. of Deptford.

8. Lieut.-col. D. I. Cameron, of Browning's lodge, Sussex, to Miss Kinloch, eldest daughter of the late G. F. K. esq. merchant, of London.

9. At Wingerworth, F. Goodwin, esq. captain in the Derbyshire militia, to Miss Gladwin, eldest daughter of the late Gen. G. of Stubbing, co. Derby.

11. At Flaxley, co. Gloucester, Richard Iremonger, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miss Eleanor Crawley, third daugh. of Sir Thomas C. bart.

13. Mr. Serj. Onslow, to Lady Drake, relict of Sir Francis-Samuel D. bart. and only daughter of the late George Onslow, esq. of Dunsborough-house, Surrey.

14. By special licence, John Hammet, esq. M. P. to Miss Woodford, only daughter of Sir Ralph W. bart. of Carlby, co. Linc.

15. J. L. Freeman, esq. of Crickmaillyn, co. Pembroke, to Miss Sophia Trelawney, second daughter of the late Gen. T.

16. At Chester, John Hill, esq. of Lincoln's inn, son of the Rev. Robert H. of Hough, and nephew to Sir Richard H. to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Tho. W. esq.

17. Capt. Jos. L. Popham, of the royal navy, to Miss Wallis, daught. of Christ. W. esq. of Trevarno, near Helston, Cornwall.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord John Thynne, third son of the late Marquis of Bath, to Miss Mary-Anne Master, second daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Cirencester abbey, co. Gloucester.

Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq. only son of John Russell, esq. of Aldbury-house, Chesbunt, to Miss Elizabeth Oliveria Cromwell, the daughter and only child of Oliver Cromwell, esq. of Chesbunt park.

19. Mr. Charles Law, bookseller, of Ave Maria-lane, to Miss Eliza-Sophia Stedman, of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

20. At Richard Cooper's, esq. Wickhouse, co. Worcester, by special licence, Joshua-Edward Cooper, esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, to Miss Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Robert L. esq. of Loughry, co. Tyrone, in Ireland.

21. Mr. John Bellamy, jun. of the House of Commons, to Miss Kier, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Louvaine, to Miss Louisa Wortley, of Grosvenor-square.

23. Capt. Astle, of the Royal Bucks regim. to Miss Susannah Brogden, of Clapham.

24. At Bromley, Kent, William Lukin, esq. captain of the Doris frigate, to Miss Thelluson, second daughter of the late Peter T. esq. of Brodsworth, co. York, and Plaistow-house, Kent.

25. By special licence, at the episcopal palace at Bromley, Kent, the Rev. Heneage Horsley, only son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Miss Frances-Emma Burke.

DEATHS.

1795. *June* 17. AGED 80, Wm. Wilson, esq. of Ayton, Yorkshire. This gentleman was formerly in the East India Company's service; and possessed qualities which not only enabled him to acquire an independent

independent fortune, but also led to achievements highly meritorious and useful, which during life attached respect, and now reflect a brightness on departed virtue that extends beyond the grave. In those emergencies which impose the most arduous task on human fortitude, he uniformly evinced unshaken firmness of soul; calm and intrepid in danger, his presence of mind obviated every difficulty; and he displayed on the most trying occasions an exalted and invincible courage. When captain of the Suffolk, he received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for his gallantry in protecting his convoy against a very superior force of French men of war off the Cape of Good Hope, March 9, 1757. On this occasion he shewed what British courage can perform, when directed by professional knowledge and ability. From the Suffolk, Capt. W. was appointed to command the Pitt, a fifty-gun ship, as convoy, and was granted double privilege as an officer. In 1760 he made the discovery of a new passage to China, which he then also first proved to be practicable at all seasons of the year: for this service he again received the thanks of the East India Company. On quitting the sea, he relinquished entirely all further active pursuit, at a period when his exemplary conduct had prepared the way to situations of considerable trust and emolument. But the allurements of ambition could bias with no temptations a mind, generous and disinterested in the greatest degree, apparently regulated through life by the secret conviction, that all services in proportion to their value ought to be voluntary, and should be rendered without a view to any other reward than that which alone is a compensation to the worthy and the good, and is afforded by the consciousness of having exerted every endeavour in the discharge of duty. When in his profession, and when his credit gave him the best means, he had in many instances befriended modest worth, and been the active means of drawing depressed merit from obscurity. In private life he possessed the amiable and social qualities of the friend, the gentleman, and the Christian. His endeavours were ever prompt in comforting the miseries, and in relieving the distresses of his fellow creatures. With the weight of years he pressed nearer to another and a better world, by the most exemplary piety and by a devotion no less warm than it was rational and sincere. His hopes, his anxieties, and his fears, were referred to the Almighty Father of light and life, by sentiments of gratitude, confidence, and resignation. In the domestic relations of husband and parent he was peculiarly attentive and amiable; he possessed uncommon humility, modesty, and candour. He observed the strictest temperance, and enjoyed uninterrupted health to the latest hour of his life. Those who were best acquainted with his real character will ever reflect on his virtues with the high esteem and sincere veneration they so truly merited.—The following inscription is to be placed in Ayton church:

"To the memory of
WILLIAM WILSON, esq.
His meritorious services
were the genuine offspring of his virtues and abilities;
how fully they were displayed,
and with what gallantry and judgement they were exerted,
the thanks which he received on different occasions,
from the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company,
were most respectable testimonies.
Retiring from an active scene,
he passed the remainder of his days in this village,
where, during twenty-six years,
philanthropy and strict integrity directed his conduct as a Magistrate,
while exemplary piety regulated the actions of the Christian.
On this tablet
Affection with truth must say
that, much respected in every situation,
he possessed all the amiable and social qualities which most endear the husband, the parent, and the friend.
The Almighty,
whose gracious protection he had often experienced,
and on whom alone he had ever relied,
was pleased to remove him from this life
on the 17th of June, 1795.
Aged 80 years."

1799. *Aug.*.. By the hands of the public executioner, soon after the return of his Neapolitan Majesty to Naples: Francisco Bagni, professor of physick; Paschale Buffa, Joseph Logoteta, Francisco Conforti, all three distinguished literati; Domenico Cirilli, M. D. physician, during 30 years, to Sir William Hamilton, the English embassador at Naples; Natale, bishop of Pico; Marcello Scoti, ecclesiastick. (The above seven persons were members of the Provisional Government of the Neapolitan Republick.) Eleonora Fonseca, a learned lady; Mario Pagano, one of the most elegant modern Italian writers, and who drew up a form of constitution for the intended republick; Nicol. Pacifico, a distinguished botanist, 70 years old, and captain of the national guard; Vinc. Troisi, chaplain of the Provisional Government.

1800. *May* 5. At Wingham, Kent, aged 94, Robert Ewell, yeoman, formerly of Woodnesborough, in the same county.

Nov. 5. At sea, Lieut.-col. J. Barton, of the Bengal artillery.

12. At

12. At Gazipore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-col. Pegott, commanding the 6th regiment of native cavalry.

29. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-col. Monstoun, of the rifle corps.

1801. *Jan.*... At Canton, on his voyage from Madras to London, for the recovery of his health, aged 21, Lieut. Matthew Hutchins, in the East India Company's service, only son of Wm. H. esq. of Canonbury-place, Islington.

April 4. Buried, in the Quakers' burying-ground in Long-lane, Southwark, Mrs. Mary Warner, wife of Simeon W. of Surrey-place, Kent-road; who died March 28. She was grand-daughter to John Warner, of East-lane, Rotherhithe, who died Feb. 24, 1760, aged 86, a gentleman eminent for his skill in the most curious articles of horticulture. His extensive garden, of some acres, was planted with a treble row of dwarf pears and apples, on each side a long canal. These trees arrived at a surprising magnitude; as no pains were spared to procure the best collection of them, so his great skill in the art of pruning was very visible, for the trees, if the season was favourable, were always loaded with fruit. Some years ago, when pine-apples were rarities, and in but few gardens, he raised them on stoves to great perfection, and had besides a curious collection of exotic plants. About the year 1720, Mr. Warner observed the Burgundy grape to ripen against a wall, much earlier than others; he therefore concluded that it might ripen on standards, and, upon planting a few for trial, he found them to succeed beyond his expectation. This encouraged him to enlarge his vineyard; the novelty of the experiment brought many curious people to see it. Mr. Warner, to encourage a plantation that might in time prove advantageous, freely imparted his method of cultivating a vineyard suitable to our climate, and gave cuttings of his vines to all that would plant them; they gave cuttings to others; and thus the Burgundy grape was propagated over the nation. Mr. John Warner is deservedly entitled to the honour of being the planter of the first vineyard with Burgundy grapes in this country; for, at the time he began, there were only two vineyards, one at Dorking, in Surrey, and the other at Bath, and both with a grape not suitable to our climate. This good man was very happy in a strong healthy constitution, which was principally owing to his temperance and daily exercise in his garden. By his longevity he saw the fruits of his ingenuity and industry spread over the land, and, in many instances, attain to a degree of perfection scarcely to be expected in so Northern a latitude.

5. Thomas Pilgrim Warner, brother to the above Mary Warner, and grandson to John Warner, of East-lane.

21. At Littlebourn, in Kent, aged 70, Mrs. Anne Hollingberry, widow, formerly of Wingham, in the same county, and mother of Mr. Thomas H. of Littlebourn, whose wife died in the preceding week.

28. At Edmonton, aged 59, the Rev. William Tell, many years reader to the late Mr. Sellon, at his chapel, and afterwards curate to Dr. Owen, and, till incapacitated by illness, to Mr. Warren at Edmonton. He lost his wife June 3, 1799.

May... At Stoke Newington, Mr. Isaac Furtado, a Jew merchant; who was buried in the church-yard, in a grave dug North and South, instead of East and West, according to the usual custom. His son and two daughters were baptised and confirmed in the Church of England in March 1799; and their conversion was announced to the publick in a printed letter addressed to them by the late Rev. Wm. Jones.

1. In Great Portland-str. Mrs. Thresher, relict of Samuel T. esq. of May-fair.

2. Mrs. Hussey, wife of Wm. Wheatley H. esq. of Old Broad-street.

Aged 97, Mrs. Dalton, grandmother to the Misses Dalton, of George-street, Hull.

At Vernon's hall, near Liverpool, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Simpson.

3. At Bristol, Richard Chambers, esq. captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At her lodgings in Bath, Mrs. Forbes, a widow lady of Ireland.

4. At his father's house at Clapham, Surrey, in his 10th year, the second son of the Rev. Mr. Sampson.

At his son's house at Pancras, aged 82, Mr. Ralph Smith.

5. At Bristol Hot wells, Miss Helena Henry, sister of John-Joseph H. esq. of Straffan, in Ireland.

At York, Lieut.-col. Cathcart Taylor, late of the 3d dragoon-guards.

In his 70th year, Timothy Nucella, esq. merchant, of Nicholas-lane.

6. Of a consumption, Mrs. Bowring, wife of Mr. Robert B. of the Victualing-office at Deptford, and only surviving daughter of the late Mr. John Finch, of Clement's lane, Lombard-street.

Suddenly, Mrs. Crow, mistress of the public-house at Kate's Cabin, co. Huntingdon, whose husband died about two years ago.

In the market-place, Nottingham, Mr. Toplis, sen. haberdasher.

7. Mrs. Robertson, wife of Dr. R. physician of Greenwich hospital.

In Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Calvert, eldest sister of the late Dr. C. of Doctors Commons.

At Clifton, John Maitland, jun. esq. of King's Arms yard, Coleman-street, son of Robert M. esq. of Greenwich.

In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, Madame Baccelli, many years principal dancer at the Opera-house, and generally respected for her benevolence. She lived several

years

years with the late Duke of Dorset, who had by her a son, who died, about 2 years since, in the royal navy.

8. Capt. Wm. Howie was this day hung on St. Michael's hill, Bristol, for having wilfully sunk the ship Merry Andrew, to defraud the underwriters.

At York, Mrs. Wiggins, relict of Capt. James W. of the 2d West York militia.

In his 55th year, Mr. Benj. Appleby, of Farney water-mill, near Leeds.

Mr. E. Gregory, formerly of the Royal Oak inn at Leicester.

At Buckminster, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. Bartram, sen.

At Bath, aged 95, John Chapman, esq. senior alderman and six times mayor of that city. He was born Oct. 6, 1706; elected into the common council Oct. 25, 1731; succeeded as an alderman 1742; was chosen mayor September 1744; again 1754, 1761, 1770, 1777, and 1779; and, at the age of 95, succeeded as heir-in-law to the property of an affluent relation who died intestate. His remains were attended to the grave, in the Abbey church, by all the members of the corporation, as a mark of due regard to the venerable father of their city.

9. Found dead in bed, at the Swan and Helmet inn, Northampton, Mr. William Hardy, of Kegworth, co. Leicester. He was in apparent perfect health the preceding evening.

Very suddenly, aged 31, Mr. H. Featherstone, surgeon and apothecary at Hull.

At Mount Kennedy, in Ireland, in his 87th year, John Marsden, esq. a director of the Bank of Ireland, and father of Wm. M. esq. F. R. S. and one of the secretaries of the Admiralty.

10. Edmund Reynolds, esq. of Milford, in Hampshire.

11. At Medstead, Hants, Mrs. Lovell, wife of the Rev. B. L. and daughter of the late Col. J. Williamson, of the artillery.

At Bath, on her way to Bristol, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Rev. J. Gee S. late of Norwich.

Aged 87, Mrs. Eliz. Goodwin, wife of Mr. Thomas G. sen. of Lincoln.

At his house in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. George Bailey.

At Aberdeen, in his 72d year, Mr. John Cushnie, ship-master. He has left 4,500l. to different charitable institutions.

12. At Rome, the Princess Maria Felicité, aunt to the King of Sardinia, born March 20, 1730.

In Baker-street, Matthew Bazett, esq.

13. At Isleworth, Middlesex, of which parish he was vicar, in his 80th year, the Rev. William Drake, M. A. F. A. S. a gentleman well known in the literary world as a scholar and antiquary, and as the son of the celebrated author of the Eboracum (or the History of York) and Parliamentary History.

At Bury, aged 70, Isaac Brooks, gent.

14. Aged 22, Miss Eliz. Allen, eldest daugh. of the Rev. Stephen A. of Lynn.

Mrs. Raven, wife of Capt. Wm. R. of Hackney terrace.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Fitt, relict of Mr. Wm. F. late of All Saints, Norwich.

15. At Nottingham, in her 67th year, Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. I. needle-maker; and, on the 25th, Mrs. White, dau. of Mr. Ireland, in her 26th year.

At Billericay, Essex, Rob. Chaplyn, esq.

At Crief, in Scotland, Dr. James Young, of Balnanno.

16. Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Perrins, jun. of Bedworth, one of the Nuneaton troop of cavalry.

17. In her 80th year, much esteemed, Mrs. Jane Cox, spinster, of Chelmsford, one of the daughters of the Rev. Thomas C. formerly rector of Stock and Ramsden Bell House, co. Essex; and, on the 24th, her remains were interred in the family-vault at Stock.

At Nottingham, aged 55, Mr. S. Eyre.

In Park-street, Westminster, Mrs. Anne Standish, wife of Edward Townley S. esq. of Standish-hall, co. Lancaster.

18. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Andrew Stuart, esq. of Castlemilk and Torrance, M. P. for Weymouth.

In Park-lane, Mrs. Read, widow of H. R. esq. of Crowood, Wilts.

In Upper Harley-street, in his 75th year, James Seton, esq.

Mr. John Richards, of Vauxhall.

At Rushforth-hall, co. York, Mrs. Willett, wife of W. M. W. esq.

19. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Sturgeon, relict of Mr. Jas. S. attorney, of Bury.

Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, upwards of 36 years rector of Rippingale, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln; also vicar of St. John and St. German, near Wisbech. The former living is in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.; the latter in that of the King.

At Piddington, near Ambrosden, co. Oxford, the Rev. John Cockerill, M. A. upwards of 30 years resident minister there, and formerly fellow of University college, and, before that time, curate of Middleton Cheney, where he married, and was much respected. The curacy of Piddington is taken out of Ambrosden, and is in the nomination of the inhabitants.

At Kennington, Rev. Henry Perfect.

Mr. Samuel Webster, of Toxteth park.

On Fortyhill, Enfield, of epilepsy, aged 48, the wife of Mr. Aldwinkle, painter and glazier, of Mark-lane.

20. In Golden-square, the wife of Wm. Abercromby, esq. of Glassaugh, in Scotland, a near relation of the late Sir Ralph A. Her remains were interred in St. James's churchyard, with great pomp.

In Wimpole-street, in his 70th year, Mr. John Dobbins.

21. Mr.

21. Mr. Francis Radford, of Little Eaton, Derby.

22. Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Steele, relict of Mr. Wm. S. one of the burgesses of the common council of Bury

Aged 64, John Wenyeve, esq. of Brettenham, Suffolk, who served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1784. His death was singularly awful and sudden: having just eaten his dinner with a party of neighbouring gentlemen, in apparent good health, at the book-club held at the Crown inn, Bildeston, and taken only a second glass of wine, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, when he quitted the room, attended by two of his friends, and expired shortly afterwards. Of a woodcock's nest on his estate see pp. 399, 418.

On-board the Arabella packet, on his passage to England, Capt. George Jardine, of his Majesty's ship Woolwich.

Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, William Lightfoot Treslove, esq. youngest son of Tho. T. esq. of Brompton. His remains were interred, on the 31st, in Kensington church.

23. At his house in Bermondsey, aged 85, Henry Sharp, esq.

At Avelscombe, Honiton, Devon, Elizabeth wife of the Rev. T. Roskilly, vicar.

At Balsall-heath, near Birmingham, aged 59, Mrs. Martha Homer.

At Peterborough, in his 90th year, Mr. William Smith, many years proctor in the ecclesiastical courts of the Bishop of Peterborough and Archdeacon of Northampton; also steward to the present and several former bishops of that diocese. To great ability in his profession he added the more exalted virtue of an honest man.

Advanced in age, Miss Watson, sister to C. W. esq. late collector of excise at Lynn.

Aged 69, Mr. Jacob Myles, of Bracon Ash, one of the people called Quakers.

24. Mr. Henry Thomson, of Woolwich.

At Uffington, near Stamford, aged 77, Mrs. Cuthbert, widow.

At Ripley, in Surrey, after a long illness, in her 53d year, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, wife of Mr. George J. sen.

At Wisley, near Ripley, in her 68th year, Mrs. Hanford, wife of Mr. John H. sen.

25. At Camberwell, aged 69, Mrs. Martha Thomas, widow.

In Upper Park-street, Bath, the wife of Col. Pye.

At Chigwell, Essex, aged 67, Mrs. Anne Pead, sister to the late Benj. P. esq. of Hull.

26. At Earnshill, Somerset, Capt. Henry Combe, of the royal navy.

In Middle Scotland-yard, Mr. William Watson, of the Treasury.

At Tottenham, of an inflammation of his lungs, Mr. Thomas Davies, salter, of Thames-street.

At Parson's green, Fulham, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Delahay-street, Westminster.

27. At Paris, aged 52, Madame Bouillon, of the family of Hesse Cassel, and widow of the late Duke of Bouillon.

At Leith, Mrs. Alexander Aitken.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Mrs. Turner, widow of the Rev. George T. M. A. rector of Buttesford and Knipton; who died April 8, 1786, aged 61, after having held Knipton 36 years.

At Coventry, the wife of Mr. Geo. Pearce.

At Dover, Mr. Jn. Latham, banker, the oldest jurat and father of that corporation.

In New Broad-street, Richard Tuckwell, esq. merchant.

28. At Bellevue, near Southampton, Thomas Gardiner, esq.

Suddenly, at her mansion-house at West Monkton, Somerset, Mrs. Jeane, widow of Jn. J. esq. formerly Miss Pyle, of Dulverton.

At West Malling, Kent, of a fever, aged about 48, Mr. Thomas Troward, surgeon and apothecary, of that place, and brother of Richard T. esq. of Norfolk-street in the Strand. He was a native of Margate; and had served, for several years, as a surgeon of the navy; and, afterwards, as surgeon of a regiment of dragoons, previously to his settling at Malling.

John Dexter, a labourer, employed in drafting timber in Cliffe forest, imprudently standing between two trees lying on the carriage, to which his own altitude rendered him exactly parallel, the sudden rolling together of the timbers literally crushed his head to pieces.

29. At Borrowash, co. Derby, aged 74, the Rev. Henry Swindell, M. A. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752.

At Putney, Surrey, Simeon Warner, esq.

At Tottenham, Humphry Jackson, esq. M. D. F. R. S. and in the commission of the peace.

30. In Harley-street, Mrs. Meredith, widow of the Rev. T. M.

Aged 77, Wm. Graves, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, a master in chancery, and elder brother to Admiral Lord Graves.

At the house of Geo. Romney, esq. the celebrated painter, at Kendal, in Westmoreland, Mr. Cockin, upwards of 20 years writing and mathematical Master at the free school in Lancaster, and more than 7 years at the Rev Mr. Blanchard's Academy in Nottingham. As a teacher, he was universally allowed to be at the head of his profession; nor was he more remarkable for the solidity, depth, and vigour of his understanding, than for a peculiarly happy and original method of conveying instruction. Though the author of several publications of very superior excellence, yet such was his modesty and diffidence, that (excepting his Arithmetic and a single volume of poems, published solely for the use of a few select friends) no persuasions could

could ever induce him to prefix his name to any of them. Notwithſtanding his ſtudied ſolicitude to paſs through life in obſcurity, his "Eſſay on delivering Written Language," his "Ode to the Genius of the Lakes," his "Fall of Scepticiſm and Infidelity predicted," his "Reviſion of Weſt's Guide to the Lakes," his "Theory of the Syphon," &c. &c. will, in ſpite of himſelf, hand his name and reputation down to the lateſt poſterity. But, though thus inattentive to the praiſes of men, he was by no means indifferent to his better intereſts. In the practice of moral and religious duties, he arrived at the greateſt perfection. Self-government and duty, with him, went hand in hand. He was the friend, the admirer, and the champion of the Church of England; and, both in his converſation and writings, defended her, with manly ſpirit and reſolution, againſt the ſly and inſidious ſceptick, as well as againſt the openly daring and blaſphemous infidel. Had he lived, it was his intention to give to the world a work now ready for the preſs, in three volumes, on miſcellaneous ſubjects. It is to be hoped that ſome friend to deceaſed merit will not ſuffer ſuch a literary treaſure to be buried with its author.

31. In the prime of life, beloved and reſpected by all who knew her, the wife of Joſeph Hill, eſq. of Paulton, Somerſet.

Mr. John Miles, of Bellmont-row, Aſhted, formerly an eminent thread-manufacturer at Birmingham.

On Dulwich common, Surrey, the wife of John Preſtwidge, eſq.

In her 16th year, Miſs Beetham, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Bunny, near Nottingham.

Lately, at Ganjam, in the Eaſt Indies, Capt. A. Ormſby, of the 1ſt battalion of the 10th native infantry.

At Goa, Capt. Robinſon, of the 8th ft.

At Bombay, Lieut.-col. R. Frith, commanding the 1ſt native cavalry.

At Amboyna, Capt. Stratton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Vulcan; Lieut. Lufkin, of his Majeſty's ſhip Virginie; and Capt. Matthews, paymaſter of the troops there.

Near Calcutta, the brother of the Rajah Petumber. The next morning his funeral pile was raiſed with great ſolemnity at Bauboo Ghaut; where, in ſpite of every remonſtrance, two fine young women, his wives, committed themſelves to the flames, with the corpſe of the deceaſed Rajah.

In the Weſt Indies, of his wounds, Lieut. Tho. Pelham, of the 4th or King's own ft.

Thomas Currie, eſq. of the Lowlands, in the iſland of Tobago.

On her paſſage from Jamaica, the wife of Major Cameron, of the 20th light dragoons, niece of the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas.

Gen. Roize, who was killed in Egypt at the head of the French cavalry, was, before the Revolution, a ſerjeant in a regiment of dragoons belonging to Count D'Artois.

In Ruſſia, Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, late ſhip-chandler, in High-ſtreet, Hull.

At Jerſey, in her 70th year, Mrs. Valpy, widow of Mr. V. merchant, of that iſland, and mother of Dr. V. of Reading. The powers of her mind were great and comprehenſive; her exertions in the cauſe of Religion, in the ſervice of her family and of her connexions, were unceaſing; the affections of her heart were pure and ardent; her faith was truly evangelical; her works were truly Chriſtian. The extent and the utility of her charities will be remembered as long as gratitude exiſts in her neighbourhood. Of the bleſſings of Providence ſhe poſſeſſed a competent ſtore; but that ſtore was always at the command of the poor and the diſtreſſed. Her active piety was an example to her friends; and the purity of her life was ſo ſtriking, that it became an object of imitation

At Limerick, in Ireland, Miſs Sarah Carr, daughter of the late Capt. C.

In Crow-ſtreet, Dublin, John Lyſter, eſq. late captain of the Independents.

At Gormanſtown, co. Meath, Mr. Edward Dempſey.

In Charlemont-ſtr. Dublin, Mrs. Clark, wife of Geo C. eſq. of Ballinter, King's Co.

At Athlone, the Rev. Joſ. Moore, many years pariſh-prieſt.

Near Bradford, co. Clare, Mrs. Vokes, relict of Mr. Tho. V. merch. of Limerick.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Catherine Roſs, widow of the late Rev. John Swanton, miniſter of the Aſſociate coongregation at Kinroſs, in Scotland.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Sandilands, widow of Mr. Mark S. merchant.

At the ſame place, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Iſaac B. Chandler, ſtudent of medicine, from Charles-town, South Carolina.

At Aberdeen, aged 73, George Strachan Keith, eſq.

At Templehall, in Scotland, the ſpouſe of Thomas Johnſton, eſq.

At Annan, Mr. George Johnſtone, late of the exciſe.

At Fochabers, the wife of Wm. Tod, eſq.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Taylor, eſq. of Naſſau, New Providence, member of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

At Swain abbey, Mr. James Melvin, late of Boroſtounneſs.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. Hugh Muir, merchant.—Alſo, William Glen, eſq. of Aſlaſs, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Ayr.

At the manſe of Kirkſwald, Ayrſhire, in her 85th year, Mrs. Margaret Wodrow, wife of the Rev. M. Biggar, and daughter of the author of "The Church Hiſtory of Scotland."

Mr. James Grant, of Dundee, ſurgeon, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Alexander G. D. D. formerly of Hornſey, Middleſex, but now of Dundee.

At

At Dumfries, Jas. Mundell, eſq ſurgeon.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Gordon, of Buthlaw.

At Kirkubbin, the Rev. Dr. Fraſer.

At Milheugh, John Millar, eſq. advocate, profeſſor of law in Glaſgow univerſity.

At Thunderton, Lady-dowager Dunbar, of Northfield.

Near Rothby, in his 83d year, Mr. Alexander Hume. He ſuffered the ſame fate as many other gentlemen who joined in and ſurvived the rebellion of 1745: he afterwards, to the end of his life, ſupported himſelf by breaking of dogs. He was remarkable for the ſtouthneſs of his perſon, the independency of his ſpirit, the ſtrength of his underſtanding, and the general eccentricity of his life. He died, as he wiſhed, alone, and as if he had fallen aſleep, in his chair.

At Exeter, Joſeph Williams, eſq. collector of exciſe there.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Coles, relict of the late William C. eſq.

In childbirth, the wife of Mr. George Hollis, of Winchester.

Miſs Mary Anne Mapleton, ſecond dau. of Dr. M. of the Circus at Bath.

At Aſkerſwell, aged 92, full of good works, the Rev. —— Burt, M.A. rector of Dunterton, Devon.

Aged 33, Mr. J. Middleton, ſen. of Towceſter.

At Moulton, near Northampton, aged 90, W. Smith.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Skeales, mother of the late Rev. W. S. fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

At Cambridge, aged 19, the only ſon of the Rev. J. Sheppard, M.A.

At Foxeath, Norfolk, aged 29, Miſs Ellis; and, two days after, in an apoplectic fit, aged 70, her father, late a woolſtapler at Sudbury.

Mrs. H. Sweete, of Great Torrington, Devon; a pattern of religion, modeſty, and virtue, and a ſincere friend to all who ſtood in need of aſſiſtance.

At Saliſbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. E. Perkins, ſpinſter.

Mrs. James, of Ludlow, ſecond and laſt ſurviving daughter of E. Fleming, eſq late of Sibdon, co. Salop. Coming, in a chaiſe, from Chapel-houſe, down the eminence below Chipping Norton, one of the horſes proving unruly, the carriage was thrown down a bank, the fall of which was 3 feet perpendicular in 14 feet; whereby ſhe received ſo violent a blow on the back and upper part of the ſpine as inſtantly to deprive her of all power of moving the upper or lower extremities; in which lamentable ſtate ſhe languiſhed ſix weeks.

At Malvern, aged 76, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, near 30 years vicar thereof.

Aged 64, the Rev. Richard Baty, M.A. chancellor of the dioceſe of Worceſter, and rector of St. Mary's, in that city.

At Worceſter, Mr. J. Price, linguiſt, author of the Hiſtories of Hereford and Leominſter, and of the Worceſter and Ludlow Guides.

At Cirenceſter, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, a lady of very great endowments and virtues.

At Oxford, aged 49, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Richards, rector of Exeter coll.

C. H. Webſter, eſq. of St. John's college, Oxford.

At Sittingbourn, Kent, aged 85, Mr. James Tonge.

At Clewer, near Windſor, aged 80, Mr. John Davis, who, with his father and grandfather, were ſucceſſively lockſmiths to the crowned heads of this realm for more than 150 years.

Mrs. Burrs, of Preſhey, Eſſex.

Mr. Wm. Wilſon, youngeſt ſon of Mr. James W. of the Paragon, Kent road.

At Chelſea, aged 19, Mr. Wm. Carr, ſon of Mr. C. mercer, New Bond-ſtreet.

At Brompton, aged 51, Mr. A. Grant, late of Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, printer.

At his houſe in Kentiſh-town, in his 84th year, John Palmer, eſq. formerly ſolicitor in Lincoln's inn and Chancery-lane.

Mr. W. Fitch, of the Bull's Head inn, Leadenhall-ſtreet, brother to Mr. F. of Lyon's-hall, Much Leigh, Eſſex.

Mr. John Everett, a reſpectable merchant in Baſinghall-ſtreet.

In George ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Major John Foſter Hill.

Mr. George Whitfield, near 50 years apothecary to St. Thomas's hoſpital.

In Little Pulteney-ſtreet, aged 58, Mr. John Frears.

In London, Henry Blackſtone, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, and one of the fellows of New college, and ſon of the Rev. Mr. B. of Winchester.

Miſs N. Wilſon, of Sloane-ſtreet.

June ... Mr. Colnet, ironmonger, Whitechapel, father of the Rev. Mr. C. curate of Waltham (ſee p. 284), to whoſe widow and family he has bequeathed his property.

June 1. The wife of Mr. Coles, grocer, of Exeter.

Aged 18, Mr. Thomas Forſter, youngeſt ſon of Mr. F. merchant, Lynn.

2. Aged 69, Mr. Thomas Kirton, farmer, of Branſton, near Lincoln.

At Bicknoller, Somerſet, Mr. Robert Gardener, ſen.

3. After a long illneſs, in his 62d year, Mr. Jones, ſen. of Exeter, attorney.

Advanced in years, Mr. J. Birt, of Welbourn, near Leadenham, farmer and grazier, and one of the people called Quakers.

4. In his 65th year, William Moſeley Walſh, eſq. of Bentley, in the pariſh of Maveſyn Ridware, co. Stafford, at which place he had reſided for the laſt 40 years, having firſt gone to reſide there in March, 1761. He was the lineal deſcendant of John

John Walſh, of Sheldyſley Walſh, and of Stockton, in Worceſterſhire, of which laſt place they were lords and patrons of the living of Stockton; which John Walſh married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington, co. Worceſter; their eldeſt ſon, John, married Alice, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Baynham, of Cold St. Alwins, co. Glouceſter, knt. by whom he had a ſon, Francis, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Cornwall Baron, of Binford, co. Salop. The ſecond ſon, Thomas Walſh, was one of the barons of the Exchequer in the time of Henry VIII.; Walter, the third ſon, was chamberlain to Henry VIII. and had a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Weldon, cofferer of the houſehold to Queen Elizabeth, and another daughter, Catherine, married to Edw. Hampton, clerk of the council to Queen Elizabeth.—The ſubject of this memoir was only ſon of John Moſeley, of Lichfield, by Elizabeth, his wife, only ſiſter and heir of William Walſh, of Lichfield, eſq. who died a bachelor, and left, by will, to his nephew, William Moſeley, the above manor, advowſon, and eſtate of Stockton, with directions to take the name and arms of Walſh. This William Walſh, of Lichfield, inherited the manor, eſtate, and advowſon, of Stockton, under the will of his great uncle, Thomas Walſh, of Stockton, M. D. the perſon to whom Pope pays ſo high a compliment, in the latter part of his "Eſſay on Criticiſm:"

"Such late was Walſh—the Muſes judge and friend," &c.

Arms of Walſh: A. a feſs between ſix martlets S.; creſt, a griffin's head eraſed A.; motto, "Veritas & Virtus vincunt." This gentleman will be a great loſs to his neighbourhood, and long and ſincerely lamented. Poſſeſſing a ſtrong judgement and clear underſtanding, his aſſiſtance was frequently ſought for, and ſeldom by him withheld. He was in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Stafford; and it was much regretted that he never could be prevailed upon to act.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 85, Mrs. Hutchinſon, a maiden lady; in whom the poor have loſt a liberal benefactreſs.

At Ripley, Surrey, in his 18th year, Mr. John Wild.

At Walworth, Mr. Richard Cuming, formerly a tin-plate-worker in Fenchurch-ſtr.

Peter Burrell, eſq. of the Pay-office, at Whitehall.

The infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman.

5. In his 82d year, James Cranmer, eſq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Scarborough, Miſs Woodall, ſiſter of John W. eſq. banker.

6. At Wilſden, Middleſex, in her 20th year, the wife of Wm. Hurle, eſq.

John Trapp, eſq. ſugar-refiner, of Goodman's-fields, a good Chriſtian, and an honeſt man.

Miſs Harriet May, third daughter of Joſeph M. eſq. late of Hale-houſe, Hants.

F. Broughton, eſq. aſſiſtant commiſſary to his Majeſty's forces, and late of the 3d regiment of dragoon-guards, univerſally regretted by all who knew his high ſenſe of honour, and rigid performance of the duties of his office, his liberal mind, generous diſpoſition, and benevolent heart.

At his houſe in Pater-noſter-row, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. George Robinſon, an eminent bookſeller; whoſe death will be lamented by a large circle of acquaintance; and of whom it may be truly ſaid, no man diſcharged the duties of private life with more active zeal or more ſteady virtue; as a huſband, a father, and a friend, he was warm and ſincere, affectionate and tender. Theſe, however, are the common features of every worthy man's character; but Mr. Robinſon's death will be felt and regretted on a broader and more public ground—as a loſs to the world of letters. During the better half of the paſt century, Jacob Tonſon and Andrew Millar were the beſt patrons of literature; a fact rendered unqueſtionable, by the valuable works produced under their foſtering and genial hands. Their ſucceſſors, Mr. Alderman Cadell, the late Mr. Strahan, and his ſurviving ſon, exceeded their predeceſſors in the ſpirit of enterpriſe, which led them, at great expence, to publiſh the works of the many celebrated writers that have ornamented the age in which we live. Mr. Robinſon, ſtanding alone and unconnected, boldly rivalled theſe, the moſt powerful of his competitors; and, by his liberality to authors, his encouragement to engravers, and other artiſts of the preſs, has conſiderably added to the ſtores of ſcience and taſte.—An excellent correſpondent, who had the beſt poſſible means of knowing him intimately, adds, "Our late worthy friend affords another inſtance of the benefits of induſtry and integrity in the eſtabliſhment of the moſt important concerns of trade, and of the faireſt fame. He was born at Dalſton, in Cumberland, and, about 1755, came up to London in ſearch of ſuch employment as he might be qualified for by a decent education, and a great ſhare of natural ſenſe and ſhrewdneſs. His firſt engagement was, we believe, in the reſpectable houſe of Mr. John Rivington, from which he went to that of Mr. Johnſtone, on Ludgate-hill, where he remained until 1763-4, when he commenced buſineſs as a bookſeller in Paternoſter-row, in partnerſhip with Mr. John Roberts, who died about 25 years ſince. The commencement of an undertaking like this required a capital; and the uniform habits of induſtry and punctuality which Mr. R. had

diſplayed,

displayed, while managing the concerns of others, pointed him out as one who might be entrusted. He has often been heard to acknowledge his gratitude to the late Mr. Thomas Longman, who liberally, and unasked, offered him any sum, on credit, that might be wanted. In a short time, however, these small beginnings swelled into concerns of importance. Mr. R's active spirit, knowledge of business, and reputable connexion, soon enabled him to atchieve the higher branches of the business, and, in the purchase of copy-rights, he became the rival of the most formidable of the old established houses; and before the year 1780, he had the largest wholesale trade that was ever carried on by an invidual. In 1784, he took into partnership his son and brother, who are his successors. In the rise and progress of so great a concern, Mr. R. was an eminent proof (if so plain a truth requires a proof) how much may be done by habits of attention, industry, and, above all, inflexible integrity and perseverance. We have authority to say, from the most successful of his rivals, the *first* bookseller in London, and now a magistrate of high rank, that "of George Robinson's integrity too much cannot be said." It was this which frequently involved him in the troublesome, yet honourable offices of arbitrator in cases of dispute, and executor and assignee in the events of death or bankruptcy; and there are probably none in the trade who cannot testify in his favour in some one of those departments. He had, indeed, a natural aversion to every thing little, mean, and partaking of subterfuge and undue artifice; and many will remember, that, when his indignation was roused by actions of this description, he expressed it in terms peculiarly harsh and unaccomodating. As his success in business proceeded, he extended his liberality to authors in no common degree; and it will be difficult to find an instance where he did not amply gratify the wish of the party, if at all compatible with prudence, or even the distant probability of return. It was his opinion, that liberality to authors was the true spirit of bookselling enterprize, and, perhaps, little can be done if occasional failures are allowed to break in upon this system. If the writer of the present article, who for many years has enjoyed Mr. R's intimacy, were to venture on an objection, at a time when he feels nothing but regret, it would be that Mr. R. rather gave too much than too little, and that he sometimes gave a consequence to works, which neither their own merit, nor the opinion of the publick, could ever sanction.—Still another trait of his character must not be forgotten. If, added to their concern with him as a publisher, his authors obtained his friendship, no man could serve them with more active zeal in every emergency; and, although he had on some occasions the common fate of generous minds, that of bestowing his favours improperly, he never permitted such a circumstance to contract his desire to serve those for whom he professed an attachment. Few men will probably be regretted by a more extensive acquaintance; and it is particularly noticeable in his history, that, amidst the strictest attention to business, he was throughout the whole of his early life enabled, by a due division of time, to appropriate more to social pleasures than many men could venture to do with impunity. For the social enjoyments of life, indeed, he was eminently qualified. He had improved the scanty education of a Northern village by some reading, but principally by the company of literary men, and by a memory uncommonly tenacious. His own mind was shrewd, penetrating, and enriched by various experience. He had likewise a great share of wit and vivacity; many of his *bons mots*, which have been pretty extensively circulated among his friends, would do credit to men of the first reputation in this minor department of genius. His sense of ridicule was remarkably strong, and few men excelled him in telling a story, of which he had a plentiful stock, and which he varied with circumstantial embellishments that were irresistibly laughable. Versed, too, in the literary and *business*-history of his time, his conversation was a rich fund of information, and his memory in dates and *minutiæ* gave an authority which made him be frequently consulted when points in dispute were to be accurately ascertained. Of late years he visited less abroad, but was seldom happy without the company of his friends at home, who found themselves welcomed to a well-spread table, without ceremony and without affectation. He imposed no condition but that of punctuality to the hour of dinner, and in that particular, it is well known, he never relaxed to persons of any rank or condition. Such were some of the features of a character which will be long remembered by a very extensive circle of friends, and on which the writer of this article could expatiate at a greater length, were it necessary. To have said less would not have been respectful to his memory: and to indulge the feelings of private friendship, in more ample recollections, becomes the province of memory rather than of public record. Mr. R. was seized with the illness which proved fatal on Monday, May 25, while at a meeting of booksellers, at the accustomed place, the Chapter coffee-house; from this he was obliged to retire hastily, and soon exhibited symptoms of fever; this abated so far, in the subsequent week, as to give hopes of recovery; these hopes were particularly encouraged, even on the evening, June 5, preceding his death,

death, when he became calm, took his medicines willingly, and seemed, to all human appearance, free from fever. These symptoms, however, were fallacious; the snares of death were wound around him, and at 5 on Saturday morning he expired. He was interred, on Thursday the 11th, in the burying-ground belonging to St. Faith's, in St. Paul's church-yard."

7. At Horsham, Sussex, where he went for the recovery of his health, in a decline, Mr. Henry Lewis Galabin, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-str. printer, having survived his wife and infant son but a few days. He was the eldest son of the junior Bridge-master of the city of London, and a young man of great accomplishments and elegant manners.

After a long illness, aged 48, Jos. Walker, esq. of Aston upon-Trent, co. Derby.

Mr. White, ship-builder, of Broad-stairs, Margate, while standing on a plank, giving directions to his workmen, slipped into a dock, and was so much bruised that he expired in a few hours, in his 72d year.

At Bradford, aged 90, Mrs. Tugwell; in whom the poor experienced a constant and liberal benefactress.

8. At Chichester, in his 68th year, Major-general Thomas Jones.

At Liverpool, aged 77, Mr. John Blackstock.—Also, Mrs. Summervail, wife of Mr. James S. merchant.

In her 67th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Gullett, widow of Christopher G. esq. formerly of Exeter.

Mrs. Mary Duncan, relict of Alex. D. esq. late of Camberwell, Surrey.

9. Mr. Bratton, of Exeter, cornfactor.

In St. James's-street, Bath, Miss Attword, only child of Richard A. esq.

In his 74th year, Mr. James Wheble.

Mr. Elias Ward, of Clare-mark. butcher.

10. At the seat of Mr. Latouche, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in an apoplectic fit, Lieut.-gen. Charles Eustace. He was on a tour through his district, to inspect the forces stationed in various posts; had rode from Dublin that morning, and was in apparent perfect health.

Of apoplexy, aged 67, Arthur Rothwell, esq. of New Bond-street.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, of a lingering complaint, Mrs. Tritton, wife of Mr. T. brewer there, and mother of 5 children.

In Surrey-road, Black friers, in his 77th year, after a tedious illness, Mr. Peter Parnum, formerly in a very extensive sphere of action as a king's officer upon the quays, but had retired into private life many years, on a fortune which, though far from being abundant, enabled him to do much good.

At Worcester, in her 31st year, Mrs. Robson, wife of Mr. G. R. solicitor, of Castle-street, Leicester-fields.

Mr. Robert Parkinson, late partner with Messr. J. Bogle, French, and Son, West India merchants, Swithin's-lane.

At Clapham, Surrey, after a lingering illness with a cancer, aged 77, Mrs. S. Dyer.

The eldest daughter of Archibald Paxton, esq. of Buckingham-street, Strand.

11. At Clifton, Mrs. Webb, relict of John W. esq. late of Cote, near Bristol, and M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

At Fulham, aged 75, Mr. Tho. Austin.

At Enfield, aged 94, Mr. Spicer, formerly a publican in that town.

At his father's house in South Lambeth, aged 17, Mr. Robert Alexander.

12. At Carnsalloch, in Scotland, Johnston Hannay, esq. of Torrs.

Aged 52, Mr. Richard Smee, of the Globe inn, Lincoln.

At the Green Man, Braintree, Essex, aged 75, Samuel Rand, of Black Notley. In life, he denied himself the common necessaries, yet he is reported to have left to his relations, in estates and cash, near 40000l. A few days before his death, he requested some friends to go to one of his cottages, and take a brick out of a certain place in the chimney; which done, they found concealed a considerable sum of money, in bank-notes and cash, Portugal money, and other coins.

14. Found dead in his bed, whither he went in apparent good health, aged 29, Mr. Martin Sharpe, jun. draper, of Bury.

Aged 54, Mr. Meredith, an eminent farrier, of Friestone, near Bolton, co. Linc.

Rev. Geo. Campbell Brodbelt, of Loudwater, Bucks.

After three days illness, Mr. James Hobson, of Andenshaw, near Manchester.

At his house in Gloucester-place, Brigadier-general Arnold. His remains were interred, on the 21st, at Brompton. Seven mourning-coaches and four state carriages formed the cavalcade.

15. At Ketton, in Rutland, suddenly, by an apoplectic stroke, Mr. Baxter, a land-surveyor, of great professional ability.

At Belmont-lodge, in Hertfordshire, Jn. Henry Warre, esq.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. Richard H. vicar of that parish.

At Duddingston, in West Lothian, the Hon. Capt Patrick Napier, R. N.

16. At Reddish's hotel, in St. James's-street, Charles Edwin, esq. of Clear Well, co. Gloucester, many years M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

Mrs. Attwick, wife of William A. esq. of Portman-square.

After a few days illness, Wm. Richardson, esq. of Finden-place, Sussex.

At Handsworth, co. York, Mrs. Barbara Idle, relict of the late Lord Chief Baron I. of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and sister to the late Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

17. At his father's house in Grosvenor-place, Robert Moss, esq. of the Duke of Portland's

Portland's office, and youngest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

At Colyton-house, Devon, Jn. Piper, esq.

By shooting himself, in his bed, Capt. Schott, of the Swedish ship Charlotte, lying at Portsmouth.

In Leicester place, Humphry John Trafford, esq. son of John T. esq. of Trafford-house, co. Lancaster.

At her brother's house, in St. Andrew's square, Glasgow, Miss Agnes Brown, dau. of the late Mr. Wm. B. jun. merchant.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. Jas. Stephen Lushington, of Newmarket, formerly fellow of Peter-house, where he proceeded B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759; vicar of St. Nicholas in Newcastle, to which he was presented by Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, whose daughter he married. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

18. At Dover, in his 71st year, Phineas Stringer, esq. a considerable wine-merch.

19. After a few days illness, at his house at Southgate, Middlesex, aged 48, George Tickner Hardy, esq. attorney at law, of Austin-friers, and one of the secondaries of the city of London.

John Campbell, of Stonefield, Ld. Stonefield, one of the lords of Session in Scotld.

At Clifton, Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of Bath.

The wife of Thomas Vernon Dolphin, esq. of Eyford, co Gloucester.

Rev. Thomas Ferris, D.D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, dean of Battle, Sussex, rector of Great Stambridge, Essex, and precentor and prebendary of the cathedral church of Chichester. He has left a wife and 8 children. The late Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster dying without a will, and the present baronet being only 11 years of age, the deanry of Battle is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; the rectory of Stambridge, to which he was presented 1774, is in the governors of the Charter-house.

20. In Mansel-street, Mr. Robert Newcome, brother of the late Primate of Ireland.

At his sister's, at Kirknocks, near Botley, Hants, after a tedious and distressing illness, which he supported with the greatest patience and resignation, Major Wm. Lewis, assistant-barrack-master general, late of Westmoreland, in the island of Jamaica. He was a gentleman of infinite worth, and well deserving the severe regret of his affected friends.

In Finsbury square, in his 59th year, Richard Huddleston, esq. of Gray's inn. His death was occasioned by his horse carrying him with great violence against the shafts of a chaise, whereby one of his legs was so dreadfully fractured as to render immediate amputation necessary.

22. At Mrs. Dutens', in Leicester square, George Dashwood, esq. of Steeple Aston, co. Oxford.

At Harroy, Orkney, in his 87th year, John Saunders, some time schoolmaster in the service of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

Mr. Danbrook, a shopkeeper at Yoxford, near Halesworth, shot himself at his breakfast-table, where his wife and Mr. Rutland, surgeon, of that place, were present. Verdict, *Felo de se.*

Suddenly, at Sidmouth, Devon, Captain Whetter, of the royal navy.

Miss Deborah Martyr, of Greenwich.

In sinking a well at Leith, Mr. Grindly, tanner, in Edinburgh, the proprietor, and three other men, were killed on the spot, by the falling-in of the earth.

23. Aged 25, the Rev. George Downing Andrews, third son of Mr. A. surgeon, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Hampstead-place, in Kent, Thomas Hallett Hodges, esq.

24. Miss Mitford, daughter of John M. esq. of Upper Charlotte str. Fitzroy-squ.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Robert Nares, M. A. archdeacon of Stafford, *vice* Brereton, resigned.

Rev. John Lodge, B. A. Bosbury V. in the diocese of Hereford, *vice* Otty, resigned, on account of being collated to Coddington R. *vice* Lodge, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Cope Martham, M. A. Kewand Petersham R. Surrey, *vice* Foster, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Wake, Great Bromley R. Essex, *vice* Warren, resigned.

Rev. John Warner King, of High Estre, Essex, Nuthurst R. Sussex.

Rev. Mr. Jefferson, of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, Ridge V. near St. Alban's, Herts.

Rev. Isaac Tyeth, B.A. Michaelstow R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. John Fry, Desford R. co. Leicester.

Rev. William Heath Marsh, Calthorpe V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Underwood, Wellington prebend, in Hereford cathedral, and Ross R. in that county.

Rev. Mr. Gurney, St. Erth V. Cornwall, in exchange for West Buckland living, Devon, resigned in favour of Mr. Buller, nephew of the late Bishop B.

Rev. Morgan Cove, LL. B. prebendary of Hereford, and rector of Eaton-Bishop, collated to the prebendal stall of Gorwall and Overbury, *vice* Birt, dec.

Rev. Stephen Allen, M. A. Wolterton with Wickmer R. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Walwyn, M. A. Holm Lacy V. near Hereford, *vice* Bagnall, dec.

Rev. Robert Hathway, M. A. chaplain to the corporation of Hereford, Barlingham perpetual curacy.

Rev. John Fisher, M. A. Dodford V. co. Northampton.

Rev. John Brooke, B.D. Colston Bassett V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Wright, dec.

Rev. Geo. Dixon, Kirkdale V. co. York.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May DRURY-LANE.

1. The Beggar's Opera—The Wedding-
2. The Confederacy—Lodoiſka. [Day.
4. *Adelmorn, the Outlaw*—Croſs Purpoſes.
5. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
6. The Siege of Belgrade—Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene.
7. Adelmorn—The Mock Doctor.
8. Deaf and Dumb—The Shipwreck.
9. Adelmorn—High Life Below Stairs.
11. Nina—Three Weeks after Marriage—Lovers' Quarrels.
12. Adelmorn—All the World's a Stage.
13. King John—The Devil to Pay.
14. Adelmorn—Of Age To-morrow.
15. The School for Scandal—Dr. Laſt's Examination—The Shipwreck.
16. Adelmorn—The Liar.
18. Ditto—Lodoiſka.
19. Pizarro—The Sultan.
20. Adelmorn—The Children in the Wood.
21. The Pirates—Catherine and Petruchio.
22. The Country Girl—The Deſerter.
25. Deaf and Dumb—Ways and Means.
26. Twelfth Night—Blue Beard.
27. The Pirates—Dr. Laſt's Examination—The Follies of a Day. [Petruchio.
28. The Belles' Stratagem—Catherine and
29. The Iron Cheſt—The Pannel.
30. Much Ado about Nothing—Blue Beard.

June 1. As You Like It—Lodoiſka.
2. Love in a Village—The Spoil'd Child.
3. The Tempeſt—The Shipwreck.
4. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—No Song No Supper.
5. The Iron Cheſt—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
6. The Country Girl—The Quaker.
8. Pizarro—The Spoil'd Child. [Wood.
9. Twelfth Night—The Children in the
10. As You Like It—The Liar—Robinſon Cruſoe. [Doctor and Apothecary.
11. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The
12. The Beggar's Opera—Mock Doctor.
13. She Stoops to Conquer—My Grandmo.
15. Love in a Village—The Apprentice.
16. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The
17. Love in a Village—Sultan. [Shipwreck.
18. Caſtle Spectre—Three Weeks aft. Marr.

May COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Way to Get Married—Paul and Virginia—The Naval Pillar.
2. The Blind Girl—Midnight Hour—Ditto.
4. King Richard the Third—Perouſe.
5. Speed the Plough—Sprigs of Laurel—Ditto. [Naval Pillar.
6. The Blind Girl—Barnaby Brittle—The
7. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Perouſe.
8. *What wou'd the Man be at?*—Wild Oats—The Turnpike Gate.
9. The Poor Gentleman—Perouſe.
11. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
12. Fontainbleau—*A Sea-ſide Story*—The Devil to Pay. [Mode.
13. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
14. Abroad and at Home—Honeſt Thieves.
15. The Caſtle of Andaluſia—*Who's the Rogue?*—Sprigs of Laurel.
16. The Blind Girl—A Sea-ſide Story—
18. Othello—Perouſe. [The Naval Pillar.
19. The Earl of Eſſex—The Follies of a Day—The Soldier's Feſtival.
20. Inkle and Yarico—Honeſt Thieves—The Deſerter of Naples.
21. Every Man in his Humour—Perouſe.
22. Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virginia.
25. Ramah Droog—*Henry and Emma*—The Priſoner at Large. [chio.
26. The Woodman—Catherine and Petru-
27. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-Mode. [Sprigs of Laurel.
28. K. Henry the Fourth—Lock and Key—
29. The Way to Get Married—Britiſh Fortitude—Raymond and Agnes.
30. Lovers' Vows—Roſina.

June 1. King Richard the Third—Perouſe.
2. Speed the Plough—Netley Abbey.
3. Paul and Virginia—The Birth-Day—Il
4. Hamlet—The Padlock. [Bondocani.
5. The Heir-at-Law—Obi.
6. The Road to Ruin—A Sea-ſide Story.
8. Othello—Il Bondocani. [don.
9. Twelfth Night—The Iriſhman in Lon-
10. The School for Prejudice—The Poor Sailor. [The Naval Pillar.
11. Abroad and at Home—St. David's Day—
12. The Deſerted Daughter—The Turnpike Gate—Ditto.
13. The Beggar's Opera—The Farm-houſe.
15. King Richard the Third—Perouſe.
16. Speed the Plough—Britiſh Fortitude—Ditto.
17. The Lie of the Day—Paul and Virginia—Raymond and Agnes.
18. The Poor Gentleman—Spoil'd Child.
19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Poor Soldier.

June HAY-MARKET.

18. The Flitch of Bacon—The Point of Honour—Fortune's Frolick.
19. The Heir-at-Law—Priſoner at Large.
20. The Road to Ruin—The Poor Soldier.
22. Sighs—The Review.
23. The London Hermit—Ditto.
24. The Jew—Ditto.
25. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
26. Cambro-Britons—Ditto.
27. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
29. Faſhionable Levities—Ditto.
30. The Birth-Day—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 26, to June 23, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	743	1425	Males	654	1364
Females	682		Females	710	

Whereof have died under two years old 350

Peck Loaf 5s. 7d.; 5s. 9d.; 5s. 8d.; 5s. 7d.

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d.¼ per lb.

Between					
2 and 5	153	50 and 60	138		
5 and 10	60	60 and 70	107		
10 and 20	58	70 and 80	72		
20 and 30	114	80 and 90	31		
30 and 40	146	90 and 100	2		
40 and 50	130	101	1		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	133	10	53	3	48	10	31	9	53	2
Surrey	136	4	00	0	52	0	37	8	55	0
Hertford	116	8	00	0	51	8	36	0	61	4
Bedford	115	4	83	6	64	4	39	1	48	0
Huntin.	113	0	00	0	64	0	27	8	44	10
Northam.	109	8	00	0	66	4	33	8	65	0
Rutland	113	6	00	0	81	0	31	0	68	0
Leiceſter	114	10	00	0	64	0	31	4	73	4
Notting.	122	0	80	0	70	0	39	2	70	0
Derby	124	0	00	0	65	0	39	8	72	4
Stafford	144	9	00	0	92	2	49	0	80	10
Salop	140	10	94	2	89	10	44	3	00	0
Hereford	149	3	102	4	87	5	43	2	76	7
Worceſt.	154	2	00	0	82	0	42	8	77	7
Warwick	150	10	00	0	90	4	43	2	75	1
Wilts	134	10	00	0	68	6	37	2	70	0
Berks	123	6	00	0	54	3	39	6	62	0
Oxford	130	2	00	0	98	1	38	10	60	10
Bucks	115	0	00	0	71	9	37	9	48	6
Montgo.	153	8	00	0	112	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	128	0	00	0	64	0	38	5	00	0
Radnor	143	11	00	0	91	9	38	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

129	11	82	3	72	9	38	0	62	8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	119	0	57	6	53	2	31	6	48	9
Kent	122	6	00	0	44	0	32	6	50	6
Suſſex	134	4	00	0	00	0	37	9	00	0
Suffolk	126	0	80	0	40	3	32	1	45	10
Cambrid.	109	3	00	0	40	6	26	3	43	0
Norfolk	109	3	72	0	36	4	30	0	50	0
Lincoln	103	4	72	0	71	1	30	2	77	6
York	114	9	96	9	00	0	36	4	56	1
Durham	129	5	71	9	00	0	41	5	00	0
Northum	115	4	88	0	62	0	39	10	00	0
Cumberl.	133	10	94	6	80	6	52	0	00	0
Weſtmo.	149	4	88	0	87	10	52	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	139	10	00	0	57	1	43	11	76	2
Cheſter	124	7	00	0	00	0	39	8	00	0
Flint	143	4	00	0	81	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	132	10	00	0	493	4	35	3	00	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	80	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	122	0	100	0	70	0	49	0	00	0
Merion.	132	0	00	0	79	9	47	0	00	0
Cardigan	114	0	00	0	86	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	116	9	00	0	83	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	130	6	00	0	100	0	36	0	00	0
Glamorg.	148	3	00	0	106	8	51	5	00	0
Glouceſt.	164	9	00	0	82	4	36	4	72	9
Somerſet	144	2	00	0	74	2	32	0	00	0
Monm.	158	5	00	0	106	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	128	9	00	0	81	11	29	10	00	0
Cornwall	117	8	00	0	70	6	32	2	00	0
Dorſet	136	4	00	0	76	8	40	0	72	0
Hants	139	4	00	0	61	9	34	10	62	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	118	6	66	0	47	3	33	6	47	7
2	121	5	80	0	40	4	30	11	44	9
3	109	3	72	0	36	4	30	0	50	0
4	106	10	72	0	71	1	30	10	61	11
5	121	8	79	10	62	0	40	6	62	8
6	140	0	92	4	82	4	52	4	62	8
7	134	9	82	3	57	1	43	3	76	2
8	130	7	100	0	79	8	45	5	62	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	125	2	82	3	92	4	43	8	62	1
10	154	3	82	3	85	3	34	2	72	9
11	123	3	82	3	73	2	30	0	62	8
12	138	5	82	3	71	8	37	5	68	4
13	116	7	67	4	60	5	39	7	70	7
14	111	4	67	4	62	8	35	0	80	0
15	115	0	67	4	53	3	42	5	65	5
16	96	6	67	4	55	8	37	11	65	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 22.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.
Horſe Pollard	oos. od.		
Bran	oos. od.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 76s. 8d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. os. to 12l. 12s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. os. to 11l. 15s.
Ditto Bags	7l. 17s. to 10l. os.	Ditto Bags	7l. 7s. to 9l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. os. to 14l. os.	Eſſex Bags	7l. os. to 9l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 20.

St. James's—Hay 0l. os. od. to 0l. os. od. Aver. 0l. os. od.
Straw 0l. os. od. to 0l. os. od. Aver. 0l. os. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 24, 1801, is 47s. 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. od.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 2d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 41s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 36s. od. to os. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes	Irish Lott Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	167½	60½	61	78⅝	96½	94	18⅛	5⅛	200				4 dif.	10	91	58¼	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
29																	87	98	8 8 o	5 12 o
30		60⅛	61⅛	78½	96½	94	18⅛	5⅛	200½				3	9¼	90¼	58¾	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
31	Sunday																			
1	168	60	60⅞	78¼	96¾	93⅜	18⅛	5⅛	200	66¾			4	8¾	90¾	58⅜	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
2		6	61	78½	96½	94⅛	18⅜	5⅛	200½				2	9		58¾	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
3		60¼	61¾	78½	96¼	94¼	18¼	5⅛					4	9¼		59⅛	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
4	158½												3				87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
5		60½	62	78¾		94⅜	18¼	5⅛	203¾				6	9½		59⅛	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
6		60½	62	78½		94¼	18¼	5⅛						9¼	91	59⅛	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
7	Sunday																			
8		60	61¾	78½		94	18⅛	5⅛					6	9¼	92	59	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
9		60⅛	62	78⅜		94¼	18¼	5⅛					6	9½		59	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
10	167½	60½	62	78½		94⅛	18¼	5⅛					6	9½	90¾	99⅛	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
11								5⅛									87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
12	166¼	60½	62¼	78¾		94⅝	18¼	5⅛					6	10		59¼	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
13		60½	62	78¾		94¼	18¼	5⅛					6	9½	90¾	59¼	87	98	8 8 o	15 12
14	Sunday																			
15		60½	62¼	79		94⅝	18¼	5⅛	203				7	9¾		59¼	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
16	167	60½	62⅛	79		94¾	18¼	5⅛	202½				7	9½		59⅜	87	98	8 8 o	15 12 o
17	167	60½	62½	79⅛		95⅛	18¼	5⅛	202¼				4	10		59¼	87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
18	167½	60½	62⅜	79¼		96¼	18¼	5⅛	202½				5	10	91¼	59⅜	87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
19	168¼	61⅛	62½	79⅝		95⅜	18½	5⅛	202				5	10¼	91⅛	59½	87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
20		61	62½	79¾	95⅜	95⅜	18¼	5⅛					3	10¼	91⅝	60	87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
21	Sunday																			
22		61	62⅜	80	95½	95½	18½	5⅛					5	10¼		59⅞	87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
23	168⅛	61⅛	62⅝	79⅞	95½	95½	18½	5⅛					4	10½	91½	59¾	87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
24		61	62⅛			95½	18½	5⅛					5	10¼			87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
25	168	60¼	62½	79⅞		95¾	18½	5⅛					6	10		59¾	86	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
26	167¼	60¾	62⅛	79½		95½	18½	5⅛					5	9¾		59⅝	87	98	8 8 o	15 14 o
27	168	61	62½	79¾		95¾	18¼	5⅛					3	10¼	91⅛	59⅝	87	98	3 8 o	15 14 o

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

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INDEX INDICATORIUS.

R. J. says, "If the legislature shall at some future time agree upon a law to prevent the frequent and growing crime of adultery, I should hope, that a prohibition to publish the trials would materially conduce to the desired preventative. I have before me a provincial news-paper, in which an advertisement, near a column in length, announces an "entire new volume of trials for adultery, &c." to be just published. Then follows a long list of those heroes and heroines who have so distinguishedly stamped themselves with notoriety; not forgetting a N. B. and P. S. which says, "those gentlemen or ladies, who prefer having the above volume sent to them under cover, may direct," &c. I believe, Mr. Urban, and your readers will be of the same opinion, that if these reports can be so conveniently admitted *under cover* to our farms and cottages, as the purport of the advertisement holds forth, more mischief may result than many are aware of. The peace and happiness of the community must proceed from virtue and honour, parents should hold them up as a pattern for their children, and they will experience from it natural affection and domestic felicity; but, if the reverse of this takes place, if parents become dissolute, and children profligate, the bonds of society will be disunited, our manners will become ferocious and cruel, and states will expire in convulsions and anarchy."

A Correspondent informs us, that Mr. Holland, the Architect is in possession of a fine collection of antique fragments purchased for him at Rome by Mr. Tatham, previous to the Revolution. It consists of some of the best specimens of ornamental sculpture, and may therefore be considered an acquisition to the country, as the study of such models serve in an eminent degree to form a correct taste in students of architecture.

S. (of Portsmouth) observes, that the seal, *fig.* 3, in p. 497, appears to be of about the time of Edward III. The legend is an abbreviation of "Sigillum Johannis Champenes," and the whole is exactly in the style of that period annexed to antient deeds in his possession.

X. X. (of Oxford) recommends an application of *Melasses*, effectually to prevent or remove *Chops of the Skin.*

W. D. (of Neath) says, the following passage in Macbeth, Act II.

"Hark! peace.
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
Which gives the stern'st good night,"

was unintelligible to him, until he happened to take up an old Newgate Calendar, where he read that it had been the custom for the bell-man of St. Sepulchre's, the night before execution, to warn those that were condemned to die to make preparation for their unhappy fate, in the following, or similar words:

"All ye who in the condemn'd hole do lie,
Prepare ye all, to-morrow ye must die,
And when St. Sepulchre's bell doth toll,
The Lord of Heaven receive your soul."

This is evidently the custom alluded to by Shakspeare; and as he hath not found it noticed by any of his commentators, thinks it may not be unacceptable to our readers to point out the allusion as explanatory of the great dramatic poet.

A Constant Reader, who is a subscriber to the Government Tontine, would thank any of our readers to inform her, how it is known when the lives drop which were nominated by Government, they not having any interest in it; and Government being gainers by supposing them living will not take any means to certify their death. She knows there are lists printed; but as no certificates are required for the receipt of their shares, and many of the parties so nominated living and dying in obscurity, she thinks the discovery must be altogether casual, to the great detriment of the real subscriber.

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